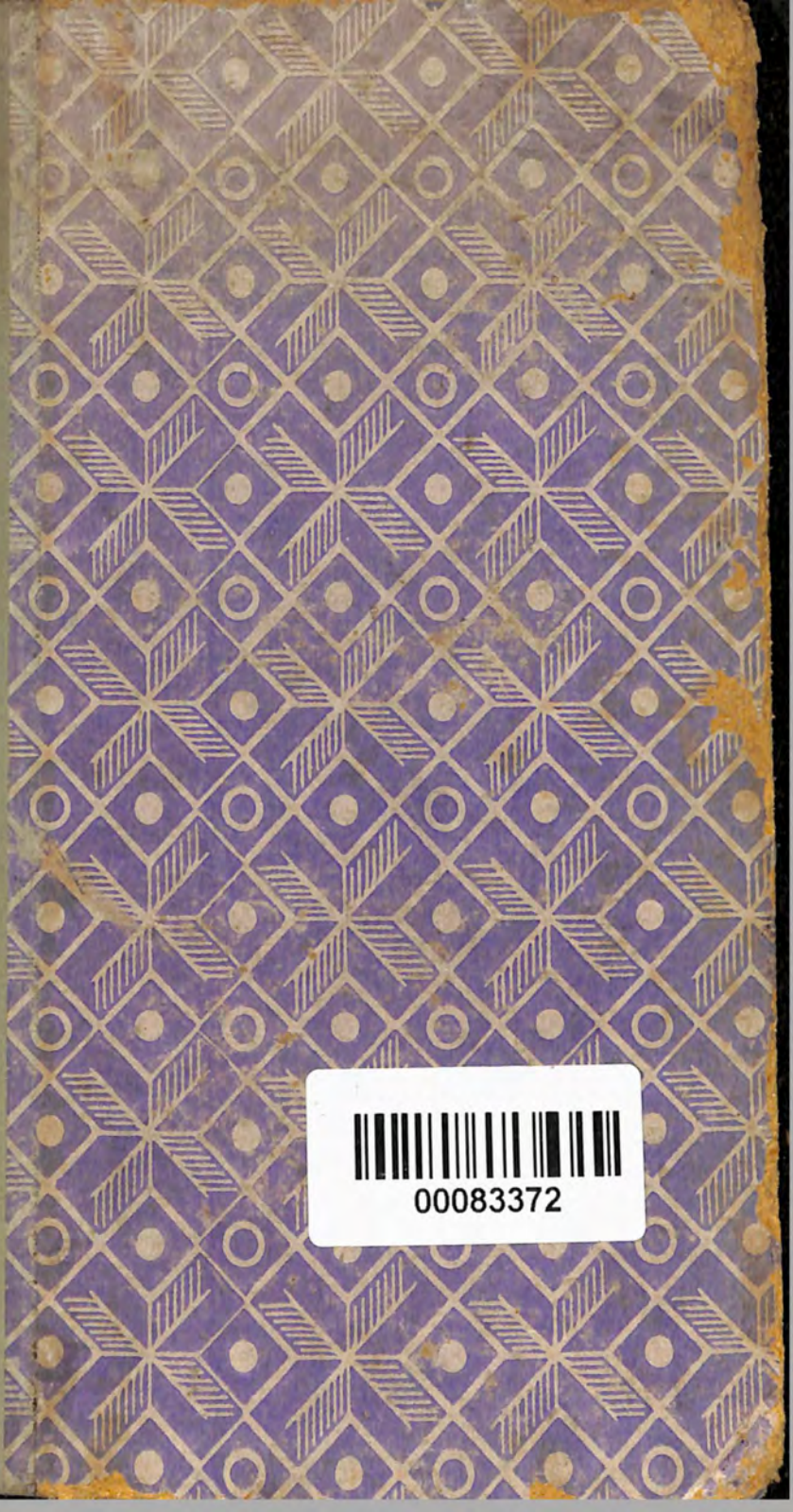
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# RESEARCHES

IN

# ASIA MINOR.

# RESEARCHES

IN

# ASIA MINOR, PONTUS,

AND

# ARMENIA;

WITH

## SOME ACCOUNT OF THEIR ANTIQUITIES AND GEOLOGY.

83372

BY

WILLIAM J. HAMILTON,

SECRETARY TO THE GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

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IN TWO VOLUMES.

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# RESEARCHES

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Smyrna—Plague—Hussein Bey—His rapacity—Leave Smyrna—Cruise down the Coast of Ionia—Fouges, anc. Phocæa—Ritri, anc. Erythræ—Ruins—Acropolis—Walls—Sail for Sighajik—Ruins of Teos.

NOVEMBER 1, 1836.—On my return to Smyrna I found the inhabitants in great alarm in consequence of the plague at Constantinople: this continued during the months of November and December. The mortality for nearly six weeks was estimated at 6000, 7000, and even 8000 per week, besides women, children, and slaves: the whole amount of deaths in Constantinople and the suburbs during this autumn being roughly estimated at above 100,000. No quarantine being then permitted by the predestinarian creed of the Turks, the Franks of Smyrna naturally dreaded its arrival amongst them, and their fears were but too well founded. It is, however, a remarkable fact, not yet satisfactorily explained, that the plague is never very destructive at Smyrna, when brought thither *direct* from Constantinople, whereas that of Egypt spreads immediately, and is of the worst character. An instance of the non-contagion of the Constantinople plague had just occurred in the case of

two Greeks, who came to Smyrna as passengers in one of the steamers. The disease did not appear until after they had landed, when one of them died; and though they were in constant communication with their friends, it was not communicated to any one else.

Having resumed my former quarters at Marracini's, I passed some days in working up my notes and journals, and in partaking of the hospitable conviviality of the inhabitants. The merchants complained excessively of the monopoly of figs which Yacoub Pacha of Aïdin had just established, the supply having also been extremely short this year. His practice closely resembled that of Mehemet Ali in Egypt, and, by compelling the peasants to sell their crops to him at a price arbitrarily fixed by himself, viz. 90 piastres the quintal, he was enabled to control, and obtain the highest prices in the Smyrna bazaar: these varied from 250 to 300 piastres the quintal.

About this time an atrocious murder was committed in the streets of Smyrna, which marks the vindictive character of the Greeks. Exactly a year ago, a Greek of the name of Spiro, having stabbed a man in a drunken quarrel, rushed into the house of a Frank merchant, where my informant was residing at the time, and demanded an asylum. Pitying the unfortunate man, the merchant allowed him to remain, and refused admittance to the Turkish guard, the Franks acknowledging none but consular jurisdiction in their quarters. The authorities, believing that the house was the property of an Englishman, applied to the British consul, who gave his sanction for the apprehension of the culprit; but as the house belonged to a Dutchman, and the Dutch consul withheld his consent, the murderer escaped to one of the islands. The affair blew over in the course of time; the relations of the murdered man forgave the criminal; and about six months afterwards he returned to Smyrna. One relative, however, was not so easily satisfied, and he swore that he would have the murderer's blood within a year of his cousin's death: this he effected by stabbing the unhappy Spiro at

the same hour, and the same night twelvemonth, on which the murder had been committed.

Many anecdotes were current at Smyrna respecting Hussein Bey, the governor, who had the character of being the most notorious and rapacious money-maker in the empire. Some of his expedients are worth recording as instances of Turkish manners. He possesses a large house and garden, near Bournoubat, which produces excellent fruit, and in which two years ago he had a most abundant crop of cherries. Anxious to sell them to advantage, he sent for the principal fruiterers to value them, who were all equally desirous of propitiating the governor by praising his fruit. They vied with each other in estimating the quantity as well as the quality, and ended by congratulating Hussein Bey on his good fortune and success: but they did not know whom they had to deal with; for no sooner had he got them to declare unanimously that his cherries were worth some highly preposterous sum, than he nailed them to their bargain, and declared they should not leave his house until they had bought his fruit at the price they had named. Remonstrance was useless; and they were compelled to pay the penalty of their flattery.

On another occasion he determined to make money by what he called "selling the sea," *i. e.* he put up to auction fifty feet of sea-shore along the Marina and wharfs, which the inhabitants of the houses abutting on the beach were compelled to buy in order to prevent others from building on the spot. But a condition was attached to the transaction, binding the purchaser to enclose and fill up his portion within a very short space of time; and if this was not done, the sea was again sold, and the unfortunate owners were compelled to repurchase it. In one instance the purchasers proceeded to enclose and partially fill up their shares. The sea-walls were built, and some muddy swamps were formed, which caused, according to the opinion of Dr. Clarke, the malignant fever which raged in the town a few years ago.

The weather during this month was variable and un-

settled: we had a few days of soft, balmy weather, like an English summer, alternating with violent thunderstorms. But it was a source of great regret to me that my mountain barometers, which I had been expecting for the last twelvemonth, had not yet arrived; nor did I receive them before the spring.

While hesitating in what manner I should spend the winter, (for, although the season would not admit of travelling in the interior of Asia Minor, I was unwilling to throw it away entirely,) and undetermined whether I should visit Syria or Egypt, I had the pleasure of making the acquaintance of Mr. J. Brooke, who had visited Smyrna in his beautiful schooner the "Royalist," in which he has since explored parts of the China Seas, and the coasts of Borneo and Sumatra. He proposed to me to spend the two following months with him on a cruise down the coast of Ionia and Caria, as far as Rhodes; to this I readily assented, and immediately proceeded to make preparations for the expedition.

Wednesday, November 30.—After waiting several days for a fair breeze, we got under weigh about nine A M., with a light wind; but after beating down as far as the castle, we were becalmed, and had to let go our anchor, not to drift back to Smyrna. Here we were boarded by a boat sent with a messenger from the governor, who was ignorant of the privileges of a British yacht, to inquire for our Teskeray, or passport. The night was warm and fine, and our position not uninteresting as we lay becalmed, and employed ourselves in watching the beautiful scenery of the coast, and the peaked and wooded hills behind the castle, or listening to the jackals howling in the mountains.

Thursday, December 1 —Delayed by contrary winds and calms, we could only get down to Long Island.

Friday, December 2.—Having passed Cape Kara Bournou with a fresh breeze, we soon came in sight of the Gulf of Scio, but it blew so strong from the S.W. that we went about and bore away for Fouges, where we cast anchor off

its picturesque town in one of the harbours described by Livy.* Going on shore with our guns we found some red-legged partridges and a few hares on the neighbouring hills, which I have already described as being entirely volcanic and trachytic. The Turks we met were civil; and though we were unaccompanied by a tatar, they did not annoy us with their curiosity or interference, perhaps because we were well armed.

Saturday, December 3.—Being still detained by the violence of the gale, we again went on shore to shoot, accompanied by an old Turkish chasseur, who, with his long duck-gun, pretended to be able to point out the best resorts for game. Our only adventure was the bursting of his gun into a thousand pieces, in consequence of his putting in a large charge of English powder, although we had already warned him on the subject. He was severely cut about the arm and face, but came on board the next day to beg for a little more powder.

Sunday, December 4.—The population of Fouges consisted of 600 Turkish and 400 Greek houses. We again strolled on shore in the afternoon, and visited a Greek chapel and burial-ground a short distance outside the town: on most of the graves were fragments of broken earthern jars, a remnant of the superstition of olden times. Many traces of ancient and modern quarries are visible in the hills above the town.

Monday, December 5.—We sailed early from Fouges, and stood across the entrance of the Gulf of Smyrna, but were unable to work through the passage between the mainland and the Spalmadores before night.

Tuesday, December 6.—The morning found us beating slowly to windward between the Spalmadores and the harbour of Eghri Liman, the ancient port Phœnicus. The mainland is rocky and barren, but the islands are well wooded. Scio appeared to the south, its bold and yellow mountains forming a striking outline against the blue

* Lib. xxxvii. c. 31. See also vol. i. p. 59.

sky. At length we anchored in the capacious harbour of Erythræ, landlocked by promontories and islands, amidst which we were enabled to find our way by the help of an excellent chart, for which we were indebted to Captain Graves, commanding the "Beacon," then surveying the coast of Ionia and Caria. It was a quiet and sequestered spot; and the gentle breeze, the wild mountain scenery around us, the rich verdure without a trace of cultivation, and the few cattle grazing on the hills to mark the existence of man, inspired feelings not uncongenial to the place. After casting anchor in the narrow channel we landed on some of the islands, and found a variety of bulbous plants growing amidst the crevices and interstices of the rocks.* Soon after our return some Greeks came off in great alarm to see who and what we were, as we had omitted to show our colours as we entered. They stated that a short time before a vessel had come in, plundered the neighbouring villages, and carried off their property and cattle, and seemed anxious to find out whether we were likely to treat them in the same way.

We remained here a whole week, most agreeably spent in exploring the neighbourhood and ruins of the ancient Erythræ, still called Ritri by the Greeks and Turks. It is situated in a small alluvial plain at the mouth of the river Aleus, some of the sources of which are in the town itself. The city faces the west, and the whole extent of the Hellenic walls may be distinctly traced, from their commencement near the harbour at the southern extremity of the town, to the northern point, where they terminate on a lofty rock of trachyte. The plain on which the city stood is skirted by two spurs from the limestone mountains on the east. The wall, carried irregularly along these hills, is connected by a stronger portion which stretches across the plain about a mile from the shore, and is defended by a greater number of towers than the rest. Everywhere, however, the walls are well built in the isodo-

* The geology of this part of the coast, as well as of those places on the coast of Caria which we visited, and of the Island of Rhodes, have been described in a Memoir on the Geology of Asia Minor, published in the "Transactions of the Geological Society," vol. vi. p. 1.

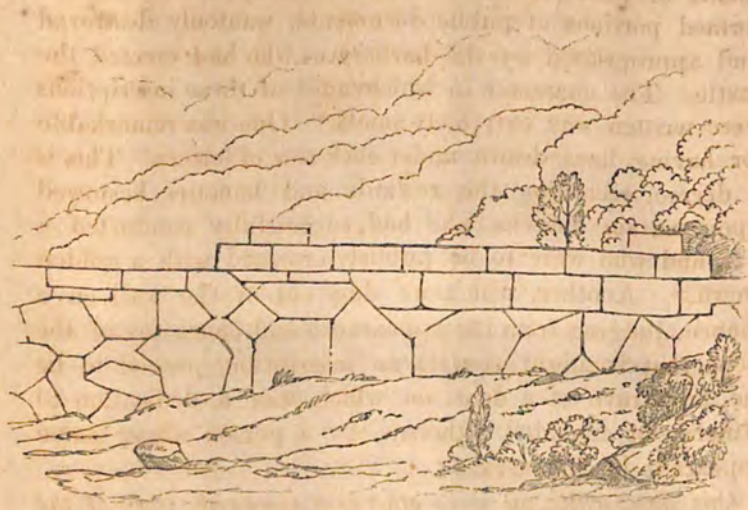
mous style, except a small part of that which traverses the plain, and they consist either of blue marble or red trachyte, the former being diversified in one place, where it is upwards of twenty feet high, by two courses of trachyte, producing a singular effect. The remains of several gateways, some of which are of unusual construction, are still visible, and outside those to the north and east we discovered many remains of ancient tombs of various styles and forms.

The springs which mainly, and in dry weather solely, feed the Aleus, rise near the eastern gate within the walls. They appear to have been looked upon with peculiar veneration, for near them were many remains of aqueducts, walls, terraces, and foundations of buildings with temples. Amongst them we found the fragments of an inscription,* broken marble columns and architraves, and three large Ionic capitals of red trachyte lying in the watercourse, and which had evidently belonged to some ancient building. But one of the most remarkable of these remains was a wall supporting a terrace, thirty-eight feet in length, the lower part of which consisted of a beautiful specimen of Cyclopian architecture, the angles of the different blocks being cut very sharp, while upon it was raised a superstructure in the isodomous style, built with great regularity. It is represented in the accompanying woodcut: the site may have been that of the temple of Hercules mentioned by Pausanias,† and the Ionic capitals in the bed of the stream may have belonged to it.

After crossing the plain, another range of hills, and a second valley, the city wall ascends the ridge which forms the northern limit of the town. Here it is built upon the solid rock, gigantic steps being cut to receive securely the lower course of the foundations; another gateway near the summit of the hill led into the deep valley beyond. Many tombs and sarcophagi, all of which had been long since opened and rifled, stand outside this northern gate, upon

* See Appendix, No. 212. † Ach. 5.

No. 16.



[*Walls at Erythræ.*]

terraces and platforms, commanding a magnificent view of the surrounding country.

A remarkable feature in these ruins is the Acropolis, a mass of red trachyte, which has been erupted in the centre of the plain, and is within two hundred yards of the sea-shore. Although perfectly detached, it is a portion of the same formation as that on which the northern extremity of the wall terminates. The remains of a capacious theatre are still visible on its north side, excavated in the solid rock, while the summit is crowned with the remains of a castle, apparently Byzantine, the principal materials of which have been derived from the adjacent theatre. Most of the seats of the cavea are gone, except in the lines of the radii, seven in number, where they are nearly perfect, and show the deep-cut staircases between the cunei, which led to the upper rows. The outer wall of the scena is still standing, forming part of, or connected with that which served as an inner fortification round the Acropolis, and can be traced both to the east and west. On the summit of the hill, and in the wall of the castle, were many frag-

ments of inscriptions, some of which appeared to have formed portions of public documents, wantonly destroyed and appropriated by the barbarians who had erected the castle. The character in which most of these inscriptions were written was extremely small.* One was remarkable for having lines drawn under each row of letters. This is a decree, recording the rewards and honours bestowed upon certain citizens who had successfully conducted a war, and who were to be publicly crowned with a golden crown.† Another, which we dug out of the wall on a chance, judging from the appearance and character of the stone that it might contain an inscription, proved to be the architrave of a door, on which was a dedication to Minerva or the sibyl Athenais, by a person whose name appears to be Artaxerxes.‡

*One day, while we were otherwise engaged, some of the sailors visited the ruins of the theatre, and, in turning over various blocks of marble, they discovered an inscription,§ which, although ignorant of the Greek letters, they copied so well, that when they brought it off in the evening for my inspection, I was able to make out every word correctly, as was proved by a subsequent examination.* Other inscriptions,‖ also dedicatory, were found near the sea-shore, where the modern village of Ritri is situated at the N.W. foot of the Acropolis. The intervening space was covered with fragments of tiles and pottery, and large blocks of coarse red stone. In the village I obtained a few coins, chiefly of Erythræ, with a few of Clazomenæ, and one of Miletopolis of Ionia, and a few terra-cotta lamps; one of my companions procured a terra-cotta tablet, with a Greek inscription.¶ The inhabitants were all Greeks; and at one of their farms near the ruins we obtained some excellent wine.

Another small stream falls into the sea to the north of the town, below the terraces. On the banks of this stream

* See Appendix, Nos. 217–230.
† See Appendix, No. 226.
‡ See Appendix, No. 231.
§ See Appendix, No. 232.
‖ See Appendix, Nos. 233 and 234.
¶ See Appendix, No. 213.

we found a handsome marble pedestal, with the inscription, No. 233, dedicated by the whole community of the Ionians in honour of an individual who had gained a victory in the Actian or Isthmian games. Near the mouth of the Aleus, where are still some remains of the ancient port, are traces of an aqueduct coming from the S.E., and incrusted in places with a calcareous sediment. It is built of loose rubble, and appears to have been cased with marble blocks.

About half a mile to the west of our anchorage was a small wooded island, consisting of limestone rock, on which were many partridges: we were told that on the adjacent island, further to the west, we should find still more, besides wild boars: this island was about three miles in length, and from one to one and a half in width, and we determined before leaving the bay to have a chasse. Landing, therefore, the greater part of the crew, armed with muskets, pistols, and tomahawks, we formed a line across the island as well as its rocky nature would admit, and proceeded to beat it from one extremity to the other. We had nearly reached the further end, and had seen nothing but a few partridges, when we came upon some rocky ground intersected by deep ravines, where a couple of musket-shots, accompanied by several loud shouts, announced that the game was afoot. The whole party hastened towards a deep glen, which was soon surrounded; and while some stationed upon the brink of the precipice poured volley after volley upon the grunting enemy, another party took possession of the mouth of the glen so as to intercept their retreat. In a few minutes the firing ceased, pig after pig in endeavouring to escape had rolled down the banks, perforated by our shot. We hastened to collect our prizes, which consisted of two full-grown boars, one sow, and four young grunters; our triumph being considerably diminished by the suspicious white and yellow bristles of our victims. However, we carried them off to the ship, but were visited in the evening by their owners, who had witnessed our proceedings from the opposite shore, and now came to demand compensation

for their loss, which, on their showing that although wild pigs they were not wild boars, we were ready enough to give them. The fact was they had been turned out some years before, and had bred unmolested on the island.

December 13.—At length we bade adieu to Erythræ, and proceeded on our cruise down the coast of Ionia. The day was worthy of the climate, clear, soft, and warm, the sun shone brilliantly on the coast and neighbouring islands, amongst which the rocky outline of Scio lighted up by many brilliant tints was most conspicuous; scarcely a breath of air disturbed the glassy smoothness of the water, as towards sunset we dropped down the passage between Scio and the main. On the following day we reached Sighajik, one of the harbours of Teos, having narrowly escaped being wrecked through the ignorance of our pilot, who, pretending to be familiar with the coast, was steering towards a reef of rocks, over part of which the sea was distinctly breaking, nearly five miles to the south of the real port. Luckily, by the help of our charts we discovered our danger, and were soon at anchor in the snug harbour of Sighajik, which I am surprised is not more frequently made use of as a means of communication with Smyrna, it being accessible at all times, and with almost all winds, and distant only twenty-four miles, whereas great difficulty and delay are constantly experienced in attempting to work up the Gulf of Smyrna.

The town of Sighajik is situated on the low ground at the head of the harbour, to the N. of the neck of land nearly three miles wide, which connects the rocky promontory to the west with the mainland, while the ruins of Teos, with another small port now nearly filled up, are on the southern side of this cultivated isthmus. Sighajik itself is surrounded by walls, said to be Genoese, which are strengthened on the sea-side by several hexagonal towers, and are almost entirely composed of marble blocks derived from the ancient ruins. In one of the embrasures of the sea-wall I found some long inscriptions, already partly copied by Chandler and Chishull, and also a similar one at a fountain

outside the town.* These inscriptions, most of which were published and translated into Latin by Chishull in 1728, are of considerable interest, referring to treaties made between the people of Teos and other states, as the Romans, the Aetolians, and several cities of Crete, by all of whom the inviolability of the Teian territory and the worship of Bacchus, and the *jus asyli* are confirmed.

Sighajik itself is a poor place, without shops, or even a bazaar; the inhabitants, chiefly agricultural, were at work in their fields, and we were compelled to send to Sevri Hissar, five or six miles off, for fresh provisions. The inhabitants were on all occasions civil and well behaved. We were constantly landing in large and small parties, armed or unarmed, whenever we pleased, and dug in the ruins, or pulled down walls in search of inscriptions, without asking leave or permission, and, though constantly watched and surrounded by them, never met with the slightest interruption. We were detained here longer than we had intended, until the 3rd of January, by heavy storms, which, during Christmas week, were so violent, that for several days we did not even attempt to land. Part of our time on shore was spent in endeavouring to open a small detached square building near the ruins, which appeared to be ancient; but its compact masonry baffled all our attempts even with the help of gunpowder. It proved to be quite solid throughout, and the mortar was as hard as stone.

The ruins of Teos have been partly described by Chishull and by Chandler; but as we spent much time upon the spot, and discovered several ancient buildings, I shall give some account of our proceedings. The principal part of the ancient town appears to have been situated on the eastern and south-eastern slope of the range of hills above mentioned, and to have been bounded on the east by a marshy plain, watered by a small stream flowing into the southern harbour, while towards the north and west the town extended over the hills. The massive walls of the city may be traced along their whole extent, built

* See Appendix, Nos. 235-237. Chishull, Antiquit. Asiat., p. 102, et seq.

of a compact semi-crystalline blue limestone found in the neighbourhood. They are chiefly isodomous, and are still in some places several feet in height, and fourteen or fifteen feet thick. Near the south wall, which is remarkably well preserved to the west of the port, we found an interesting inscription,* alluding to buildings near its line, which appear to have been pulled down, and for which a sum of money had been paid. That part of the wall which extends northward from the port, and defended the city on the side of the marshy plain above mentioned, is strengthened by many salient and re-entering angles, as well as square towers; and near what appears to have been a forum, to the N. of the port, are the remains of a narrow gateway, arched towards the outside, but on the inside covered with large square stones. It now serves as a drain to carry off the wet from the fields and grounds within an embankment, which has been formed on a line of ancient walls to keep off inundations from the marshes. The passage, which smelled strongly of musk-rats, was nearly filled up, but we were able to crawl through it.

The building which first attracts the attention of a stranger coming from Sighajik is the theatre, on the side of a hill facing S. and bearing N. by W. from the mole of the southern port. It commands a magnificent view, overlooking the site of the ancient city, the marshes, the harbour, the bay, and along the coast as far as the bold promontory of Myonnesus and the island of Macri, and only bounded to the south by the distant outline of Samos. How intensely the contemplation of such a scene must have heightened the enjoyment of the spectator during a performance of the Agamemnon, or the Medea. The marble seats are all gone, and the rubbly substruction is exposed, formed of small and uneven stones cemented with a profusion of mortar: a great portion of the gallery round the diazoma is still perfect. To judge from the parallelism of the walls which form the wings of the cavea, the theatre was probably of Roman construction: the wings

* See Appendix, No. 238.

were faced with marble blocks, many of which, as well as the seats, are visible in the walls of the surrounding fields.

Half a mile to the S.W. of the theatre are the ruins of what is supposed to have been the Temple of Bacchus described by Vitruvius.* The order is Ionic, and the proportions are very grand: the temple itself appears to have occupied but a small area, unless we suppose that the fallen ruins have been heaped together by the subsequent occupiers of the land in clearing the soil. Near the east end of this heap of ruins we discovered some fragments of inscriptions on our first visit, but so imbedded amongst the masses of fallen architraves, columns, &c., that it cost a whole day's labour, with eight or ten men, and strong tackle from the ship, to get at them by removing the overlying impediments. We had, however, at length the satisfaction of finding two fragments of an inscribed pedestal,† which, with a statue and altar, had been erected in honour of Titus Claudius, Asiarchus or governor of Asia: the name of Bacchus or Dionysus also occurs in the inscription. The temple appears to have been surrounded by an oblong Ionic colonnade, the foundations of which are still visible; while the small columns have been used in constructing the neighbouring walls, where we found another inscription.‡

The whole site of the former city is now covered with olive-trees, and divided into corn-fields by numerous enclosures. These are marked by walls and hedgerows, the former of which consist of ancient fragments, and the latter of luxuriant bay-trees: the fragrance of their bruised branches heightened the pleasure of searching for the written records of the past. It is remarkable to see how this tree flourishes in the neighbourhood of old walls, or where the ground has not been for a long time broken up: this was particularly the case to the east of the Temple of Bacchus, towards the marshes, where we discovered the sites of several other temples and buildings, marked by heaps of ruins, of large and magnificent proportions; at one place

* See Leake, Asia Minor, p. 350. † See Appendix, No. 239.
‡ See Appendix, No. 240.

indeed the richness and style of architecture fully equalled, if it did not surpass, that of the Temple of Bacchus. In another heap were several gigantic fragments of architraves, which from their triglyphs and dentils must have belonged to a Doric building; others also were found in the direction of the theatre. One of these temples stands in the centre of an open space, which may have been a forum, or agora. The cella, although encumbered with fallen remains, may still be distinctly traced: it is not of great size, but the style of the ornaments was superior to everything else of the kind we had seen amongst the ruins. Here also we discovered several inscriptions;* and the foundations of two smaller temples were also visible close by, without the walls, on the flat ground at the head of the port, one of which was remarkable for its highly-finished architectural sculpture and Corinthian capitals, with a vault under the cella, fourteen feet across from the spring of the arches, but much encumbered by the fallen roof.

Proceeding from this spot almost due south, between the marshes and the city wall, we reached the end of the mole which formed the southern harbour of the Teians, stretching out to the east. This appears to consist of a massive wall, built on each side of a natural bank of sand, and is furnished on the inside with several projecting stones terminating in a ring, to which a rope might be attached to moor the galleys to the quay. This is evidently the port described by Livy † as being "ante urbem," into which the Roman prætor brought his fleet to receive supplies from the Teians, when he moved from the other harbour called Geræsticum, "qui a tergo urbis est," and which can be no other than that of Sighajik, although the entrance is not so narrow as it is described to be by Livy. A great portion of the harbour is filled up with mud carried down by the stream from the N.N.E.

I endeavoured on one of my visits to the port to ascertain whether any traces of local elevation or subsidence of the land, as compared with the sea, could be perceived, but saw

* See Appendix, Nos. 211–250. † Lib. xxxvii. c. 28.

no evidence that any change of this kind had taken place within the historic period. The rings above mentioned were usually just above the surface of the tideless water, though when a heavy sea was rolling on the coast from the south they were partly submerged, the water, instead of reaching only to the base of the stone, then touching the lower part of the rings, which might still have been made use of. This, I conceive, must be the height at which they would originally have been placed by the Teians, who would naturally have fixed them as low as possible for the sake of security, and yet high enough to be within reach in all states of the weather.

On the eastern side of the marshes, and bearing N.E. from the mole, at a distance of rather more than a mile, we found another interesting relic of the former wealth of Teos, and of which I have found no notice in the works of preceding travellers. It consists of a low mound covered with remains of a small but richly ornamented building, probably a temple, raised upon a square pyramidal foundation, some of the steps of which are still visible: nothing can exceed the fine workmanship of the cornices which lay about, consisting, as well as the rest of the structure, of large blocks of yellowish marble. One of the steps just below the platform, less concealed than the others, measured 45 feet from E. to W. by 38 from N. to S. Amongst the most remarkable features of the building is a handsome and extensive enclosure or colonnade, which may be distinctly traced on three sides. It consists of huge pilasters of grey marble at regular distances, with half-columns attached on two opposite sides. The north side, which is most perfect, measures 141 paces, and the west 160: here the marble pilasters are much closer, being only twelve or fourteen feet apart, but none are sufficiently perfect to measure their height. The edifice was probably a temple dedicated to Bacchus, and situated within its sacred enclosure.

While pursuing our researches in the vicinity we discovered in the adjoining marsh two marble blocks, of which only very small portions were visible above the ground;

their peculiar form attracted our attention, and we set to work to dig them out, an undertaking of no little trouble from the extreme wetness of the soil, the water pouring in almost as fast as we removed the earth. We were, however, rewarded for our pains by finding two colossal sitting figures, despoiled of their heads and arms, but robed, and seated on chairs, the supports of which represented the legs of birds with lions' claws. The arms of each had been originally formed of separate blocks, fastened to the torso by rivets, the sockets of which were still visible: the large and ample folds of the drapery and the workmanship of the whole were very well executed. We were unfortunately without any means of removing these fine remains of art, we could not even raise them on their feet, and from the position in which they lay it was difficult either to sketch or to measure them. The largest, however, exclusive of the base, which was nearly a foot in height, measured, from the heel to the shoulder, six feet one inch: this would give at least seven feet six inches to the entire figure, or nine feet if erect. Neither of them bore any emblem or inscription on them, indicating either name or purpose: they were probably magistrates to whom honours had been decreed by their countrymen, in acknowledgment of patriotic services. The dress, attitude, and general appearance of both were the same; even the chairs on which they were seated being, as well as we could judge, precisely similar.

One day during our stay at Sighajik, we landed early to visit the lake and marble quarries to the east of the town, which had been seen and partly described by Pococke* and Chandler.† The former is situated in a secluded and woody hollow, between two ridges of hills, one of which is covered with numerous chippings of marble, consisting of a hard brecciated limestone of a fine quality, of which several large blocks were lying in a neighbouring dell: they were cut into such extraordinary shapes, representing steps, niches, pedestals, &c., with numerous breaks of different

* Vol. ii. part ii. p. 44. † Vol. i. p. 113.

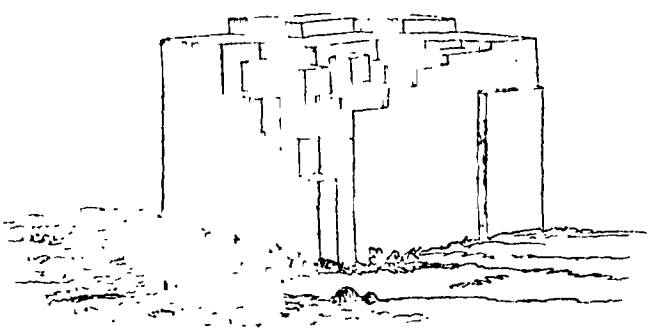
height and size, that, independently of their great bulk, I may safely say I never saw anything so remarkable. It is almost impossible to form a guess as to the purpose for which they were intended, or to what kind of building they could have been applied. In order to give a general notion of them, however, I should say that one or two sides were generally cut perpendicular, with many angular additions, to give the idea of a building with pilasters in its exterior elevation, whilst the two inner sides were partly cut out into a confused mass of steps and stands of different sizes, elevations, position, and direction, thereby producing a kind of hollow pedestal for holding vases or other curiosities. Although they were all alike in character, no two blocks were cut exactly in the same form or manner, nor did the shape of the sides or the position of the steps correspond in any two.

Several had Roman characters cut upon them, but which could hardly be called inscriptions, It would seem, from the frequent recurrence of the word LOCO with the addition of a Roman numeral, that they were intended to mark the part of the building in which they were to be placed. Many letters had been injured by the weathering of the stone, and I had much difficulty in deciphering them.* Nos. 254 and 255 were on different parts of the same block, and I was almost disposed to read the first line of No. 254, AERARIO TPAIANI, and the second as designating its position in part of one of the wings. But what treasure-house of Trajan could they have been intended for? The first word might possibly have been intended for LAPIDARIO. If, however, the former reading is correct, they might throw some light on the buildings used for this purpose by the ancients; and we might then perhaps explain their use by supposing that the two plainest and perpendicular sides represented the outer wall, or were perhaps intended to dovetail into each other; while the curious variety of steps, stands, and pedestals, on the other sides,

* See Appendix, Nos. 253—258.

represented the interior, and would serve to hold the public treasures, as golden statues, cups, vases, and figures of different shapes and sizes, for which they would have been admirably adapted, showing at a single glance the various riches of the treasure-house, arranged with taste and elegance round the walls of the apartment. But whatever they may have been intended for, they are extremely curious: the largest which I measured was 11 ft. long, 6 ft. 4 in. high, and 4 ft. 9 in. wide. The others were rather less gigantic, but still of great size, and more cubical, like that represented in the accompanying woodcut, which was upwards of eight feet high. The rude materials had evidently been brought from the hills in the neighbourhood.

No. 17.



[*Marble block near Sighajik.*]

A short distance to the S.E. of the lake is an insulated rock of considerable height, and forming a conspicuous object from the anchorage of Sighajik: it is of blue marble, the same as that used in ancient Teos; and on the north face it bears evident traces of having been a quarry, whence the Teians may have obtained the marbles which adorned their town. It is of the same nature as that which occurs in the neighbourhood of Erythræ and Ephesus.

Having spent a fortnight most agreeably in this interesting spot, it was not without regret that we at length

prepared to change our quarters, and this was increased by the conviction we all felt that much remained to be done in exploring the ruins, and that the discovery of many more inscriptions would have rewarded the toil of further excavations; but our time was limited, and a long line of coast was still before us, the ruins of Ephesus in the foreground, and the island of Rhodes in the distance, being the principal objects of our expedition.

## CHAPTER XXXII.

Leave Sighajik—Scala Nuova—Phygela—Ephesus—Aiasaluck—Mount Prion—Temple of Diana—Mount Coressus—Walls of Lysimachus—Return to Scala Nuova—Turks on board—Unceremoniously ejected—Samos—Coast of Caria—Halicarnassus, now Boudroum—Mausoleum—Ruins—Coins.

JANUARY 3, 1837.—The weather having at length moderated, we determined, after several unsuccessful attempts, again to put to sea, and to endeavour to reach Scala Nuova. The thermometer suddenly showed a great reduction of temperature, the gales from the S.E. had been succeeded by northerly winds, and the tops of the surrounding mountains were covered with snow for the first time this winter. Leaving Sighajik we passed round the promontory of Myonnesus, celebrated for the naval battle fought A.C. 190, between the Roman fleet, commanded by Æmilius, and that of Antiochus, commanded by Polyxenidas.* It is a steep, bluff hill, rising on its southern side directly from the sea, and forming almost a perpendicular cliff of great height: it seems joined to the land by a narrow pass or causeway, agreeing with the graphic description given by Livy.† Mr. Brooke had dismissed his pilot at Sighajik, and we had to look out for Scala Nuova and its anchorage by ourselves; but with the help of Captain Graves's chart we had no diffiulty in taking up a proper position.

The town is built on a steep and rounded hill which overhangs the sea, and faces N. and N.W. Its appearance is highly picturesque, but on a nearer inspection the houses are poor and wretched. Part of the town is enclosed by a strong and massive wall, extending from N. to S. over the hill above mentioned. A small island called Koosh Ada

* Livius, lib. xxxvii. c. 29. † Lib. xxxvii. c. 27.

lies off the point, and serves to protect the roadstead, which is exposed to the N. and W.

The following morning we landed, and, having engaged horses, started for Ephesus, where, trusting to the continuance of fine weather, during which the yacht would be safe off Scala Nuova, we proposed remaining three or four days. Leaving the city, we passed the mutilated marble figure of a lion built into the walls, and then quitting the seashore, we soon ascended a low range of hills partly cultivated, until we reached the hard blue marble rocks. Again descending by a broad and cultivated valley we saw traces of a long aqueduct on the hill to our right, following all the sinuosities of the broken ground: a little lower down we passed a wall of similar construction carried across the road, and apparently of Byzantine or Turkish origin. This is also called an aqueduct, but how far it is connected with that along the side of the hill we could not ascertain. A mile or two farther we reached the ruins of the ancient city of Phygela, on the rocky ground to our left, and close to where the road descends to the beach. Its site is covered with fragments of Roman tiles and pottery, and near the road is the foundation of a large marble building, apparently a temple. Again quitting the beach, we crossed a small plain, with a marshy lake on our left, at the end of which a café marks the half way between Scala Nuova and Aiasaluck. Here two roads separated, the one on the right leading to Aiasaluck, the other along the seashore to Colophon, Lebedus, and Teos. A bad and stony road, with the aqueduct still on our right, soon brought us to the summit of the ridge, whence we had a fine view of the seacoast to the north, the mouth of the Cayster, and beyond it the Selinusian lake, with a narrow strip of marshy land between the mountains and the sea. Some ruins of an ancient town, discovered in this neighbourhood by Captain Graves, have been attributed to Ortygia, but, according to Pliny,* this was only another name for Ephesus. Descend-

* Hist. Nat., 5. 31.

ing by a narrow valley, in a recess of which lies the village of Arvajia, picturesquely situated in an amphitheatre of wooded hills on our right, and keeping close under Mount Coressus, we entered the plain of Ephesus. A stream of clear water, the course of which indicates the line of communication between the ancient city and the harbour, crossed our path; and we soon reached one of the beds of the Cayster. The supposed ruins of the temple of the Ephesian Diana, near the harbour, the piles of ruined edifices crowding the rocky sides of Mount Prion, and the line of Hellenic walls on the heights of Coressus, formed an assemblage of highly-interesting objects as we advanced towards Aiasaluck, where we soon established ourselves in the café, and then started to visit the remains of the church of St. John and the mosque of Sultan Selim.

But the ruins and antiquities of Ephesus have been so often described, that I need not linger long within its remains. Aiasaluck, which rose into notice upon the destruction of the ancient city, is about a mile to the N.E. of Mount Prion. It is marked by a ruined castle on the summit of an insulated hill, by huge overturned masses of solid brickwork lower down, which appear to have belonged to a Byzantine church or Basilica, by a portion of the walls of the town, and the beautiful aqueduct at the foot of the hill, constructed chiefly of ancient fragments and inscriptions, and by the marble mosque, which it is an error to suppose could ever have been a Christian church. The edifice is of Saracenic construction, and enriched with the appropriate ornaments of the wild and fanciful architecture of the East. It is situated on the western side of the hill, and forms a large square, the southern half of which contains a ruined mosque built entirely of marble, and supported by four gigantic granite pillars supposed to have been derived from the Temple of Diana, while the northern half which was left open is now choked up with trees and bushes.

We spent several days exploring the neighbourhood of

Aiasaluck, wandering over the marble quarries of Prion, and visiting the theatre, the well-preserved stadium, and the remains of other public buildings of Ephesus: the most remarkable feature among these ruins are the massive structures near the western extremity of the town, which overlook the swamp or marsh where was the ancient harbour. The general features of this building are an immense mass of walls, forming a central *corps de logis*, consisting of vast substructions, chambers, dark apartments, and solid walls extending from N. to S., and two wings nearly detached, which run out to the west from each extremity of the principal edifice. Here, I think, must have stood the celebrated Temple of the Ephesian Diana, immediately in front of the port, raised upon a base thirty or forty feet high, and approached by a grand flight of steps, the ruins of which are still visible in the centre of the pile Many parts of these walls, consisting of rough blocks of marble, are pierced with numerous small holes, as if they had been formerly cased with slabs of a finer marble, or even with plates of metal. Brick arches and other works have also been raised upon various portions of the walls: but this was probably done by the Christians after the destruction of the temple, and the removal of the columns by Constantine, when a church was raised upon its ruins; and we know that Ephesus was for many years an important Christian see. The two wings may have served as habitations for the priests, or may have been in other ways connected with the worship of Diana.

There are some points connected with the topography of Ephesus which seem to me to require examination. The principal of these is the position of the Temple of Diana, which is generally supposed to have been situated near the head of the port; but I cannot subscribe to the opinion of Arundel, that all traces of it have been buried under the alluvium brought down by the Cayster. Why should this temple, raised, as we are told it was, upon lofty substructions, be buried, when so many others remain unburied, and the

soil in the vicinity is but little above the level of the sea? Many causes combine to confirm my belief that the massive ruins above described are the foundations of this temple. Its position near the port, and its distance from the quarries at the N.E. part of Mount Prion being about a mile, or eight stadia, confirms this opinion.* There was also a celebrated fountain called Hypelæus,† or Callipia,‡ or Halitæa§ in the city near the port, and it is described by some authors as being near the temple. On the low dry ground to the north of the marsh or harbour, and which was covered with broken tiles and pottery, we found a beautiful spring flowing into the marsh close by. The head of this spring, which was about 200 yards distant from the temple, was much built over. Here may have been the first city founded by Androclus. and which flourished until the time of Lysimachus: this King extended it towards Mount Prion, perhaps already enclosed within the walls: Mount Coressus too, the lower slopes of which are covered with ruins, was at the same time included.

A passage in Pausanias, describing the position of the tomb of Androclus, has caused much difficulty to antiquaries and geographers, who have imagined, from his account, that the Temple of Diana must have been without the Magnesian Gate.‖ Now I think the passage in question is perfectly reconcilable with the present appearance of the ruins, and the position of the temple above given. Pausanias says, that "the sepulchre of Androclus is to be seen in the road which leads from the Temple of Diana to the Temple of Olympian Jupiter and the gates called Magnetidæ."¶ This road must have led along the valley between Prion and Coressus, which extends towards Magnesia, and is crossed by the line of walls erected by Lysimachus. The Magnesian Gates would also have stood in this valley, and must not be confounded with those which

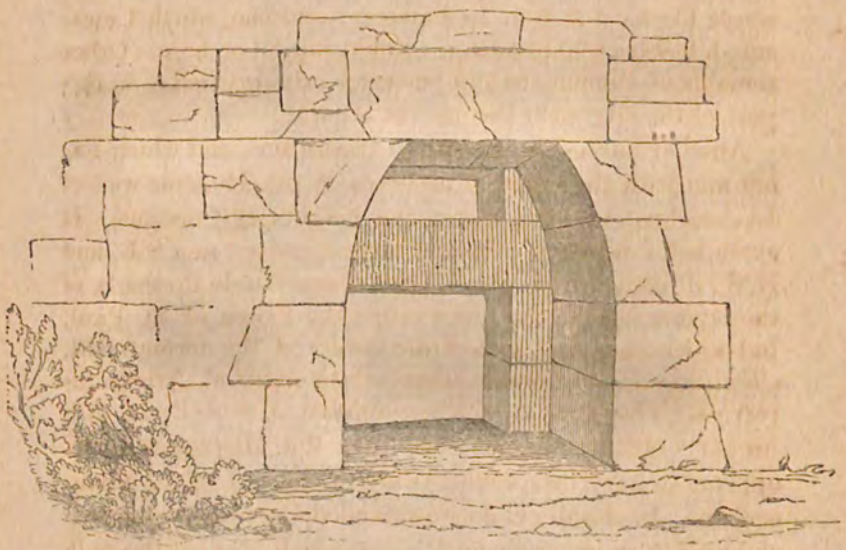
* Chandler, Travels in Asia Minor, vol. ii. p. 157.
† Strabo, xiv. c. 1.
‡ Pliny, Hist. Nat., 5. 31.
§ Pausan., lib. vii. 5.
‖ Chandl. ut supr. p. 160.
¶ Pausan., vii. 2.

are in the direction of Aiasaluck. The Temple of Olympian Jupiter, also in the same line, may have stood in the space which intervenes between that of Diana and the theatre in the neighbourhood of the Agora, where we found the remains of a large temple, of the Corinthian order, marked by heaps of fallen columns, and fragments of highly-finished architraves and cornices. The columns were single blocks, 4 ft. 6 in. in diameter; and one, which I measured, had been 40 feet long, without capital or base. Other remains of colonnades and porticoes are also visible in this part of the city, near the ancient Agora.

Another interesting feature in these ruins, and which has not met with the notice it deserves, is the Hellenic wall of Lysimachus, ranging along the heights of Coressus. It extends for nearly a mile and three-quarters, in a S.E. and N.W. direction, from the heights immediately to the S. of the Gymnasium to the tower called the Prison of St. Paul, but which is, in fact, one of the towers of the ancient wall, closely resembling many others which occur at various intervals. The portion which connected Mount Prion with Mount Coressus, and in which was the Magnesian Gate, appears to have been immediately to the east of the Gymnasium. In this direction we ascended Coressus by a steep and well-worn water-channel, down which trickled the only stream flowing from these hills into the plain, and where a few traces of an ancient road cut in the solid rock, and winding up the face of the hill, were occasionally perceptible. After a laborious ascent over the rocks, and through tangled shrubs, we reached the extremity of the wall, standing high upon the lofty ridge; thence we followed its line, as well as the rough nature of the ground would admit, for nearly its whole length: it is defended and strengthened by numerous square towers of the same character, at unequal distances. The style, which is excellent, well finished, and of great strength, is chiefly pseudisodomous, although the isodomous sometimes occurs, and is far superior to that of the wall on Mount Prion. The square entrances to many of the

towers are still perfect, as well as the numerous gateways and posterns. Near the centre of the line, and in the neighbourhood of one of the towers, was a small but very perfect gateway, with an arch of peculiar construction, as represented in the accompanying woodcut, in which the

No. 18.



[*Gateway in ancient walls of Ephesus.*]

outer portion of the gate is much smaller than the inner, while the manner in which it diminishes upwards resembles that of the tombs of Agamemnon at Mycenæ, and of Tantalus at Smyrna. In another gateway of the same wall I found a Greek inscription, written in characters of peculiar form, the letters being entirely formed of dots and points. It seems to be a rude representation of birds, with the name, probably, of the idle soldier who attempted thus to immortalize himself.

But these are not the only walls of which traces still exist, or which were once thought necessary for the defence of Ephesus. As far as the limited observations I could make during the few days we remained here enabled

me to judge, there appear to have been three distinct lines built at different periods: First. The wall which extends from the theatre over the summit of Mount Prion, and from thence to the eastern extremity of the stadium; this appears to be the most ancient. Secondly. That which extends along the brow of Coressus, probably the line erected by Lysimachus; and thirdly, the line built by the Byzantines when the town shrunk within its former dimensions: considerable remains of this may still be traced at the foot of Mount Coressus, extending from near the theatre westwards to the port and temple of Diana. This wall was principally of brick, and it enclosed the Agora and other buildings between the theatre and the temple.

On the 8th, after copying several inscriptions, we bade farewell to Ephesus. On our return to Scala Nuova we proceeded by another road between the harbour and Mount Coressus, on the extreme western point of which is the Prison of St. Paul: the side of the hill below this tower is covered with arches and vaulted substructions, most of which seemed to have been either tombs, or intended to support a terrace. They were chiefly of rough stone-work, like the stadium, having been formerly cased with marble: some were of brick.

On arriving at Scala Nuova we found our vessel besieged by a host of Turks, who had taken advantage of the first day of Baïram to visit her. They evinced many signs of wonder and surprise at her neatness, elegance, and comfort. The following day they returned in still greater numbers, and at length crowded the deck to such a degree as to interfere with the arrangements for getting under weigh. Our captain was obliged to refuse admittance to any more; but they were as pertinacious in intruding themselves upon us as I had ever found them in the interior of the continent, and nothing but main force could keep them within bounds;—refused at the gangways, they climbed up into the chains, and endeavoured to get on board on all sides. In the afternoon of the 9th, having

* See Appendix, Nos. 251–271.

procured an intelligent, picturesque-looking old Greek pilot to take us down the coast as far as Rhodes, we sailed for the Boghaz, between Samos and the main, where we anchored, in the course of a few hours, in a snug bay; the pilot, according to the usual practice of Greek sailing, not aware of the difference between a yacht and a heavy Greek merchant-vessel, letting go the anchor without any preparatory shortening of sail.

January 10th.—We got under weigh at daybreak, the wind still N.N.E., and narrowly escaped driving on the rocks, in consequence of the man at the helm not understanding the pilot's language. The scenery in the straits was highly picturesque, but we had passed them before the sun rose; then every spot of Mount Mycale was lighted up, and the rugged points and pinnacles of Mount Titanus were displayed. As we dropped down the coast the Temple of Apollo Didymæus at Branchidæ came in view, and with a glass we could plainly distinguish two columns crossed by their architrave. As we advanced through an amphitheatre of islands, and along the mountainous coast, the high and interesting peaks of Mount Patmos were just visible above the horizon. After passing the mouth of the Bargylian Gulf, and the headland of Caryanda, between the rocky coast of Myndus and the island of Calymna, the navigation became more intricate in consequence of the numerous steep and barren rocks, which rise almost perpendicularly above the water's edge, with deep water close round them. They appeared to consist entirely of red trachyte, and belong to the same formation as the greater part of the promontory between Myndus and Halicarnassus. Having kept well away from such dangerous neighbours, we again steered east, passing between the low island of Cos, and three capes on the mainland, which are laid down by Captain Beaufort as Zephyrium, Astypalæa, and Teemerium. Near the latter cape was a long line of windmills on the heights, beyond which we entered the Gulf of Cos, or Sinus Ceramicus, now called the Gulf of Boudroum. Here

we passed under a lofty conical hill, rising with an uniform slope from the water's edge to the height of nearly a thousand feet. It is called Chifoot Kaléh, or Jew's Castle, and may represent the ancient Teemera, at one time used as a prison by the kings of Caria. From hence we were able to lay up to the castle of Boudroum, the north wind blowing fresh off the land. Two rocky islands with deep water all round were directly in our course, besides another much more dangerous, of which only the point appeared above the surface of the water. It was impossible to get within the mole with this wind, but we anchored in smooth water off the castle. The picturesque appearance of the surrounding scenery from the sea is very striking, the ground is highly cultivated, and distributed into numerous gardens in which palm-trees flourish luxuriantly, indicating the existence of an almost tropical climate. The town, which runs in a narrow band along the shore, extends to the east and west of the castle, and the remains of the ancient theatre are visible above the Governor's konak.

The modern town of Boudroum represents the ancient Halicarnassus, the birthplace of Herodotus, celebrated for the monument erected in honour of King Mausolus by his widow Artemisia, and considered one of the seven wonders of the world.* It has been supposed that the beautiful bas-reliefs, which are still to be seen in the walls of the castle, built during the middle ages, and which still defends the town and port, are portions of those which, according to Herodotus and other ancient writers, once adorned this monument.

January 11th.—We landed early this morning full of anxious hopes, and desirous of seeing the interior of the fortress. I consequently took my firmahn ashore, in hopes that the royal signature, and the permission which it gave to see all the forts in the kingdom, would have its full effect upon the Agha. Passing between the ruined piers forming the narrow entrance of the harbour, we landed on the

* Plin., H. N., lib. xxxvi. 5. Vitruv., lib. ii. c. 8.

sandy isthmus which connects the castle with the town. Here we observed some sculptured circular pedestals or stelæ, adorned with festoons of grapes and vine-leaves, rams' heads, and cornucopiæ. Two of them supported the low piers of a modern aqueduct which supplied the fountains of a mosque near the castle; others served in the same way to keep up the wooden props in the bazaar. The Greek quarter, extending to the east of the castle, is very small, while the Turkish, to the west, covers a large tract of ground, every house being inhabited, and surrounded by a garden full of fruit and other trees, amongst which the orange-trees, laden with their ripe and golden produce, and the lofty palms, were most conspicuous: their effect was much increased by the warm sun and bright blue sky, and a picturesque amphitheatre of hills rising behind the town. On arriving at the Agha's konak, he could not see us, being busy sending off troops to his Pacha, but he sent a chavasse to accompany us about the ruins.

Half a mile to the N.E. of the castle, and behind the Greek town, we found a large sarcophagus with an obliterated inscription lying in a cornfield, and near it the ruins of a beautiful Doric temple or portico, of which a colonnade 140 feet in length was still *in situ*. Six columns, with their architrave, triglyphs, and cornice quite perfect, were still standing, but buried to within six feet of their capitals. They might be called fluted, although not strictly so, the spaces between the sharp edges or angles not being channelled out, but left flat. The circumference of the columns is six feet six inches immediately below the capital, with an intercolumniation of five feet six inches. Triglyphs are introduced in the entablature over each column, besides two more over each intercolumniation: above the triglyphs a lion's head is rudely sculptured over each column.* A little to the east of these ruins were other fragments of columns of the same form and style, built into a modern wall, but covered with Greek inscriptions of a peculiar character. The words

* See Choiseul Gouffier, Voyage Pittoresque. Ionian Antiquit.

are written down the flat channellings of the column, the letters varying much in size, being under one another. Some are four or five inches high and deeply cut, others hardly an inch high, and little more than scratched. In some cases they have the character of Palimpsests, the large letters being cut over, and almost obliterating the smaller ones. Sometimes the large and small letters are to be taken together, forming part of the same word, the larger being written singly, while two or three of the smaller are placed together on the same line. The style of the letters also is peculiar, and the ends of the strokes are ornamented in an unusual manner.*

Almost immediately behind the Doric columns above-mentioned is a remarkable terrace or platform commanding a view of the harbour and neighbouring islands: it is supported by solid walls of Hellenic masonry, three sides of which we could distinctly trace; one of these sides seemed to be about a hundred feet in length. In the centre of the platform the ground, which is slightly raised, is strewed with small blocks and fragments of white marble: at first we looked upon it as one of the towers, or a portion of the city walls, but it is within their line, and may very probably have been the substruction of the Mausoleum. Pliny states that the whole circumference of this monument was 411 feet, and that it was not a perfect square.

Leaving this spot we ascended a hill to the N.W., behind the Agha's konak, to examine the theatre, the cavea of which is in good preservation, many of the seats, laid upon the bare tuff, being still *in situ*, but the scena and proscenium have been removed. According to Colonel Leake's definition,† it must have been built during the time of the Romans, as the wings of the cavea are parallel with the proscenium instead of diverging from the centre; and it did not appear to be more than a semicircle. The wall of the diazoma is quite perfect, and two feet high: there are twenty rows of seats below and fifteen above it, but the

* See Appendix, No. 275—278. † Tour in Asia Minor, p. 323.

upper portion only is divided by flights of steps into eighteen or nineteen cunei. In the hill above the theatre many tombs are excavated in the soft rock, some of which are narrow chambers extending lengthwise into the hill, while others, intended perhaps for family vaults, are large apartments containing fourteen or fifteen niches two or three feet wide, formerly closed by marble slabs, the grooves into which they fitted being still visible. On the summit of the hill, over which we traced the old Hellenic wall, are the remains of a massive tower in the same style, thirty feet square, and commanding an extensive view over the Sinus Ceramicus and to the island of Cos.

Near the Agha's konak we copied a few imperfect inscriptions,* and saw many blocks of marble, and broken columns built into the walls of the houses. Unfortunately we had neither interpreter nor tatar with us, and the Agha, although he looked at the firmahn, did not appear able to read it. He refused to allow us to see the castle, but added that we might go about wherever else we pleased. With regard to the castle, indeed, he said he had nothing to do with it; that there was a commandant, to whom we must apply for leave. This officer, however, was not to be found, and we much doubted his individuality apart from the Agha. The utmost we could obtain was leave to row round the fort in our boat without being molested: consequently in returning to the ship we stopped some time under the bastion copying the bas-reliefs in the outer wall, representing combats on foot and on horseback, and executed with all the vigour and beauty of the frieze of the Parthenon. We here saw three pieces, about four feet square, and a fourth within the ditch; others had been seen by former travellers, and eleven of these were published by Dalton in 1752, but without doing justice to the originals as works of art.† Besides these bas-reliefs, many shields of a later date, with armorial bearings, have been built into the wall,

* See Appendix, Nos. 280—283.

† See Collection of Drawings, &c., by R. Dalton, 1752.

as well as numerous columns of various dimensions. Within the ditch we saw a large headless statue of white marble, apparently in imperial robes, standing in a niche.

January 12.—We again landed this morning, and, having revisited the Doric colonnade and the basement of the Mausoleum, proceeded to explore the line of the ancient walls up to the Acropolis. Commencing immediately to the north of the supposed Mausoleum, we came upon a fine specimen of Cyclopian construction in the oldest style. The wall was built of enormous blocks, piled rather than fitted upon each other, of blue marble, instead of the red trachyte, of which the Hellenic walls seen yesterday were constructed. We followed it for nearly a mile up the hill, along the edge of a deep ravine, or natural ditch on the west or outer side, and passing a few rude towers and one gateway. As we ascended, the wall diminished from a thickness of eight feet to about four, and as the stones were more schistose, and split into flags, it had acquired an appearance of greater horizontality. Following the edge of the ravine, the wall, on reaching the summit of the hill, turns suddenly to the east, and presently descends again towards the S.E. or S.S.E., leaving only a narrow space at the summit enclosed between the two walls, where, amidst the thick bushes and underwood, were many remains of houses and other buildings. This elevated spot was probably the Acropolis Salmacis, to which the inhabitants and a part of the garrison, under Memnon, retired when the town was set on fire by Alexander, while the rest retreated to the island of Arconnesus, now called Orak Ada.* From this point we followed the line of wall over the brow of the hill and over several rocky eminences: these had contributed to strengthen the natural position of the place, which appeared almost impregnable to Alexander.† There are also several square towers near the summit, probably the part of the wall alluded to by Arrian, as *τὴν ἄκραν τὴν πρὸς Μύλασσα μάλιστα τετραμμένην.*

* Arrian, lib. i. c. 23.

† Ibid., c. 20.

Descending by the eastern wall, we traced its course down the hill until we lost it amongst the gardens and houses behind the Greek quarter, where the courses of stone had become rather more horizontal. Just above the town, near the wall, was a small pool or fountain, shaded with trees and bushes, the overflowing water of which ran off in a small stream. This may perhaps be the fountain of Salmacis, mentioned by Strabo* and Vitruvius,† and more particularly alluded to in Ovid's Metamorphoses,‡ unless, indeed, this name was given to another small stream on the other side of the town. Vitruvius says that it was near the temple of Venus and Mercury, on the right wing of the city.

Before going on board I obtained several parcels of coins, most of them Byzantine. There were, however, several small autonomous coins of Halicarnassus, with ΑΛΙΚΑΡ, and a trident or tripod in the centre, on one side, and a head of Jupiter bearded on the other. Amongst those called imperial was one bearing the head of Herodotus, with the legend of ΗΡΟΔΟΤΟϹ ΑΛΙΚΑΡΝΑϹϹΕΩΝ. R.—The laureated head of Antoninus Pius.§ I also obtained a few coins of the neighbouring cities of Myndus and Mylata.

Some writers have supposed that the castle close to the sea-shore, (which is of considerable strength, and exhibits much skill in its construction, having been built by the Genoese or by the Knights of Rhodes,) stands upon the site of the Mausoleum. But it is very improbable that Artemisia should have erected it where it could be so easily destroyed; and I think I have pointed out another spot more in accordance with our information on the subject.

The few details which we have respecting the early history of Halicarnassus have been collected by Dr. Cramer.‖ This

* Strabo, xiv. c. 2, p. 656.

† Vitruv., lib. ii. c. 8.

‡ Ovid, Met., iv. 11.

§ A similar coin, published by Visconti, from an impression in sulphur, bears also the head of Antoninus. Iconogr. Grecque, vol. iii. i. 27. a Milan Ed. 1823.

‖ Cramer, Asia Minor, vol. ii. p. 177.

city belonged originally to the Dorian Hexapolis, or League of Six Cities, until it was expelled by the other five, in consequence of theconduct of Agasicles, one of its citizens, who, instead of dedicating to the god the tripod which he had won at the games of the Triopian Apollo, carried it to his own house.* Deprived of its federal support, Halicarnassus soon fell a prey to tyrants, and Lygdamis became king of the surrounding country. After some generations it was subjected to kings of Carian extraction, the first of whom, Hecatomnus, was the father of Mausolus, who married his sister Artemisia; his brother Hidrieus also marrying another sister, Ada. Alexander, in his career of conquest, laid siege to the city, and, having taken possession of it, razed it to the ground. Under the Romans it is occasionally mentioned, as by Livy † and Cicero,‡ and its coins are met with as late as the reign of Gordian: its name frequently occurs in the ecclesiastical notices, and in the history of the councils.§

* Herod., lib. i. c. 144. † Livius, 33—20. Ib. xxxvii. 10, 16.
‡ Cicero, Ep. ad Q. Frat., i. 8. Ib., i. 19. Tacitus, Ann., iv. 55.
§ Geogr. Sacr., p. 246.

## CHAPTER XXXIII.

Leave Boudroum—Put into Bitéh Bay—Chifoot Kaléh—Sail for Cape Crio—Cnidus—Ruins—Walls of ancient Towns—Inscriptions—Tombs—Worship of Apollo—Syme—Rhodes.

FRIDAY, January 13.—We got under weigh early this morning, and stood across the gulf for Cape Crio and Cnidus; but were compelled by a heavy gale of wind to put back into Bitéh Bay, five miles to the S.W. of Boudroum. Here we were sheltered from the S.W. gale, and in the afternoon I found Mr. D. Dundas on board a Greek schooner, on his way from Rhodes to Syra, having also put in the night before from stress of weather. Pent up as he was in a wretched cabin, his satisfaction at meeting with his countrymen in such a spot must have suffered from a comparison of our comfortable yacht with his own limited accommodations. In point of provision, however, we were not better off than he was, as our stores were failing fast, and we were obliged to trust to what we could pick up along the coast. Here we had procured a lean cow, but before reaching Rhodes both wine and spirits were consumed, and the men good-humouredly observed that they were qualified to take the tectotalers' pledge.

Saturday, January 14.—We pulled across the bay, three or four miles to the S.W., and, landing on a projecting promontory, walked along the coast to the foot of the hill of Chifoot Kaléh. On the beach were numerous rounded masses or pebbles of pumice-stone, some of them nine inches in diameter. A large portion of the coast consisted of trachyte and trachytic conglomerate with peperite, but I did not see from what formation the pumice-stone was derived.*

* It has been suggested to me that it may be the produce of Etna, wafted by the S.W. winds; but, never having found it on any other part of the coast, I am inclined to give it a more local origin.

In our walk over the hills we fell in with some shepherds who had just killed a gigantic porcupine: his quills were very large and strong, and we collected many of them: these animals are said to be very abundant on some parts of the coast.

The hill of Chifoot Kaléh is extremely steep, rising at an angle of 30° or 40° directly from the sea, and consisting of a reddish felspathic trachyte. Its narrow summit is crowned with the ruins of a small castle, built by the Turks or by the Knights of Rhodes, and measuring twenty-five paces by fifteen. Two walls of similar construction encircle the hill lower down, wherever the rocky nature of the ground was not such as to render an approach impossible. We descended to the valley on the west, over the precipitous face of the rock, letting ourselves down by hanging from the roots and branches of trees, and by a path which we should have found it impossible to ascend. In the valley we found many ruins, marking the site of a town or village, but not a human being to tell their name. On the wooded banks of a small stream flowing south we found plenty of woodcocks: this delayed us until near dark, when, as we had dismissed our boat, we had a walk of six miles over mountains and bogs and along the seashore, through a wild and unknown country, where we met with one or two awkward adventures. The late heavy rains had swollen all the streams, and we had a large plain to cross, through which flowed a large and rapid river: on reaching its banks we found it too deep to ford, and with our guns it was impossible to swim across. After discussing many plans, and even thinking of following its banks towards the mountains in hopes of finding a bridge, we determined to try to wade across its mouth, by walking out to sea, in the hopes, on this tideless coast, of finding a bar on which we might be able to get round. In this attempt we succeeded, following each other at regular distances, our Captain leading the way along a bar with only three feet of water on it. It was a wild scene—the night dark and

gloomy, a howling wind from seaward, heavy breakers rolling on the shore, and the moon only shining out at intervals. By keeping along the bold and rugged coast, and making signals for our boat, we at length reached the vessel.

We were detained in Biteh Bay several days, partly by bad weather, and partly in order to obtain provisions, being told that at Cnidus we should get nothing. On Tuesday the 17th, we stood across the Ceramicus Sinus, and in approaching Cape Crio admired the bold and picturesque features of the Carian coast. The principal harbour of Cnidus is to the south, and being almost becalmed after getting round the cape, we had some difficulty in entering it, protected as it still is by the two ancient piers of the Cnidians. In our anxiety to avoid some sunken rocks at the end of the eastern pier, we touched a stone which had rolled away from that on the other side, but without doing any damage. The proper direction for entering the harbour is to keep rather nearer the west than the east pier, for ten yards from the end of the former there is very deep water.

When the vessel was safely moored inside, we landed on the site of Cnidus, where the ground is covered with ruins in every direction, particularly on the N.E. side of the harbour. To the S.W. are the remains of an ancient quay, supported by Cyclopian walls, and in some places cut out of the steep limestone rocks, which rise abruptly from the water's edge. Strabo * has most accurately described the appearance of the place and its two harbours, separated by a narrow bank of sand, which connects what he calls the νῆσος ἑπτασταδιος with the continent. The town being built partly on the main, and partly on this peninsula, became as it were a double city.

The researches of Captain Beaufort † and the publications of the Dilettanti Society ‡ have already made the world acquainted with most of the treasures of ancient architecture still visible in and near these ruins.§ We spent several

* Strabo, lib. xiv. c. 2.
† Caramania, p. 81.
‡ Ionian Antiq., vol. iii. p. 1.
§ Leake's Asia Minor, p. 226.

days exploring the neighbourhood, the site of the city, and the numerous tombs which we unexpectedly came upon at the distance of a mile from the eastern gate, some of which are represented in the accompanying view. Nor did I neglect to trace as far as possible the whole extent of the city walls. These have always appeared to me to convey the most correct idea of the power, strength, magnificence, and wealth of the communities by whom they were raised. They speak home to the daily necessities of life, and bring to mind the restlessness of human nature, and that universal disposition of the strong to triumph over the weak, which compelled the peaceable inhabitants of towns to call in the assistance of walls and towers. Undoubtedly the view of a temple even in ruins is more attractive to the imagination; but connected as it is with the worship of fabulous or imaginary divinities, it appears to partake, in some degree, of the false basis on which they rest, and thus to withdraw the mind from the realities of life and the associations of history.

The walls of Cnidus are very perfect, and may be traced throughout their whole extent to the east of the harbour. The city is enclosed by two walls, one running east and west, the other almost north and south, and united at the summit of the hill to the N.E. of the town. The former is partly Cyclopian and partly pseudisodomous, but the style improves as it ascends. From this point, where the two are connected by a dilapidated cross wall, they stretch away in nearly parallel lines at no great distance from each other, until they reach the highest point of the hill, where are the remains of several towers and other defences protecting the summit. Here they separate again, trending down to the east, so as to enclose a considerable shoulder of the hill. The northern part of the wall is very perfect, and contains two or three towers in a great state of preservation: it is also the best constructed, being probably of a later date, and purely isodomous. In a few places breaches in the wall had been repaired, equally in the isodomous style, but with blocks of a larger size, and of

a white marble. The walls on the peninsula are also well preserved, containing a round tower of great beauty at the extremity, near the northern harbour.

Although the remains within the walls are highly interesting, we found no traces of public buildings or temples to indicate its former splendour. With the exception of the two theatres, both in a ruined condition, a long Doric stoa or portico, the basement of a large building, perhaps a temple, and the extensive vaulted substruction of another large building apparently of a more modern date, the remains consisted chiefly of lines of streets and private dwellings, steps leading from one terrace to another on the side of the hill, and circular or pear-shaped cisterns in the ground, covered within by a coat of cement. These were probably reservoirs for containing water: one seems to have been attached to almost every house, and indeed they appear to have been the only means by which water was obtained, for there is neither stream nor fountain anywhere near.

Amongst the ruins of the town and neighbouring tombs we found numerous inscriptions:* many of them, particularly those on sepulchral monuments, are written in the Doric dialect. ΔΑΜΟΣ instead of ΔΗΜΟΣ is of constant occurrence, as well as ΤΑΣ ΜΑΤΡΟΣ for ΤΗΣ ΜΗΤΡΟΣ. No. 287 is interesting from its being dedicated to Apollo Carneus. We learn from Pausanias† and other writers‡ that this was one of the names under which Apollo was worshipped, first by the Lacedemonians, and afterwards by the Dorienses, amongst whom are mentioned the Sicyonians, who through Hercules had become Dorians, and who possessed a temple dedicated to Apollo Carneus.§ Pausanias also states, that the veneration which the Dorienses paid to Apollo Carneus arose from Carnus of Acarnania having acquired the art of divination from Apollo: he adds, that when Hippotus slew Carnus, Apollo made the Dorian camp feel the effects of his anger. Cnidus was founded

* See Appendix, Nos. 284—296.

† Lac., lib. iii. c. 13.

‡ Potter, Antiq. of Greece, vol. i. p. 468.

§ Paus., Cor., lib. ii. c. 10.

by a Lacedemonian colony, by whom the worship of Apollo Carneus was probably introduced. This inscription is also interesting as alluding to an Artemidorus, son of Theopompus, or a Theopompus, son of Artemidorus, for the final letters are not very clear. There was, however, an Artemidorus of Cnidus, son of the historian Theopompus, who had a school at Rome, and who, as well as his father, was the friend of Julius Cæsar: he wrote the account of the meditated conspiracy, and presented it to the dictator as he was going to the Senate.* It is also worthy of notice that the name of Theopompus or of his son should be Caius Julius; and that the monument was erected by Marcus Apollonius, probably Apollonius of Alabanda, a city of Caria, who had established a school of rhetoric at Rhodes and Rome, and at the latter place numbered Julius Cæsar and Cicero amongst his pupils. Thus we have the names of several of the friends of Julius Cæsar brought together in this short inscription. The use of the word ΜΑΑΡΚΟΣ for ΜΑΡΚΟΣ is rather singular, and is probably a Dorism.

But the most interesting remains at Cnidus are the numerous tombs, almost all Cyclopian, at a distance of about a mile or more from the eastern gate: some of these are buildings of considerable extent. They are generally built against the side of a sloping hill, and therefore consist of only three walls, which, in front and at the two sides, support an elevated terrace: the tombs when perfect are always completed by heavy coping-stones. Sometimes they are raised considerably higher than the ground within, so as to enclose a square space, entered by a doorway in the massive walls. When two occur near together, a narrow passage is left between them. At first I mistook them for dwelling-houses, or villas, until I found sepulchral inscriptions belonging to them. They are of all sizes; one of the largest is a square of 120 feet, with walls of beautiful polygonal construction, and a regular coping of flat slabs: within this space are two or three small buildings, apparently tombs, having

* Plut. in Cæs. Strabo, lib. xiv. c. 2.

once supported large triangular columns, formed of several blocks riveted and fastened together, but since overthrown. In some places we observed traces of the old road carried along a terrace supported by a wall of Cyclopian work, wherever the slope of the hill rendered it necessary.

We spent several days endeavouring to open some of these curious edifices, either by getting out a stone in front, or by digging down through the roof from the terrace above; but all we entered had been previously plundered. In some few cases the front wall is built in horizontal courses, but the polygonal blocks are most frequent; there is also great variety in their interior arrangement: this consists either of arched vaults or narrow passages covered with flat stones; these latter are probably the most ancient: the vaults are either formed of large Cyclopian blocks, or of small stones firmly cemented together. A cippus or stele, with an inscription, appears to have been placed upon the terrace, and perhaps served to conceal the entrance into the vaults beneath, which in some cases must have been entered through the roof. We found several of these cippi lying about: they are generally circular, and ornamented either with festoons and the caput bovis, or with a serpent entwined round them twice. The inscription is placed either round the circular part of the stone or on the flat base or pedestal on which it stands, for we found instances of both.

The existence of Cyclopian masonry thus intimately connected with regular arches, seems to prove that the polygonal style must have been in use at a much later period than is usually believed. The mere circumstance, therefore, of finding it cannot always be considered as forming *primâ facie* evidence of the great antiquity of a building. One of the inscriptions found amongst these Cyclopian tombs is at once evidence of the Doric dialect, and of the tombs having been erected subsequently to the Roman conquest, for it contains the words ΤΑΣ ΜΑΤΡΟΣ ΣΕΚΟΥΝΔΑΣ.

The arched vaults or passages are sometimes parallel to,

and sometimes at right angles with, the front wall, the whole space being divided into two chambers with a small square-topped low passage between them, or on each side, to contain the bodies. It is, however, uncertain how they were entered, for great pains seem to have been taken to conceal the entrance. In some cases it was probably through a small aperture in the vaulted roof, in others I think it was effected by removing a stone known only to a chosen few, to which purpose, owing to its great irregularity, the polygonal structure was well adapted. In one case we found such a stone, which had been removed, leaving an opening into a long and narrow passage. Such, perhaps, was the foundation of the story of the architect * who, in building a treasury for Rhamsinites, contrived that a stone in the outer wall could be removed and replaced without its being perceived. I set to work to see whether I could not find one so placed in one of the walls, that it might be removed without interfering with those above; and having discovered what appeared to be a similar instance, we removed the stone with some difficulty, and found an entrance into a small passage, but the tomb had been already opened by breaking through the roof. After penetrating some way, the end of the passage was blocked up by a large stone so fixed that we could not move it, and therefore determined to dig down behind it from the terrace above, hoping to light upon another chamber; but we were disappointed, and after going down five or six feet we found nothing but solid rubbish. In some cases the vaults were plaistered or stuccoed over inside, in others the stones were left exposed; some had no vault or arch at all, but like the one above described consisted merely of a narrow passage with a flat roof, barely large enough for a man to crawl in.

Besides the veneration paid at Cnidus to Apollo, both as Triopian † and Carneus, ‡ this city was more peculiarly cele-

* Herod., lib. ii. c. 121. † Herodotus, lib. i. c. 144.

‡ See Appendix, No. 287.

brated for the worship of Venus, and for the beautiful statue of that goddess by Praxiteles, the sight of which, according to Pliny, would well repay the trouble of a journey from Rome.* Praxiteles had made two statues of this goddess, one veiled, the other naked; and the Coans, who had the option of the two, preferred the former, both being valued at the same price. The naked one was purchased by the Cnidians. After it had been in their possession nearly 300 years, Nicomedes, King of Bithynia, proposed to purchase it, offering to take upon himself the whole public debt of the Cnidians. But they declined the offer, preferring, as Pliny says, to submit to any inconvenience rather than to lose the chief glory of their city. From the life of Apollonius by Philostratus † we learn that it still enjoyed the same reputation in his time. But for a further account of this master-piece of ancient art, which was finally destroyed by fire, A.D. 475, when the great palace of Lausus in Constantinople was burnt to the ground, and of the temple of the goddess, I must refer to the works of the Society of Dilettanti,‡ in which all the known particulars respecting the early history and foundation of Cnidus have been brought together.

Tuesday, January 24.—After spending a week amongst the ruins, we took advantage of a fair breeze to get out of the harbour, with the intention of visiting the island and gulf of Syme, and of endeavouring to ascertain the narrow isthmus which connected the Triopian promontory with the mainland of Caria, and which was alluded to in the oracle given to the Cnidians by the Pythian priestess, when they consulted the god as to the propriety of fortifying the narrow neck of land, in order to protect their territory against the invasion of the Persians under Harpagus. In consequence of the oracle, which said—

Ἰσθμὸν δὲ μὴ πυργοῦτε, μηδ' ὀρύσσετε,
Ζεὺς γὰρ κ' ἔθηκε νῆσον, εἰ κ' ἐβούλετο·

they desisted from their enterprise, and surrendered to the

* Plin., N. H., 34. 4. † Philos., Apol. Vit., lib. vi. 40.

‡ Antiquit. of Ionia, part iii. p. 14.

Persian general.* In beating to windward to-day we had remarked that to the north of the island of Syme the shore ran in very considerably to a deep bay, where the land was so low as to give the promontory the appearance of an island. This low ground was at a distance of sixteen or eighteen miles from Cape Crio, and we felt confident that we should here find the narrow rocky isthmus only five stadia across. It will be seen in the sequel that we were unable to reach the spot. The wind, still contrary, freshened during the day, which prevented our reaching Syme before dark; and as the pilot objected to taking us into the harbour during the night, we determined to bear away for Rhodes, and to visit Syme on our return.

January 25.—When morning dawned we were still off the southern point of Syme, with the island of Rhodes stretching away over our starboard bow; a remarkable flat table-land was conspicuous near the shore, on which were said to be ruins. These, we afterwards learnt, were by the natives called Palæo Rhodos, or ancient Rhodes. Leaving Syme we passed the headland of Cynos Sema, and farther to the east we distinguished some Cyclopian walls on the sea-shore, said to mark the ruins of the ancient Loryma. Continuing near the coast we passed the little harbour of Aplotheki and the island of Elæus before it: according to our pilot's information, the harbour of Porto Cavaliere was still farther to the east. The whole line of coast is extremely rugged, and the outline of the mountains is varied and picturesque, but the country has a bleak and barren look. High snow-capped mountains to the east were seen rising above Macri. On the other hand, the scenery of Rhodes in those parts of the island which we were approaching seemed to be very rich, and the hills well-wooded, and interspersed with many ridges, and table-lands. Along the coast we observed several villages and plains stretching down to the seaside.

After rounding the most northern point of the island, on which were numerous windmills, and as we approached the

* Herod., lib. i. c. 174. Cramer, Asia Minor, ii. 185.

town and harbour facing the N.N.E., we had some difficulty in deciding into which of the two ports to enter, not from a desire to know which was the best, but which was the least bad. The first and most westerly of the two is very small, and is as it were divided into two by a ruined pier, which renders the inner one snug and protected against every wind, whilst even a small vessel can scarcely swing in the outer one. The passage from one to the other is extremely narrow, and between two broken rocky pier-heads, the fallen debris of which have still further impeded the passage, through which we were doubtful whether there was room for the vessel to pass. We accordingly lay to, and off and on, while we sent in a boat to sound, which reported sufficient water, in consequence of which we entered the outer harbour, where we dropped our anchor with the intention of warping into the inner basin. However, on further examination, it was discovered that although there was water enough in the passage, yet in front of the entrance, in consequence of fallen blocks, there was only nine or ten feet water, besides a narrow tortuous channel between the broken blocks which had fallen from the pier. The "Royalist" was therefore obliged to put to sea again, and while we visited the consul and perambulated the town, she worked round into the eastern harbour: this, however, proved also to be small, crowded, and shallow, and much exposed to the N. and N.E. To avoid this inconvenience Mr. Brooke sent his vessel to Marmorice, and we engaged a week's lodging on shore.

## CHAPTER XXXIV.

Town of Rhodes—Architecture of the Knights—Barbary Pilgrims—Excursion to the Interior of the Island—Archangelo—Malona—Lindo, anc. Lindus—Acropolis—Ruins of Camiro, anc. Camirus—Hellenic Walls—Malona—Apollona—Embona—Mount Atairo, anc. Mons Atabyrius—Temple of Jupiter—Kalamata—Palæo Rodos—Return to Rhodes—Site of the Colossus.

THERE are few islands which have occupied so much space in the page of history, or whose present state is calculated to excite such interest as Rhodes. Its earliest origin is veiled in the obscurity of fable, but it was soon distinguished for its progress in maritime affairs, and in the schools of rhetoric and philosophy; while at a later period it long remained the barrier between the civilization of Europe, and the increasing preponderance of the Turks. The fertility of its soil was no less the subject of praise than the salubrity of its climate, combining the warmth of a tropical region with the genial temperature of a more northern zone. Under these circumstances it is not surprizing that the traveller should hail his arrival in this Island of the Blest, as the fulfilment of a long-cherished hope or of a promise long delayed. Such were the feelings with which I landed on the shores of Rhodes; and high as my expectations had been raised, they were not disappointed.

Landing in the western harbour, we proceeded along a narrow path outside the walls, and through the outer fortifications near the lofty Arab tower, until we reached the eastern port. Here was a spacious quay beneath the feudal walls, lined with capacious cafés for the Turks, and taverns for the less sober Greeks. At its southern end we passed through the massive gates, and between two imposing towers into the town, where Turks and Jews alone are permitted to reside. Greeks and Franks are allowed to enter

during the day either for curiosity or business; but woe betide the unhappy Christian who should be discovered to have passed the night within the walls. Here we at once found ourselves walking amidst the ancient habitations of the knights of Rhodes, which produced the effect of having been suddenly transported into a former age, rather than into a different place. Many of the houses were in ruins; some were inhabited by Turks; but all presented the same exterior that they did three or four hundred years ago. Built in the peculiar architecture of the feudal times, a strange combination of the contrary qualities of the gay and the sombre—massive, yet not devoid of elegance, and constructed entirely of stone, they have equally resisted the corroding influence of time, and the mischievous effects of Turkish violence and ignorance: the escutcheons and coats of arms of the knights likewise, of different countries, several sometimes occurring in the same house, remain fixed in the walls uninjured.

The principal street led up a gentle rise to the west: it was broader than is usual in the towns of the Levant, and could boast a footpath on each side. On our left we passed a massive building, now converted into barracks for the new troops: it was formerly a college, used as a residence for the poorer knights, and containing rooms for the despatch of public business. On our right were ancient houses, inhabited by Turks or left to decay, built in a florid gothic style, with ornamented beadings, and borders of flowers round the windows and along the walls. Amongst the numerous escutcheons with which they were adorned were the royal arms of England, three lions passant, quartered with those of France, three fleurs de lis. At the top of the street we reached the ruined palace of the Grand Master: near it was the principal church, dedicated to St. John, a long, gothic edifice, now converted into a mosque. Here the fortifications were of great strength, forming, as it were, the key to the whole defence. The wall was very lofty, defended by a deep ditch extending round the fortress

on the land side, while a high covered way connected with the wall by a draw-bridge led over the fosse, and an intervening ravelin to a strong detached fort on the west.

We were much struck with the breadth and cleanliness of the streets, paved with small round pebbles, which abound in the conglomerate at this end of the island. Every house had its garden, in which oranges and lemons grew luxuriantly, while the tall and graceful palms added to the Oriental character of the scenery. Two churches belonging to the knights, that of St. John, and that of the Apostles, have been converted by the Turks into mosques. Round the entrance of the latter are some beautiful arabesque traceries carved in white marble, representing arms and armour, drums and standards, cuirasses, gauntlets and greaves, quivers, bows, and helmets, all executed with the greatest delicacy. In this quarter we also visited the bazaars, only moderately supplied with goods and necessaries. The Greek quarter is without the walls to the N.W. of the fortifications, where every house is surrounded with a garden, and where the European consuls have established their diplomatic coterie.

Forgetting for a while the classic interests of Rhodes, and of which but few memorials are to be seen in the present town, it is impossible to look upon these remains of its chivalrous period, with the knightly houses and their appropriate ornaments, the noble coats of arms, and other paraphernalia of chivalry, as they have been left uninjured for the last three hundred years, without a strong feeling of interest in the events and circumstances which first founded and subsequently destroyed these evidences of European civilization, established so far within the limits of Eastern barbarism; events which may be justly considered as the most interesting and the most important which have agitated the tranquillity of Europe since the downfall of the Roman empire. It is also curious to observe how the style of architecture, probably universal in Europe three hundred years ago, has, by an extraordinary chance, been pre-

served in a Turkish island, under the influence of Turkish indifference, while it has everywhere disappeared in Europe, before the sweeping hand of innovation, and the improvement and alteration of domestic architecture.*

Thursday, January 26.—A Turkish corvette arrived this morning with the new governor Chosrew Pacha: she entered the harbour in which we were lying with all sails set, and fired a salute with great precision, which was equally well returned from the fort. Another arrival of this day was of a very different description, viz. a brig full of dirty Arab pilgrims on their way from Tunis to Alexandria. They landed in the course of the day, bivouacked on a small piece of ground near the harbour, and spent their time in cooking their provisions, and cleansing themselves and their ragged clothes from the vermin which had infested them on board. I never saw a more squalid, loathsome set of savages. Their scanty dress bespoke the extreme of poverty, and wild fanaticism was depicted in their countenances. In the evening we landed our effects, and took up our quarters for the night in a small Franciscan or Capucin convent, sending the vessel to Marmorice, on the opposite coast, for a week. We had some difficulty in getting ashore in the dark, having landed on the quarantine ground; but finding ourselves locked in, we discovered our mistake before we were perceived, and got safely off.

Friday, January 27.—Having made arrangements for a short excursion into the interior of the island, and to the site of the ancient Lindus, we started this morning at ten A.M. Mules were the only animals we could procure for our conveyance. After passing through the Greek quarter, we ascended a low ridge of hills, consisting chiefly of a shelly conglomerate, containing numerous fragments of recent

* Prince Pückler Muskau, in one of his last works,* contrasts the generosity of the Turks after the capture of Rhodes in respecting the arms, insignia, and inscriptions on the public buildings of the knights, with the vandalism of the French in defacing the armorial bearings on the alberghi of the knights of Malta.

* Süd östlicher Bildersaal, vol. 1. Der Vergnügling.

marine shells, and associated with beds of pebbles. The buildings of Rhodes and the vicinity are chiefly constructed of this shelly rock, which, although soft to cut, has proved extremely durable. Our direction was generally S.S.W. until we reached the summit of the broken table-land, distant nearly two miles from the convent, where we saw remains of large Hellenic blocks, forming an ancient wall, which might be a portion of the old walls of the city.*

The ground near the town was well cultivated, and orange trees, palms, and pine trees grew near the summit of the hill; but as we advanced, and descended into an open plain, the country became barren and rocky, vegetation scanty, and the ground was covered with loose pebbles washed out of the conglomerate beds. At half-past eleven we passed the large village of Koskinar, beyond which the road is carried along a narrow passage cut in the solid rock, containing large shells, chiefly Pecten and Cardium: even when it runs along the plain, it is cut with great neatness into the rock, and a raised footpath is left on one side. At twelve we crossed a small stream by a stone bridge, and observed a fine group of wild palm-trees near the bed of the torrent. Here we ascended another ridge of rugged hills composed of sand and gravel, from which, at a quarter after one, we descended by a steep road into a narrow plain near the sea-shore, our direction being rather more southerly. This plain, bounded by the sea on the left hand, and by steep picturesque mountains of blue limestone on the right, was only partially cultivated, while little detached hillocks of the same rock rose up between us and the sea: these would have been so many rocky islets when the tertiary formation of which the plain consists was covered by the ocean.

We continued along it for several miles in a S.W. direction, and then ascended a broad and partly cultivated valley, which, after crossing the dry bed of a mountain torrent, conducted us to a wild and rocky country hemmed

* For the geology of the parts of the island which I visited, see Geological Transactions, vol. vi. p. 1.

in between the sea and the cliffs. Here there was but little vegetation, except junipers and wild olive trees. The remains of the horizontal tertiary formation adhering to the cliffs on our right formed a continual natural terrace, always preserving the same height, and traceable to a considerable distance, following the line of all the sinuosities and valleys, and along the steep escarpment of the mountain, at a height of about 100 feet above the alluvial plain. A steep and difficult road, sometimes paved and sometimes cut into the rock itself, leading over wild and uncultivated hills, brought us at four P.M. to the summit of the ridge, from which we descended into the plain of Archangelo; and at half-past four we reached the village of the same name, containing about one hundred Greek houses, once commanded or defended by a strong castle, the ruins of which still frown upon it from a neighbouring hill.

On entering our quarters in a Greek cottage, we were much struck with the surprising and unexpected cleanliness, and the neatness of arrangement, which pervaded the apartment. The most fastidious eye could not have discovered a black or dirty spot in the whole of the carefully whitewashed room, not even excepting the hard smooth floor itself, which was also whitewashed, with the exception of a narrow passage from the entrance to the fireplace, round which a small space was left untouched for the purpose of the necessary domestic movements. The furniture was, in its way, plentiful, sound, and clean, consisting of a few large trunks, a bedstead raised upon a lofty platform, which could only be reached by means of a ladder, and one or two small deal tables. But the most remarkable feature in the room was the display of plates of various sizes, patterns, and colours, with which the walls were hung, and of which there were about 150, more however for show than use. We had no difficulty in establishing our carpets on a raised part of the clean floor near the fire-place, and, in return for our old landlady's hospitality, were fortunate enough to be able to add to her valuable collection of plates by present-

ing her with a specimen of the willow pattern which we had brought with us.

Having procured a guide from the village, we visited the old castle on the hill, apparently erected in the time of the Knights: at least it was evident, from the coats of arms in the walls, that they must have held possession of it for a time. Its construction was very singular, but, in its present dilapitated state, the details could scarcely be made out. The hill on which it stands is conical, and of blue limestone, the base of which is encircled to nearly half its height by the soft tertiary formation, full of fragments of shells, amongst which Ostrea predominates. These remarkable pinnacles and cliffs of blue marble, rising up as it were out of the tertiary beds, clearly refer to a period before the island had assumed its present configuration, when the greater part of its surface was submerged, and their rocky points stood out above the surface of the sea, the reefs and rocks of its antidiluvian shores. Near the foot of the hill were the remains of a chapel, similar to those we had already seen in various parts of the island. The houses were all flat-roofed, and their interiors closely corresponded with our own quarters, exhibiting the same Dutch-like qualities of cleanliness and neatness.

January 28.—From Archangelo we proceeded two miles S.S.W. over the plain, until we reached a deep and wooded glen in the hills of sand and gravel by which it is bounded: after descending the steep ravine, we emerged into another extensive plain, open to the sea on the left hand, and in an hour and a quarter reached the dirty village of Malona. From hence we continued still in the same direction for nearly five miles over a stony plain, cultivated in some places, and slightly undulating. On the right the same range of hills continued at a distance of two or three miles, while a few detached hillocks rose on our left near the sea-shore, one of which had a remarkable truncated appearance. There was no road across the plain, and we did not meet a single traveller: no flocks or herds were visible; and

this beautiful island, capable of supporting a very large population, seemed here little better than a desert.

At the southern extremity of the plain, the steep hills closing in upon the sea, compelled us to pass along the sandy beach, whence we ascended by a rocky path to the summit of a ridge of tertiary formation, which we reached shortly before twelve, and where we enjoyed an extensive view of the line of coast, with the Acropolis of Lindo almost at our feet. A steep descent soon brought us to the town, built on a low neck of land between the mountains and the rock of the Acropolis, overhanging the sea, and on the summit of which a lofty palm tree, almost the only living thing in sight, gave an Oriental character to the scene. We arrived at Lindo at half-past twelve, said to be four hours from Archangelo and ten from Rhodes, and proceeded at once to the house of Signor Philipaki, a Greek resident, for whom we had letters from Rhodes. We found him at dinner with his wife and family: he received us hospitably, giving us a room in the upper part of his house with only half a door, and no glass in the seven windows, but anticipating our objections by stating that the bishop was already his guest, and had possession of the best rooms.

We ascended the steep hill, under the guidance of a crack-brained priest, to what is called the temple of Minerva, and is alluded to by Col. Leake * as a cavern with a dodecastyle Doric portico. It is a tomb excavated in the rock, and with a Doric façade. The origin of its being called the temple of Minerva is probably owing to Strabo's remark † that there was a temple of Minerva Lindia near this place. Four sepulchral cippi originally stood over the cornice, one only remains *in situ;* the other three have fallen to the ground, from one of which I copied an imperfect inscription.‡ A great portion of the façade has also fallen away; and traces of only three or four columns, not entirely

* Tour in Asia Minor, p. 225, note. † Lib. xiv. c. 2.

‡ See Appendix, No. 297.

detached from the rock, being in fact only half columns, are now to be seen. Within are the remains of numerous niches to receive the bodies. The view from the platform in front was very extensive; to the north our guide pointed out what he called the acropolis of Camiro, and to the south a distant point called Lambro, while the Acropolis which he called τὸ φρουριὸ rose up in front to the east. He added, that the country about Lindo was called Krana.

Returning to the town, we observed many houses built in the style of the dwellings of the knights at Rhodes, but the most remarkable bore no earlier date than that of 1643. Near the south end of the town was a considerable extent of Hellenic walls of pseudisodomous style, but whether those of the city, or the cella of a temple, we could not determine. Several large stones, from amongst which we copied some inscriptions, had been heaped upon it to enclose the modern burial-ground.* This is more likely to have been the site of the temple of Minerva than the grotto before described. Above it we found the remains of a theatre, of rude construction, partly excavated in the solid rock at the foot of the Acropolis. About twenty of the upper seats are still visible, but they form only a small segment of a very large circle, the remaining portion having probably been built up with masonry. From the theatre we descended to a basin, or harbour, to the south of the Acropolis, completely surrounded by steep rocks: the water was of great depth, communicating with the sea by a narrow entrance to the N.E. The rock of the Acropolis rises precipitously from this secluded basin, probably one of the ports of the ancient Lindians; and a remarkable path, hollowed out, about six feet high, extends round its north end, forming a narrow ledge just above the water level. We walked along it to the point of the entrance, which is so narrow, and the rocky sides so steep, that a vessel could not enter except with very smooth water. Immediately within the entrance is a cavern

* See Appendix, Nos. 298 and 299.

or fissure in the rock, partly filled with enormous masses detached from above, and cemented together by a red calcareous paste.

January 29.—This morning we prepared to visit the citadel, where we were led to expect some inscriptions; but, after ascending some way, we found the gates locked, and learnt that the officer who kept the keys was at Rhodes. There was one inscription in the outer wall near the gateway, but too high up to decipher. Returning to our host, he informed us that there were ruins at a village in the interior called Apollona, three hours from Malona; and that the village of Embona was three hours farther to the west, near Mount Atairo, the Atabyrius of the ancients, on the summit of which was a ruined monastery. Here was an ancient temple dedicated to Jupiter; and, in the hope of finding some remains of it, we determined to ascend this, the most lofty point in the island. Our host also mentioned having discovered some tombs in his garden, in which were rude vases and lamps, but all broken and lost. He added, that the flat table-land which we had seen to the north near the sea-side was called Camiro, from a convent called Camirili, situated in the hills above.

On our way back from Lindo to Malona we turned aside to visit this table-land, which is to the E.S.E. of Malona, and where we hoped to find evidence of its being an ancient site. The natives call the district in which it is placed Zografi. Before reaching the foot of the hill, we passed through the ruins of an old town, either Greek, Byzantine, *chivalrous*, or Turkish. Amongst the ruins were many spoils of classic origin, viz. marbles, Corinthian capitals, columns, and an inscription*, built into the more modern walls. On reaching the hill we found many traces of Hellenic, and even Cyclopian walls; one of which was evidently for the defence of the city, following the sinuous outline of the promontory, and was continued up the escarpment of the table-land. Not a vestige of any-

* See Appendix, No. 300.

thing Hellenic, however, is to be seen on the Acropolis, all the remains being decidedly of the time of the knights, some of whose escutcheons have been inserted in the bastions near the sea: probably the ancient walls were destroyed to obtain materials for more modern buildings. The walls below leave no doubt that it was the site of an ancient city; and considering the name given to it by the Greeks of the neighbourhood, who call it both Camiros and Acamiro, although they give a fanciful cause for the derivation of that name, it is evident that we have here the ruins and site of Camirus, one of the three ancient cities of the island of Rhodes, Lindus, Camirus, and Ialysus, according to Homer,* who applies the term of white or chalky to the cliffs of Camirus. This agrees with the actual appearance of the place, for that part of the promontory where we found the Cyclopian walls consisted of the purest and whitest scaglia limestone I had ever seen. Dr. Cramer's authority for placing Camirus at the S.W. end of the island is probably the statement of Strabo,† who says that Lindus is the first place met with by those who sail from the city of Rhodes, having the island on the right hand. This is certainly an error: for, whether these ruins represent Camirus or not, they occur before Lindus.

From the Acropolis we descended the face of the cliff by an ancient zigzag road, until we reached an upper plain, where we rejoined our guides. This upper plain consists of a broad ridge of flat-topped hills, stretching to the N.W., and consisting of a concretionary arenaceous limestone of tertiary formation, and of which a good section is exposed on the sea-shore north of the Acropolis. Near the city the surface of this ridge is covered with numerous ancient tombs, cut in the form of sarcophagi in the solid rock, and resembling those of Colossæ, in Phrygia,‡ but varying much in size, and, although close to each other, dotted about with great irregularity. In the cliff near the

* Il., B. 656. † Strabo, lib. xiv. c. 2.

‡ See ante, vol. i. p. 150.

sea-shore were also other tombs of a different character, excavated in the face of the rock.

The whole population of Malona had turned out to witness the festivities in honour of a marriage. These consisted almost entirely of dancing and drinking: in the former the company danced in a ring, to the sound of a lugubrious bagpipe, encircling the more honoured of the guests. As strangers, we also had to submit to this distinction, and could not refrain from drinking a brindisi to the happy pair in their poisonous wine. The bride and the younger girls had some pretensions to beauty, but all had the same peculiarities of feature, viz., the mouth bent down towards the two extremities, and the arched eyebrows dropping towards the outer corners.

January 30.—We started for Apollona early this morning under the guidance of an old chasseur, whose sole or principal occupation was deer-stalking: these animals are said to abound in the wooded district of the interior. Our direction was for the first two miles nearly N.W. along the bed of a deep and stony ravine, where the boulders increased greatly as we ascended. Here we entered amongst thick and almost impenetrable woods of fir, which continued uninterruptedly for several miles, our direction after the first four miles becoming more westerly. In some places the roads were scarcely passable, being in fact little more than the tracks of animals forcing their way through the bushes. On reaching the more open and level country, we were tempted to loiter on our way, as we put up several large coveys of red-legged partridges.

At eleven we reached Apollona, a poor-looking village, where we visited the ruins of the castle to the S.W. It is of no great antiquity, belonging apparently to the times of the knights, and consisting of a spacious court-yard, surrounded by outhouses, and with a lofty tower at one angle. At twelve we again started for Embona, distant three hours, nearly due west. We soon entered a wild and open country, crossing a succession of ravines and wooded

hills, watered by numerous springs from the high mountains on our right. As we approached the centre of the island the scenery became more beautiful and picturesque, and we looked over an extensive tract of country covered with natural forests of oak and fir, chiefly the latter, broken into ridges and glens stretching far away to the south. Beyond these the rugged outline of a loftier chain of hills bounded the distant view, while the ground was irrigated by many copious springs, flowing chiefly to the south. These may, perhaps, form a river which falls into the sea near the southern extremity of the island; but it is a singular fact, that in the northern half, although we crossed numerous torrent-beds, and some of considerable extent, we did not see a single stream of water flowing into the sea. The loose and sandy nature of the soil, which so rapidly absorbs the moisture, may be the principal cause of this phenomenon.

As we approached the foot of Mount Atairo the nature of the country varied considerably, the hills became more rugged and barren, consisting of brown schistose shale, overlaid with boulders of greenstone and granite. Patches of wood occasionally occurred, either of pines or the dwarf spreading cypress. But all was alike deserted; the rich soil and tempting vegetation of the interior seemed to possess no more attraction than the rugged hills; no attempts at cultivation had been made, where success must have attended every step, and the wooded hills and watered vallies of the island were as completely neglected by man as the most sterile rock. Whether this be owing to the natural apathy of the Greeks, or the uncertain protection afforded by the Turkish government, it would be vain to say: I rather suspect that the former is the case; but I cannot imagine any country could hold forth greater temptations in the shape of climate, soil, and natural productions, to an emigrant, desirous still to keep within reach of European civilisation, than Rhodes. We reached Embona soon after three, but too late to ascend the mountain the same day, nor could we procure a guide:

the remainder of the afternoon was spent in partridge shooting: these birds abound on the wooded hills below the village. Embona is a wretched place, situated at the N.W. foot of Mount Atairo. Our lodgings in the house of the priest were of the worst description, and swarmed with fleas, owing partly to the near neighbourhood of the stable, where asses, pigs, and sheep were collected together almost in the same apartment with ourselves. Embona, however, surpasses the whole island in the excellence of its wine, which is full-bodied, sound, rather sweet, and decidedly the best Greek wine we met with.

January 31.—After some difficulty in procuring a guide, we started with a bright clear sky soon after seven to ascend Mount Atairo. The escarpment towards the village was so perpendicular, that we were obliged to make a great circuit to the N.E. in order to ascend by the shoulder of the mountain, which forms a long narrow ridge extending from N.E. to S.W. A steep and scrambling ascent of nearly two hours over broken masses of rock brought us to the summit. The views to the W. and N.W. were very striking as we ascended; but, as we neared the top, thick mists rolled up the glens from the S.E., which gradually obscured every glimpse of the surrounding country, and made it extremely difficult to retrace our steps and keep our party together. The mountain consists of an almost uninterrupted succession of beds of white scaglia limestone, containing, in the upper portion, many nodules and layers of flint; the lower portion contains no flint, but is interstratified with a red marly limestone, the whole dipping to the S.E., while the strike of the beds is from N.E. to S.W., presenting a steep escarpment towards the N.W.

On reaching the summit, which we estimated at about 4000 feet above the level of the sea, we were surprised to find that the ruins of a convent, as it was called, were in reality those of an ancient building, formed of square Hellenic blocks, on the very top of the hill: the foundation, nearly forty paces square, might be traced all round, as well

as other walls on the N. side, amongst which were the remains of a flight of steps. The principal building consists of a small cella, surrounded by a square platform supported by Hellenic walls. Within the inner enclosure was a large stone, four or five feet square, hollowed out to the depth of a foot, and having a small hole in one corner, probably intended for a sacrificial stone or altar. Other walls besides that of the cella are visible on the platform, all of which appear to be ancient, excepting one in the centre of the cella erected by the modern Greeks, who have built a kind of shrine or *panaghia* within the cella, consisting of a narrow apartment, open above, with a circular bema at the east end, and which has probably given rise to the story of its being a convent. The blocks of stone of which the Hellenic walls are built are rather rough, much weather-worn, and generally about two feet thick. Mount Atairo being both from its name and position unquestionably the Mons Atabyris of the ancients, celebrated for a temple of Jupiter, from whence he derived the name of Atabyrius, according to Strabo,* who adds that it was the highest mountain in the island, it is most probable that these Hellenic remains mark the site of this ancient temple. But we could discover no traces either of columns or other architectural sculpture near it, in which respect it resembles the temple discovered by Mr. John Hawkins on the summit of Mount Ocha in Eubœa.† The entrance, still apparent in the outer wall, was on the N.E. side, where the slope of the hill was covered with the foundations of other edifices; and in a dell, 100 feet below the temple, were the remains of a vaulted subterraneous building, used perhaps as a reservoir for water.

On regaining Embona we took leave of our hospitable host, the priest, and started soon after twelve on our return to Rhodes, ten hours distant. After proceeding for above two miles along the road to Apollona, we left it on our right, and continued in a N.E. direction, crossing a remarkable hogsback or ridge covered with boulders of greenstone, washed out of

* Strabo, lib. xiv. c. 2.

† Walpole's Memoirs, p. 285.

the conglomerate of which the hill consists. From hence our way led through a wooded country with numerous ravines sloping down to the sea on our left, whilst the high hills on the right consisted of white and grey scaglia with nodular flints. At two we passed a large fountain, near which were a grove of fine cypresses and several ruined buildings. Lower down the country became still more wooded, and the hills were covered with pines and arbutus of the most luxuriant growth. Several species of the latter were in great beauty. Soon after three we reached a broad valley, partly cultivated, and near the village of Salago crossed the only river we saw in this part of the island. The wooded sand-hills round the plain added to the beauty of the scenery. At length we came in sight of the sea, with the distant shores of Asia Minor and the island of Syme. We reached the village of Kalamata soon after four, and while preparations were making for our evening meal, we wandered over the neighbouring hills in search of red-legged partridges.

February 1.—The distance from Kalamata to Rhodes is said to be six hours: the road leads entirely along the plain near the shore, studded with rich villages and productive gardens, where figs, oranges, lemons, olives, and vines are in great profusion. Within the first three miles we passed the villages of Phanes and Soroni, with many fig-orchards near the latter, and crossed several wide torrent-beds, now nearly dry. At the ninth mile, after passing more torrent-beds, we reached a large and flourishing village, of which we could not make out the exact name, whether it was Filanó, or Milanó, or Villanova, probably the latter: on a rising ground near it is a ruined castle, of the time of the knights. Two miles farther we passed through the large village of Kremasto, also surrounded with gardens and orchards; and at eleven turned off to the right to visit the remarkable table-land, on which were said to be ruins called Palæo Rodos: this is with some reason supposed to have been the site of Ialysus,* the third city of Rhodes. After

* Hom. Il., B 656. Pliny, N. H., lib. v. c. 35.

a tedious and winding ascent through glens filled with arbutus, broom, and furze in full bloom, we reached the plateau, bearing from Mount Atairo nearly N.E. Strabo describes this city * as being commanded by an Acropolis called Ochyroma, signifying fortification or strength: it is well applied to this remarkable plateau, defended by almost perpendicular cliffs on all sides.

We were, however, again disappointed in our antiquarian expectations: we saw nothing but broken tiles and pottery, and the ruins of a Gothic castle, with a few fragments of marble columns lying about, or built into the walls, by which the whole extent is surrounded: some of these fragments appeared to have belonged to cornices and architraves. After enjoying the magnificent panoramic view from the top of the plateau, we remounted our mules at one P.M. and crossed a rich and cultivated plain to Rhodes, passing through the village of Trianda. On regaining the road, between gardens and vineyards, we passed several square turretted houses, now uninhabited, but in which the proprietors spend the summer. Our course was now more easterly; the high hills on our right approached the sea, and the plain became narrower, until at two P.M. we were compelled to pass along the beach to avoid the lofty hills of gravel and conglomerate. Here were some remains of old Greek tombs, formed of square slabs of stone placed edgewise so as to resemble a sarcophagus. A narrow winding road over the fallen masses of the conglomerate formation led us round the rocky point, about a mile to the west of Rhodes, where we arrived at half-past two, and resumed our old quarters in the Franciscan convent.

February 2.—The "Royalist" not having yet returned from Marmorice, we spent the day wandering about the Turkish town, and over the arsenal. The Arab and Moorish pilgrims, on their way from the coast of Barbary to Syria and Alexandria, were still lingering near the port: nothing could be filthier than their appearance; clad in loose grey bournouses, and enjoying their release from their confine-

* Lib. xiv. c. 2.

ment on board ship, they were lying on the ground shaving one another, or feasting on the hospitality of charitable Turks. In the course of the day I called on a European merchant, from whom I had bought some coins: he seemed a sensible, well-informed man, and complained, like all Europeans established in Turkey, of the injustice, partiality, and uncertainty of the duties, both of customs and excise, levied by the Turkish authorities. The merchants allege not only that the duties levied upon exports and imports are more than the authorised three per cent., but that the grossest favouritism and partiality are shown in their collection by the chief of the Miri at Smyrna and by his deputies: in addition to which an arbitrary tax is imposed upon all inland bargains and sales, so that the produce comes into the hands of the exporting merchant with enormous charges, as onerous to him as if the export duty were twenty or twenty-five per cent. Another abuse, the effects of which are highly injurious, is the practice of the Miri or custom-house officers merely stating in their receipts that the duty has been paid upon so many okes of goods, and refusing to state the amount of the sum received. How far some of these abuses may have been corrected by the provisions of the late treaty I am not prepared to state; but I do not believe that any diplomatic stipulations will put a stop to the practice of receiving bribes and taxing the people to the uttermost, so long as the present system continues, by which individuals can buy the right to perform duties for the exercise of which they receive no salary.

Amongst the antiquarian researches connected with Rhodes, the question of the site of the celebrated Colossus, stated to have been 105 feet high, so that vessels could pass at full sail between its legs, as it stood at the entrance of the port, has been the most frequently discussed. This work of Chares, the disciple of Lysippus, stood for sixty-four years, when it was overthrown by an earthquake. According to the usual proportion between the height of a figure and the extent of ground which it would cover with

its legs set apart, the distance from pier to pier would have been about thirty-five feet. There is only one place where this could have existed; the eastern harbour is in fact little more than a small open bay without piers; the western harbour has them, but the entrance is above two hundred feet wide; there is, however, an inner harbour, well protected from the swell of the sea, and entered by a narrow passage between two ruined piers. It is indeed impossible to decide the breadth of the former entrance, but, from the situation of the fallen stones, and the manner in which the present passage is blocked up by them, I should not think the opening when perfect could have exceeded forty feet; and here may have stood the Colossus. The other antiquities of Rhodes scarcely deserve to be particularly noticed: it possesses a few sepulchral cippi, but they are without inscriptions. Some remains of the old city are also to be seen in the gardens and fields beyond the Greek quarter, and on the hills to the west of the town. The ancient city, however, must have covered the site of the present town, and the harbours now used are undoubtedly identical with those of the earliest periods of its existence.

## CHAPTER XXXV.

Leave Rhodes—Island of Syme—Harbour of Panermiotis—Scala of Syme—Sponge Trade—The Trophy—Hellenic Ruins—Excursion up the Gulf of Syme, anc. Doridis Sinus—Tidal Appearance—Extensive Ruins—Ainoulias—Kirvasil—Asserena—Bays of Thymnias, Schœnus and Bubassius—Hyda—Return to Syme—Reach Smyrna.

IN the course of the afternoon the "Royalist" came over from Marmorice: we immediately collected our packages and prepared to embark, and the same evening stood away for Syme. During the night we were nearly run down by a Greek schooner scudding before the wind with all sail set and keeping no look-out, while we were close hauled, beating to windward. Luckily she perceived us just in time, and passed within twenty yards of us.

February 3.—At daylight we got into the snug harbour of Panermiotis, near the S.W. point of the island of Syme. After entering the outer bay, open to the west, we found a small land-locked basin with a very narrow natural entrance between steep rocks, into which we gently glided, and anchored in three fathoms and a half of the clearest crystal water, at the bottom of which we could distinguish every leaf of sea-weed, every stone and shell. A small building called a monastery, dedicated to St. Michael, stands close to the water's edge on the east side of the harbour. We landed in the afternoon, and on visiting it found half a dozen dirty caloyeros or Greek monks, who supplied us with provisions from their garden and poultry-yard. The hills in the neighbourhood were barren and uncultivated, consisting almost entirely of greyish white scaglia, with a few bands and nodules of siliceous limestone. The only flower we found

was the cyclamen, growing in great abundance, and to a very large size.

Saturday, February 4.—We landed early for the purpose of walking across the island to the Scala of Syme, a journey, as we were told, of an hour and a half, but it took us at least three. The island consists of one uniform mass of scaglia limestone, with little natural vegetation. It is indented, particularly on the eastern side, by many deep and narrow bays, with steep rocky sides, agreeing with the description of Pliny, who says that it had eight ports,* and places it in the direct course from Rhodes to Cnidus. But though naturally rocky and barren, it has been cultivated to the fullest extent by its industrious inhabitants. Wherever the sloping sides of the hills admit of the soil being kept together, either by walls of stones or artificial terraces, each little spot, sometimes not more than three or four feet square, is sown with corn; and as we approached the Scala we saw a few orchards and fruit-trees. In the course of our walk over the successive ridges of hard rock, climbing and descending almost perpendicular hills and precipices, we passed several insulated chapels, and the ruins of old convents perched on pinnacles. A steep descent brought us to the Scala and town of Syme, containing 1200 houses and 7500 inhabitants. The view from above was very grand, particularly to the N.W., overlooking the Gulf of Syme. To the north we fancied we could distinctly perceive the narrow isthmus of the Triopian promontory, with the Gulf of Cos beyond;† while to the east another spacious bay, unnoticed in the maps and charts, appeared between the promontory of Cynos Sema and the Gulf of Syme.

On reaching the town we were surprised at being conducted to a large Greek tavern or café, and at seeing many European-looking characters. These were agents come to purchase sponge, which forms the chief traffic of the

* Plin., N. H., lib. v. 36.

† The researches of Captain Graves have since shown that this narrow isthmus is farther east than we had supposed.

island, and the procuring of which is the principal occupation of the inhabitants.* In the port were vessels of various sizes, the larger waiting for cargoes which they take to Smyrna, where it is sorted for the European market; the finest quality, which sells here for about 200 piastres per oke, or seventeen shillings per pound, is almost exclusively confined to the English market. The smaller vessels belonged to the island: in them the divers visit the coast of Candia, and even Barbary, in search of this useful article of trade, which is also found in the rocky coves round the island itself, though not of so fine a quality. The sponge when first detached from the rock, where it grows in a cup-like shape, is perfectly smooth and black, sometimes covered with a skin or coating of the same hue, and full of an offensive white liquid, which is forced out by pressing it under foot. When packed in casks to be sent to Smyrna the sponges are filled with fine white sand, and when dried are compressed into a very small compass. The object of the sand is said to be in order to preserve the sponge: it also adds considerably to their weight, and as they are always sold by weight it appears at first to be rather a dishonest mode of proceeding; but it is probable that were it not for the sand the fine sponges would weigh so little that they would be cheaper than the coarse ones, whereas if the fine sponge requires a greater quantity of sand to fill up its pores, its weight will be proportionably increased: thus the mixing the sand and selling them by weight may be in fact perfectly fair and honest: however, I must admit I did not hear this reason given.†

The trade of Syme, encouraged by a spirit of enterprise and by almost perfect independence of Turkish exactions,

* The whole population of Syme are expert divers, and the men are not allowed to marry until they are sufficiently experienced to cut away a sponge at the depth of twenty fathoms.

† It was by the exertions of divers sent for from this island that Mr. W. R. Hamilton was enabled to recover from the wreck of the brig "*Mentor*," lost off the harbour of Cerigo in September, 1802, the fourteen or fifteen cases of marbles which had been put on board of her at Athens, and the contents of which now form part of the Elgin collection in the British Museum.

appears to be fast increasing. All the houses at the Scala or port, a quarter of a mile below the town, had been rebuilt within the last twenty or thirty years, and many new ones were rising up fast around them. Several boats also were building, and the keels of larger vessels were laid down. At a subsequent visit, a week later, we found a ship from Trieste with a cargo of potatoes, a luxury with which we had long been unacquainted. The island pays a tribute of 27,000 piastres (270*l.*) annually to the Pacha of Rhodes, who sends a collector to receive it. No Turks reside upon the island.

To the north of the town of Syme, and between it and the Scala, is a steep conical hill of limestone, on which are perched the ruins of a fortress of the middle ages, resting on foundations of Cyclopian masonry, rising to a height of fifteen or twenty feet, and pointing out the site of the Acropolis of ancient Syme. On the ridge of hills to the east of the town is another circular building, also of Hellenic masonry, called by the natives the "Trofeo," alluding to the trophy which, according to Thucydides,* the Lacedæmonians erected here in commemoration of their victory over a part of the Athenian fleet during the Peloponnesian war, which led to the revolt of the island of Rhodes to the Peloponnesian confederacy. On visiting it we found a low circular monument, consisting of two courses of large Hellenic blocks, about fifty feet in diameter: in the centre the ground rises above the outer wall; we could see no entrance to it; and the only object I could compare it with was what is called the tomb of Tantalus, near ancient Smyrna. The hills rise still higher to the east, so that it is not visible from the sea. This makes it doubtful whether it be the monument in question: it was more probably the basement of some ancient tomb. In the town we saw a few mutilated sepulchral stones.

We returned to Panermiotis by another road, more to the west, said to be less steep and rugged; however we found the ascent equally severe. When we had nearly reached the sum-

* Lib. viii. c. 42.

mit of the ridge, as we crossed over the western shoulder of the mountain, we came upon a small chapel dedicated to St. Catharine, ἅγια Κατάρινα, raised on the ruins of an Hellenic building of peculiar construction. The lower part of the body of the chapel itself consists, to the height of four or five feet, of regular courses of isodomous Hellenic masonry thinner than usual, while the upper part is restored in a rough and comparatively modern style. But the most remarkable fact is that this little building stands upon a terrace supported by walls of still more ancient construction, consisting of polygonal blocks built upon a projecting crag of rugged limestone. This also, I imagine, must have been a tomb, from its general resemblance to those of Cnidus, and the connexion of Syme with the Dorian settlers along the coast of Caria, particularly in the neighbourhood of the Doridis Sinus, amongst whom this polygonal style of architecture appears to have been much used.

Tuesday, February 7.—We were detained until this day by bad weather from putting into execution our plan of visiting the Gulf of Syme, and exploring it in the long boat, the captain not deeming it prudent to take the vessel into a deep and unknown rocky bay. This morning, however, the weather having moderated, we started on our expedition with a select crew, and with four days' provisions. Passing between Syme and the wooded islet of Kiskillies, where the monks of Panermiotis possess a farm said to be remarkably well cultivated, we soon crossed, with the help of a light breeze and our oars, the straits between Syme and the main. The coast between Cape Volpo or Cynos Sema and the south point of the real Gulf of Syme,* is intercepted by a spacious gulf or basin, stretching several miles inland towards the east, and containing apparently many secluded coves and islands. There can be little doubt that this is the bay of Thymnias, placed by Pliny † and Pomponius Mela ‡

* I am indebted to the kindness of Captain Beaufort for the outline of this part of the coast surveyed by Captain Graves; the correct delineation of which is for the first time made known to the pubilc in the map accompanying this work.

† Plin., N. H., v. 29. ‡ P. Mela, lib. i. c. 16.

immediately after Loryma. We pulled across its entrance, three or four miles wide, and nearly ran upon a rock level with the water, about a mile to the S.W. of the northern point of the gulf, and bearing nearly due east from the north point of Syme. After rounding the promontory, which appears to be that called Aphrodisias by Pliny and P. Mela, and placed by them between the Gulfs of Schœnus and Thymnias, we entered the real Gulf of Syme, keeping close to the southern shore, which is steep, rocky, generally well covered with wood, and intersected by numerous little bays and harbours, its main direction being E.N.E. A cluster of islands, five in number, runs almost parallel with the shore for several miles, at a distance of about a mile. We kept inside these: the three first were perfectly barren, but the other two, which are farther up the gulf, and much larger, appeared to be well cultivated. As evening approached we looked out for an anchorage, and entering one of the deep and sheltered coves, ran the boat upon a sandy beach, where we prepared to bivouac for the night. We landed our provisions, and made a tent with the mainsail, under which we slept upon the boat's cushions, making a fire with wood, which we found ready cut, and lying in plenty on the beach for embarkation. We saw no other evidence of human beings occupying this coast, except a few orchards and cattle towards the extremity of the bight.

Wednesday, February 8.—We were much surprised to find symptoms of a regular tide, rising and falling about a foot every six hours. The greatest height since we landed was at midnight, and the boat, left afloat, having been driven up by the rising tide, was at six A.M., when the water was at the lowest again, high and dry. It seems that this rise and fall is rather owing to a solar than a lunar influence: it cannot be produced by the alternation in fine weather of the sea and land breezes, for the wind being always off shore during the night, that ought to be the time of low water, whereas it is the reverse.

We continued this day pulling in the same E.N.E. di-

rection along the southern shore of the bay, enjoying the picturesque scenery and delicious weather. Steep limestone rocks rose from the water's edge to the height of several hundred feet, every crevice and glen being thickly wooded. The water, even close in-shore, was very deep, but so clear that we could distinguish the sponges adhering to the rocks. On the shore I picked up a different species from that commonly used, which seemed to grow detached, was of a rude oblong form, and quite black and tough, but with numerous wart-like excrescences upon it, and on being slightly squeezed a white liquid oozed out from several small orifices. Immediately opposite the fifth island the cliffs rise to a much greater height, but a considerable talus has been formed at their base, on which a Cyclopian wall, entirely formed of well-fitted polygonal stones, runs for upwards of a mile along the shore. In some places it is much ruined, but enough remains to show that it was once continuous, and probably supported a road or quay. We landed on one part of it, and found the hill covered with a beautiful species of wild lupin. A small rock lies in the middle of the passage off the east end of the last island. Proceeding onwards we opened a splendid bay extending to the S. and S.E., surrounded by wooded scenery, and dotted with several islands. To the east we observed extensive walls on the hills, and landing beneath them, found some fine springs of fresh water gushing out from under the rocks close to the sea-beach.

Leaving a party in charge of the boat, we ascended by a steep and rugged path to the summit of the ridge, extending from S.E. to N.W., and separating two of the subordinate bays of the Doric gulf. Having scrambled to the top of a wall which crowned the summit of the highest point, we found ourselves in the midst of a fortress, which, on closer examination, proved to be built on the ruins of the Cyclopian walls of an ancient city, this elevated spot having evidently been the Acropolis. Descending to the west, we saw no less than three, if not four, distinct lines of walls

surrounding the Acropolis: these, when looked at from below, gave it an appearance of great strength. From hence two other massive walls stretched away to the west, between which were numerous remains of buildings and terraces, some supported by Cyclopian walls, and others by substructions of Hellenic masonry. Here must have been the site of the city, or perhaps of its Necropolis, if the large slabs of marble, six feet long, had in any way belonged to the tombs. The view from the Acropolis was most splendid. To the east, steep wooded hills, broken into towering crags, valleys, glens, and precipices, rose in rich variety one above the other, which, as the trees were all evergreen, gave a rich and luxuriant character to the scene. To the north, overlooking the end of the Gulf of Syme, we saw into that of Cos, with high blue hills beyond it in the distance. To the west the Gulf of Syme was spread out at our feet, with the remarkable passage inside the islands well displayed, whilst to the S.W. we commanded the picturesque harbour and bay, which we had just passed on our right hand, and the shores of which seemed to be well cultivated.

As we were descending the valley we observed several parties of armed peasants strolling about in different directions and on all sides of us: after a short parley with some of them, and not much liking their appearance, we prepared to return to the boat, imagining that the easiest mode would be to follow the valley we were in: this, however, soon changed to a steep, wooded, and almost impassable ravine. In the mean time the party in the boat had moved along the shore from where we had left them, and, landing at the mouth of a picturesque green valley, had alarmed some women and children, occupied in watching their flocks, who immediately fled, screaming and running up the mountain-side, and spreading alarm in every direction. An armed Turk now appeared, as if by magic, on the top of every hill, and some directed their steps towards us, as we were descending the ravine: they began screaming and

shouting at us from all sides, pelting us with stones, and brandishing their muskets from the tops of the neighbouring crags. As we were unprepared for such an encounter, our descent was hastened, jumping from rock to rock down the ravine, until we were suddenly arrested, about fifty feet from the bottom, by finding ourselves on the edge of a perpendicular cliff forming a natural amphitheatre: the thick woods on either side were impenetrable, and further progress seemed impossible: at length, letting ourselves down by the roots and branches of trees and shrubs, we reached the beach, but the boat having moved on was nowhere to be seen: however a few shots from my gun soon brought her back. Unluckily my companions had not taken their guns with them, or we might have shown a better face to the armed peasants, or at least made a more honourable retreat. As it was we got safe on board, but as we pulled along the coast the whole country appeared in arms: we therefore kept a good offing, and were soon far from the scene of action. It is evident, from the alarm spreading so rapidly, that they had considered the landing of the boat as a piratical attempt to carry off their flocks; a proceeding to which the Turks on the mainland in unprotected spots are often exposed at the hands even of the Greek islanders: hence the sudden arming of the people, and their shouts and cries to their more distant companions.

We were now pulling round a rocky promontory, forming the N.W. end of the ridge on which we had lately landed: here we also observed remains of Cyclopian walls close to the shore. Then passing across the mouth of another bay into which falls a small stream from the S.E., with the village of Bedellos about a mile from the shore, we made for the next point in an E.N.E. direction, and found another deep bay with a ruined castle, either Turkish or Byzantine, at its head on a rocky island. Here we determined to pass the night. Seeing some men on the beach, we landed near them on the N.E. shore of the bay: they proved to be

Greeks from Syme, buying wood for that place and Alexandria, and some Turkish woodcutters. On landing we found the ground covered with ruins, partly Byzantine and partly Hellenic, with thick Cyclopian walls supporting terraces, extending all over the face of the hills. While our tent was being pitched, we strolled to see some ruins which we had observed as we entered the bay: they proved to be those of a Greek church called the monastery of St. George. Many ancient blocks had been used in its construction, on one of which we found an inscription* written in the Doric dialect, and alluding to two inhabitants of Cephalonia and Cos who had been rewarded with golden crowns, and honoured, together with their respective wives, by some town or community the name of which we could not make out. We here learnt that the ruined castle and town which we had lately visited was now called Ainoulias.

Thursday, February 9.—Our bivouac last night was cold, damp, and unprotected. Packs of jackals were howling and hunting in full chorus round our tent, and their shrill bark and shrieking note kept gradually approaching us until the whole pack swept past us in the dark. About a mile to the S.E. of the spot where we had pitched our tent was a broad and well-cultivated valley watered by a small stream, and surrounded by lofty and well-wooded mountains: under the guidance of one of the old woodcutters we started to see some ruins or ancient walls, *eski bina*, said to exist upon the hills to the south. As we rounded the rocky point near our bivouac, we passed some very copious springs of water flowing out from under the rocks, the temperature of which was so much warmer than the morning air, which was keen and frosty, and had covered the grass around our tent with a slight hoar frost, that a thick vapour was rising from it, as well as from that portion of the bay into which it flowed, and upon which it seemed to float. This, however, soon dis-

* See Appendix, No. 301.

appeared when the sun rose. The water was a little bitter, with a slightly saline or brackish taste.

The ruins to which we had been directed proved to be remains of Cyclopian walls, but of no great extent; others of Hellenic construction also occurred close by, but we could not ascertain their purpose. About a mile up the valley just mentioned, the town of Kirvasil was pointed out to us, and ruins were also said to exist near it, where a rocky hill rises up in the middle of the valley: this, from its striking position, may well have been an ancient Acropolis. Other ruins are spoken of at a place called Païri, about two hours off to the S.S.E. The distance across the peninsula to the coast opposite Rhodes is not great; the word may therefore be a corruption for Peræa, the name by which the Rhodians designated that district.

Quitting this interesting neighbourhood before we had time to complete our survey, we walked along the shore as far as the church of St. George, where are more saline springs close to the beach resembling those mentioned above; entering the boat we then proceeded to the N.E. extremity of the bay. Here a remarkable conical hill rises out of the plain near the water's edge, on the summit of which we distinctly saw remains of walls and ruins, but which we were prevented from visiting by the change of weather and want of time. These ruins may possibly mark the site of Asserena, laid down in Colonel Leake's map.

I have already stated that I conceive the great opening or bay which we discovered to the north of Cape Cynos Sema to be the Gulf of Thymnias. According to Pliny,* the Doridis Sinus only contained two subordinate bays, Schœnus and Thymnias, whereas P. Mela† states that there were three, Thymnias, Schœnus, and Bubassius. Pliny also alludes to the regio Bubassus; and I am disposed to adopt the classification of Mela, and to consider

* N. H., v. 29. † Lib. i. c. 16.

the Bubassian gulf as the upper end or termination of the Sinus Doridis, bounded by the regio Bubassus of Pliny. Herodotus * also, in alluding to the attempt of the Cnidians to cut through the narrow isthmus, and to convert the Triopian promontory into an island, states that the Triopians commenced at the Bubassian Chersonesus. It is now ascertained by Captain Graves's survey of the coast, that the isthmus, which the Cnidians attempted to dig through, is more to the east than had hitherto been supposed, and consequently near the head of the Gulf of Syme. Here, then, was the Bubassian territory, and consequently the Sinus Bubassius of Mela: it remains only to fix the Sinus Schœnus, which there can be little doubt was the beautiful, almost land-locked bay where we had been perceived by the inhabitants on the preceding day. Both Pliny and Mela mention the town of Hyda as within the Gulf of Schœnus: there is, therefore, little difficulty in identifying it with the extensive ruins, now called Ainoulias, which we visited on our landing, and from which we had such an extensive view.

Leaving the head of the gulf, we pulled back along the northern shore, lying N.E. and S.W., with but few bays and indentations for the first five miles, after which the shore trends away more to the west. It varies considerably in appearance from the south side of the gulf, the hills being more undulating, and sloping gently to the sea, instead of terminating in abrupt escarpments and cliffs: the soil is also different, being of a red and brown colour, apparently a sandstone conglomerate instead of a compact scaglia. A breeze springing up from the N.W., we were unable to continue our coasting voyage any farther, and stood across the gulf for the Scala of Syme, where we did not arrive until after dark. After running our boat alongside the quay we took pratique at once, and carrying our boat-cushions with us to the café, endeavoured to

* Lib. i. c. 174.

make ourselves comfortable for the night on its wooden benches. This café was the rendezvous of all the captains and merchants of the place, and we were not a little amused at many of the uncouth figures which made their appearance: one party of boisterous Greeks kept us long awake by playing at cards, drinking, and singing, until past midnight. Amongst the visitors of the evening was a single Turk, whose solemn gravity, and subdued but dignified tone of voice contrasted curiously with the noisy shouts and boisterous manners of the Greek captains.

Friday, February 10. — After wandering about the Scala and the environs of the town, we embarked soon after eleven for Panermiotis. The whole population of Syme appeared to have turned out upon the quay to see the English boat put off; and certainly her appearance, and that of her crew, formed a striking contrast with their own or their neighbours' dirty craft. As we pulled round the eastern side of the island, we passed several deep and narrow inlets, probably some of the eight harbours or ports mentioned by Pliny. Soon after three we reached the ship, highly gratified with our excursion, though we had failed in making out the Triopian isthmus.

Saturday, February 11.—We weighed anchor early this morning, and left Panermiotis and its hospitable monks. After contending with light and baffling winds for several days, during which we were fortunate in having fine weather, we entered the Gulf of Smyrna on the evening of the 14th, and the following day cast anchor in the Smyrna roads. As we beat up the gulf in company with a French brig of war, we watched the various and partial winds which prevailed in different parts of the channel from Long Islanp to the castle. At one moment we had the wind astern, five minutes afterwards it headed us, then it came on one quarter, and suddenly shifted to the other. Again we were becalmed for half an hour, while other vessels not a mile distant were scudding before a sharp breeze, which made them

lay well down, the water dashing over their bows. At one moment, while we had the breeze ahead, the French brig, which was astern, had the breeze aft; and presently, while we were becalmed for several hours, the Frenchman, who had drawn closer in shore, caught a puff from the mountains, and passed within half a mile of us with a six-knot breeze, which only reached us an hour later.

## CHAPTER XXXVI.

Return to Constantinople—Sta. Sophia—Sea of Marmora—Moudaniah—Lufer Sú—Abullionte, anc. Apollonia—Ruins—Kiz Khan—Rhyndacus—Ulubad—Muhalitsch—Kara Dere Sú—Akcha Bounar—Aidinjik—Erdek, anc. Artaki—Bal Kiz, anc. Cyzicus—Ruins.

AFTER spending some time at Smyrna, during which I made several excursions in its immediate neighbourhood, the results of which have been already detailed, I paid another visit to the ruins of Ephesus and Scala Nuova, towards the end of March, in company with a party of friends: the former of these places furnished me with some considerable additions to my stock of inscriptions.* From thence we explored the interesting site of Magnesia ad Mæandrum; and I returned to Smyrna, to prepare for my expedition into Cappadocia and the more distant parts of Asia Minor.

I again left Smyrna on the 16th of April, having engaged a tatar in the service of the governor Hussein Bey. We had however scarcely reached Cassaba before I discovered that he was totally incompetent to perform the duties I required. He willingly submitted to the impositions of the Menzilji, who declared that my bouyourdi, or post-horse order, was out of date, and refused to supply me with horses on the usual terms. I accordingly determined to return to Smyrna, dismiss Hassan, and proceed to Constantinople, to procure a fresh bouyourdi, and, if possible, a more useful and enterprising tatar.

I had not been many days at Pera before I fell in with my old friend, Hafiz Agha: I had been so well pleased with him the preceding year, that I lost no time in persuading him to accompany me again. He had just arrived at Con-

* See Appendix, Nos. 270—273.

stantinople with despatches from Osman Pacha of Trebizond, to whom he was obliged to return before he could venture to re-enter my service; and this compelled me to pass more time on the shores of the Bosphorus than I had intended. In the interval I had the good fortune to have an opportunity of visiting the interior of the mosque of Sta. Sophia.

The French ambassador had obtained a firmahn to visit the principal mosques, and, with some other strangers, I was invited to accompany the party. We assembled at nine A.M. at the Baktchi Capou in Constantinople, and thence proceeded in a body to Sta. Sophia. Here, in conformity with Mahometan prejudices, the whole party set to work to exchange their boots and shoes for slippers and papoushes. We ascended by an inclined and winding plane to a spacious gallery, forty or fifty feet wide, which is continued round the greater part of the mosque, and is divided into compartments by stone screens, the large crosses carved upon them being still preserved. Looking into the body of the church, I was much struck by the crooked appearance it has acquired from the attempt of the Turks to alter the axis of the building, that it may appear to point towards Mecca instead of due east. The steps before the altar have been placed obliquely, as well as the carpets spread over the floor, and even the angles of the piers and buttresses have been cut away or added to, for the required effect. The great supports of the roof have not suffered by this operation, though the general appearance of the building is much injured.

On each side of the altar in the lateral aisles are two large granite columns, said to have been brought from Ephesus, and in truth much resembling those lying near the temple of Diana, and in the mosque of Aiasaluck. The many lamps which hang down from the ceiling would, if lighted, produce a fine effect. A few old Turks saying their prayers seemed much scandalized at the invasion of such a horde of giaours. Having completed our survey below, we went

outside, and after scrambling over a labyrinth of shelving and sloping roofs, and round the lead-covered domes of the building, we reached the upper gallery, which runs round the inside of the great central dome. It is extremely narrow, the floor of it slopes inwards, and the only protection is an iron railing of a very slight appearance.

The roof and wall of the mosque were once covered with mosaic, chiefly gilt, in the style of St. Mark's at Venice; but almost all this has been picked off, where within arm's reach, and much of what is left has been whitewashed by the Turks. Of the eight winged angels, two are still visible in that part of the roof between the dome and the top of the two pilasters on each side of the altar.

Under the protection of the same firmahn we also visited the mosque of Sultan Achmet: this is strictly a Mahometan temple, every thing in it is therefore appropriate, and its grand and simple proportions are much more striking than those of Sta. Sophia. The form is that of a large square, the roof being supported by four enormous pilasters, composed as it were of fasciæ of slender columns. We were unable to remain here long, in consequence of the near approach of the hour of midday prayer.

On the 24th of May I left Constantinople. The principal objects which I had in view in the excursion I was about to undertake, were a fuller examination of the geology of the Catacecaumene, a visit to the great salt lake in the centre of Asia Minor, and the ascent of Mount Argæus; combining with these as thorough an investigation as possible of the various districts through which I might pass. As in the previous year, I embarked in one of the large island boats at Top Khana, for Moudaniah: the morning was hazy, and preceded a sultry day, during which the smooth surface of the Propontis was scarcely rippled by a breath. Any one who has seen these boats must have remarked the high prow and stern, reaching several feet above the gunwale: I had now an opportunity of witnessing one at least of the purposes to which they can be applied, for soon

after eight, when the sun became oppressive, they served to support an awning rigged fore and aft, which added materially to our comfort.

After rounding the promontory of Boz Bournou we landed for a short time at the watering-place, and then stretched across nearly S.S.E. to Moudaniah, where we arrived at sèven P.M. A little to the west is a small village inhabited by Greeks, and called Siyi or Cii: this may be a corruption of Cius, which in the maps is generally placed higher up the gulf. The steep hills to the south of the town are well wooded and cultivated; the lower part, being nearly covered with vineyards and olive-groves, forms a striking contrast to the barren country about Constantinople. As we pulled along the shore we passed several boats full of Greeks, men, women, and children, singing and enjoying their holiday. On landing in the Greek quarter I was lodged in a comfortable house, but unfortunately opposite the café, where, for several hours, a party of noisy Greeks kept up an incessant howling and shouting, which they dignified with the name of singing, and at last became so uproarious, that the tatar was obliged to interfere, and could only quiet them by threatening to complain of them to the Agha.

Thursday, May 25.—Having travelled on a former occasion from hence to Brusa, I determined now to go westwards as far as Cyzicus, keeping near the shore, and then to strike to the south so as to reach the banks of the Macestus. The usual route from Moudaniah proceeds direct to Muhalitsch, but as I was anxious to visit Abullionte, which is supposed to occupy the site of Apollonia ad Rhyndacum, and where I hoped to find several Greek inscriptions in the walls of the town, I resolved to take this first. It is not, however, the regular post-road, a circumstance which the Menzilji took advantage of, to charge me for twelve hours instead of eight or nine, the real distance.

In the morning several coins were brought me: they were chiefly Byzantine, but one was a fine brass coin of Pru-

sias. We started soon after seven, and, leaving the shore, ascended the steep rocks of green porphyritic trap, on which the upper part of the town is built, our course being nearly S.W. by W. Here the scenery was most picturesque, the vegetation luxuriant, and the ground covered with a profusion of wild flowers, amongst which the yellow broom was most conspicuous for its appearance and perfume. In less than an hour we reached the summit of the ridge, 680 feet above the sea by barometrical measurement. It is capped with sandstone and gravel, containing many pebbles of trap, and dipping slightly to the N.E. Descending on the opposite side, I perceived beyond the low intervening hills a flat and winding plain, watered by the Lufer Sú, from Mount Olympus; and I observed the vines growing under the shade of the olive-trees. The heat was very oppressive.

At 8h. 43m. we passed a small village called Ketchmak, about half a mile to the S.S.W., at the upper extremity of a well-cultivated valley: beyond the low hills at its termination we descended by a steep and broken path into another much narrower, but more highly cultivated, which brought us to the village of Dere Kieui at 9h. 41m., called three hours from Moudaniah. For the last mile our road had been winding through a succession of rich mulberry plantations, in which, and in other valleys near the Rhyndacus, some of the best qualities of silk are produced for the Brusa market. A few vineyards occurred on the hill-sides, the summits of which were generally well wooded.

We halted nearly half an hour under some magnificent plane-trees in this village, where I found the remains of a broken altar, and a large tazza of beautiful brecciated marble, now used for bruising wheat. At a fountain near the trees was a curious inscription in Gothic or Byzantine characters, but I was unable to decipher more than a few letters.

Leaving Dere Kieui, we continued down the valley, crossing and re-crossing a small stream, for about two

miles, when we emerged into the plain of the Lufer Sú, whence I had a fine view of the snowy summits of Mount Olympus, called Keshisch Dagh by the Turks, bearing S.E. by compass. At 11h. 19m. we crossed the river by a ferry-boat, consisting of a small triangular raft attached to a rope of twisted vine-twigs on which it traversed. These long twigs are obtained from the wild vine, which grows to a great height in the woods in flat and marshy grounds, reaching to the top of the loftiest trees, and then descending nearly to the ground. The boat was so small, that three trips were necessary to carry over our eight horses, and the whole operation delayed us eighteen minutes.

Immediately on leaving the river we ascended the low hills which form the southern boundary of the plain close to the small village of Balukli; and, about half a mile from the river, passed through a beautiful undulating country, well cultivated and interspersed with natural clumps of trees. Half a mile farther we entered a small wood of Valonea oak, of the finest quality. This is a species of Quercus, the leaf of which is smooth and shining, very slightly jagged, and rather resembling in shape that of the Spanish or sweet chesnut, being ovate, and more pointed than the leaf of the common oak.

At twelve we reached the summit of another ridge, which separates the valley of the Lufer Sú from the lake of Abullionte. It consists of stratified and thinly laminated calcareous marl of a greyish-white colour, dipping W.N.W.: lower down towards the lake to the S.W. the red trachyte protrudes above the surface for some distance, and forms the basis of the hill. In half an hour we came in sight of the lake of Abullionte, extending from east to west: its surface is studded with many islands in the N.E. portion, on one of which we saw the town of that name.

Soon after one we descended from the trachytic hills covered with low coppice and thorns, and approached the lake, but the scenery on this side is much less beautiful than to the south. After reaching the plain we continued

winding round the bays and marshy inlets of the lake, swarming with plovers and a great variety of water-fowl, whose constant fluttering about and shrill discordant screaming might remind one of the lines of Virgil.* On the muddy shore I picked up several large shells of Limnæa and Planorbis.

At a quarter before two we reached another ridge of hills, stretching into the lake, and forming a narrow promontory, off the S.W. point of which is an island with the town of Abullionte. These hills consist chiefly of decomposed volcanic soil, and are covered with mulberry plantations and vineyards; but the south end of the peninsula, on which are some remains of Apollonia, is scaglia or alpine limestone. Amongst the roots and stems of the numerous thorns, which protected them from the attack of wild animals, were some fine specimens of the Arum dracunculus, the dark-red pistil of which, nearly eighteen inches long, is strongly contrasted with the green leaves and tiger-spotted stems of the plant. The rank odour of the flower is so powerful, that I have frequently detected it at a very considerable distance.

Descending towards the promontory, we passed many remains of foundations of ancient walls both in the vineyards and on the road-side: some of them cross the road, and from their shape and position appear to have been the tombs of Apollonia The foundations are generally massive; and some bore circular marks, as if columns had been placed on them. On one large block, moved by a Turkish proprietor to form part of the wall of his vineyard, are the remains of a Greek inscription.† At one point the promontory is very much contracted, and there it has been defended in former times by a massive wall extending com-

* "Variæ circumque supraque
Assuetæ ripis volucres, et fluminis alveo
Æthera mulcebant cantu, lucoque volabant."
*Æn.*, lib. vii. v. 32.

† See Appendix, No. 303.

pletely across the narrow neck: although strong, this wall is very rudely built, and appears to have been cased with blocks of marble derived from the ruins of the ancient town: many of them have been seats of the theatre, the site of which has been hollowed out of the solid rock near the end of the peninsula. From thence we proceeded along the western side of the promontory, between the lake and the burial-ground, with many foundations of ancient buildings on both sides of the road.

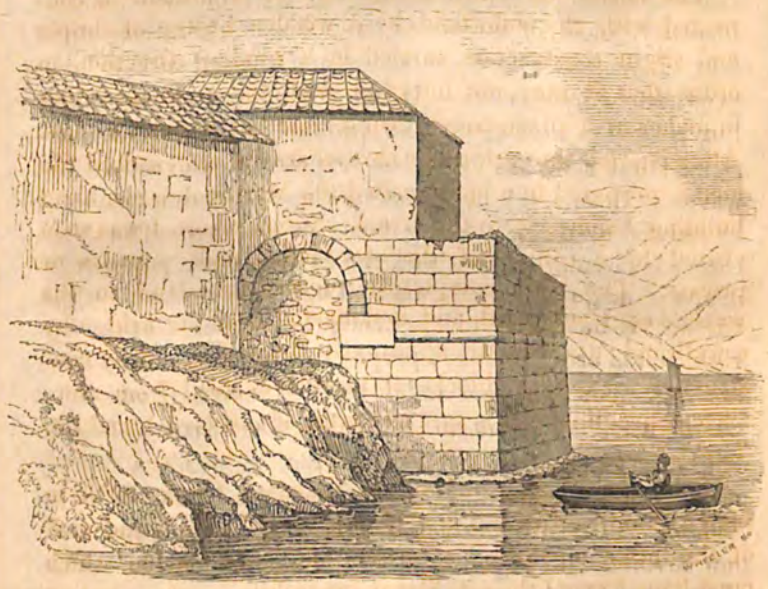
The island, on which is the town of Abullionte, is connected with the main land by a wooden bridge of simple and slight construction, carried in a winding direction, in order that it may not interfere with the wide-spreading branches of a plane-tree growing close to the water's edge. After passing through some narrow streets we reached the konak prepared in a house called the Metropol, a rambling building belonging to the Greek church, where I was soon visited by a couple of dirty-looking Greek papades or priests. The town completely covers the island to the water's edge all round, and is defended near the bridge by a wall and ruined castle, apparently Byzantine, chiefly constructed with large blocks of marble derived from more ancient buildings. It is said to consist of 200 Greek and 100 Turkish houses.

Under the guidance of an old chavasse, I went forth in search of antiquities and inscriptions; but I only found one* of the latter, on several successive blocks of marble, which must have formed the entablature or architrave of an ancient edifice: they were regularly inserted in the wall of one of the towers of the more modern fortifications near the bridge. I then got a boat for the purpose of rowing round the town: it was of most singular build and proportions, being very broad and flat-bottomed, and covered both inside and out with such a coating of pitch, that under a warm sun it was scarcely possible to move from one spot to another. We were twenty-five minutes performing the whole cir-

* See Appendix, No. 304.

cuit. At a short distance to the west of the bridge were several remains of ancient walls and foundations of buildings still *in situ*, resembling substructions of terraces, or the cella of a ruined temple. At the S.W. extremity of the town is an ancient tower, perhaps the only remaining portion of the city walls, represented in the accompanying woodcut. The lower part, which is decidedly very old, is

No. 19.



[*Ancient wall of Apollonia.*]

perforated by an arch now blocked up: this has probably been an entrance into the town. A high tower belonging to the castle near the bridge had been cased with slabs of stone, which by their fall have exposed portions of curious inscriptions, formed by the insertion of small red tiles or bricks edgewise into the mortar.

The lake is celebrated for its fish; carp of a large size are sent in great quantities to Brusa and the neighbour-

hood, and even as far as Constantinople. My servant bought one weighing upwards of twelve pounds for about 9*d.* A few coins were also produced: they were chiefly Byzantine, but I succeeded in selecting two of Apollonia and one of Miletopolis, and copied another inscription in the garden of the church.*

Friday, May 26.—I started soon after six in a small boat to see some ruins on Kiz Ada, or Maiden's Island, a low muddy spot, about a mile N. by W. from the town. These ruins consist of the remains of a wall of very ancient masonry, built of large blocks of marble, standing about four or five feet above the water, and topped with a large projecting coping-stone. It extends all round the island, but is most perfect to the east, probably because, facing the shore, that side has been less exposed to the winds and waves. In several places stone rings still remain, which have been used for mooring boats or galleys. The N.E. corner is circular, and within the enclosure are a few fragments of large fluted columns. The large blocks of which the wall is built are laid perfectly horizontal, but the upright joints are not always perpendicular, and some of them are ingeniously pointed and dovetailed together, which led me to attribute to it an Hellenic rather than a Roman origin. It may have been the terrace on which a temple stood, perhaps dedicated, as well as the island itself, to Apollo. The island, which in winter is under water, was now covered with Agnus castus, and abounded with snakes of considerable size.

There can be no doubt that Abullionte stands on the site of Apollonia ad Rhyndacum, both from its ruins, and from its present Greek name, Apolloniata, or Apolloniá. This circumstance has not been sufficiently attended to by Pococke, who was inclined to look upon Muhalitsch as the representative of Apollonia ad Rhyndacum, so called to distinguish it from another Apollonia in the neighbourhood; but the fact of the Rhyndacus flowing through the lake

* See Appendix, No. 305.

is quite sufficient to have given it this distinctive appellation.

This is probably the Apollonia alluded to by Anna Comnena,* as having been besieged by Alexander Euphorbenes, under the orders of Alexius. The Byzantine princess says that after Alexander had made himself master of that part of the town called Exepolis, *i. e.* without the city, Elcane was relieved, and the Greek general embarked his troops; but that Elcane had taken possession of the mouth of the river, and of the bridge near a church built by the Empress Helena. It seems, therefore, that, when the Greek general was obliged to raise the siege, he, determined to withdraw his troops by water, with the intention of sailing down the Rhyndacus into the Propontis; but that he was prevented from doing so by the Turks, who had taken possession of the banks of the river, and of the bridge near Lopadium.

From the island I landed at the fortified isthmus on the peninsula, where I was soon joined by my horses and baggage: thence we proceeded along the northern shore of the lake to Ulubad, at the outflow of the Rhyndacus. Our course was nearly north for the first four miles, with hills of porphyritic trachyte on our right: on the left were very extensive marshes, out of which rose four wild swans. We then turned to the west, proceeding over an open and cultivated country, with a few patches of coppice and brushwood. The distance of the lake to the left varied from a mile to one hundred yards: its banks were shallow and marshy, and overgrown with reeds and rushes, the resort of numerous wild fowl. Two miles further I ascended a rocky hill on the left of the road, from whence I looked back upon the lake and its numerous islands, and Abullionte bearing S. 35 E. about four miles off. A mile and a half to the S.S.W. was the village of Ullio, at the point of a low promontory.

The country continued of the same open character, with

* Hist. d'Alexius, lib. vi. c. 12.

corn and marshy pastures, and a range of hills about two miles to the north, until we reached, at half-past eleven, an old Turkish building, called Kiz Khan, built of alternating courses of red and white stone and brick. The entrance is plainer than usual in buildings of this description: it seems to be early Saracenic or Byzantine, and may have been the church of the Empress Helena alluded to by Anna Comnena in the passage just quoted. In the middle of the centre aisle are two square pilasters, apparently supporting the roof; but as they are hollow, resting on four dwarf stone columns, they were probably intended as chimneys to the open fireplaces. These khans are now seldom visited but by shepherds; the Turk of the present day generally prefers to halt under the shade of a tree, or by the side of a fountain.

At a quarter after twelve we reached a long wooden bridge over the Rhyndacus, not 200 yards below the spot where it issues out of the lake of Apollonia, a deep and muddy river, but not very rapid. The bridge was narrow and rotten, and we were obliged to dismount: its length over the water was 144 paces, or about 280 feet. On the southern side of the river we halted at a café, built inside the ruins of the fortress of Ulubad, an oblong extending from east to west. On the southern wall are ten towers, some round and others angular: this side is also defended by a deep stream flowing from the S.W. under the walls of the castle, which falls into the Rhyndacus close to where it flows out of the lake. This may be the river of Coryceus, on the banks of which the Emperor Alexius encamped after crossing the bridge of Lopadion (Ulubad).

The Turks at the café told me there were some inscriptions in the walls, but after a fruitless search throughout the whole circuit, I only found a few marble blocks and broken columns worked into the wall: the step in front of the café was a fragment of a handsome Ionic cornice, all probably derived from the ruins of Apollonia. The ground within the fortress forms the gardens of the inhabi-

tants of twenty wretched cabins, who share possession of the place with hundreds of storks who have built their nests along the walls. The fortress of Lopadion is frequently mentioned by Byzantine writers, and especially by Anna Comnena, in the history of her father's campaigns against the Turks of Nicæa.

The distance from hence to Kirmasli, or Ghirmasli, on the Rhyndacus, is said to be three or four hours. We started soon after one, and on leaving the fortress continued along the left bank of the river: we passed a few ruined buildings outside the walls, indicating the existence of a larger town. The country continued flat and marshy, and the plain, which in winter is under water, was now covered with the common white Iris: this open ground extended several miles to the south, as far as a range of hills through which the Rhyndacus issues from Mysia Abrettene, probably the "Montes Germianes" of Anna Comnena.* A line of Suterasi, or towers supposed by the Turkish system of hydrostatics to be necessary to make the water rise to a certain level, extends across the plain from the "Montes Germianes" to Muhalitsch. On reaching the summit of the hills between the Rhyndacus and the Macestus, the sloping sides of which were planted with vineyards, Muhalitsch itself became visible, stretching in a long line on the right, and crowning the brow of another ridge with its red houses, minarets, and cypresses.

At half past two we reached our konak in a Greek house; as usual, I here found myself more comfortable than when amongst Turks, although Hafiz Agha always showed a partiality for his Mahometan brethren. Whatever may be said of Turkish hospitality, and however strongly recommended the European traveller may be to a Turkish host, he will always find himself treated with more zeal and attention in the houses of Greeks or Armenians than in those of Turks, and will be less exposed to the curiosity of intruders.

Muhalitsch is said to contain 1500 houses, of which 700

* Hist. d'Alexius, lib. xv. c. 2.

belong to Greeks. Of these, my host was one of the most wealthy. He had several handsome children, whose occupation was feeding silkworms, for which purpose a large room was fitted up with two tables suspended from the ceiling; on each of these were four or six square piles of mulberry-branches covered with worms. They are fed three times a-day, that is to say, their food is renewed three times by placing fresh-cut branches with their leaves still on over the old ones, which are never removed, but remain as a kind of bed until the worms are full grown. With the true vagueness of all Orientals, they would not venture to make even a guess as to the quantity of silk their stock of worms might produce. "Allah bilir," or God knows; "perhaps five okes, perhaps twenty," was the only answer I could obtain.

Several cases of plague had lately occurred here, as well as at Abullionte, and I now learnt that it was raging more or less all over the country.

Saturday, May 27.—From Muhalitsch to Aidinjik—eight hours. Starting at a quarter before seven, we descended to the banks of the Macestus, or Susugherli Chai, flowing to the east about half a mile north of the town, until it falls into the Rhyndacus. Our course, after crossing the river, was generally W.N.W., and for the first two or three miles over a rich plain covered with mulberry plantations. We were then ferried over another deep but not rapid river, called the Kara Dere Sú (Black Valley River), also flowing east from the lake of Maniyas, the ancient lake of Miletopolis, said to be about four hours off. Beyond the ferry we passed a small village, called Kara Kieui, on our right hand: the scenery of this part of the plain was rich and picturesque; the luxuriant vegetation, the lofty trees covered with festoons of the wild vine hanging down to the ground, and the air scented with the sweet fragrance of their flower, all reminded me of the province of Djanik on the Black Sea.*

* See ante, vol. i. p. 286.

The road still continued in the same direction, as we ascended a range of hills, and crossed several small streams flowing from the more distant wooded hills on the right: here I observed a broken marble pedestal amongst the tall and rank grass. At half past nine we crossed a narrow valley extending far to the right, and passed a village called Douan Hissar, two miles off in the plain to the left: a hillock rises up in the middle of the village, on which stands a ruined tower. Proceeding in the same direction, we reached another range of hills stretching to the south, and forming the eastern boundary of the lake of Maniyas, which was soon afterwards visible. A Turkish-burial ground on the right contained several broken shafts of columns; presently we passed a low flat arch built of stone, with the remains of a causeway extending on either side, apparently marking the line of an ancient road. The hills for the next three miles to Akcha Bounar were generally barren, consisting of undulating downs with patches of coppice and brushwood, intermixed with a great variety of flowers, amongst which a large species of Hypericum was conspicuous. The hills to the north were well wooded, and distant four or five miles.

Shortly before reaching Akcha Bounar we again came in sight of the lake of Maniyas, four miles off on the right. The village contained about twenty houses, and at the fountain were several marble blocks and fragments of handsome cornices; the air was perfumed with the flower of the jujube-tree. Two miles farther W. by N., beyond another ridge of hills, we reached Deble Kieui, and near the village crossed a stream flowing between undulating downs from the north, and escaping by a narrow rocky gorge into the lake of Maniyas. This stream must take its rise in the hills near the sea of Marmora, which face the eastern end of the peninsula of Cyzicus.

After leaving Deble Kieui our course became more northerly: we continued gradually ascending over grassy downs sloping to the S. and S.E. High hills rose towards

the N. and N.N.W., over which were seen the rocky mountains of Cyzicus. At one we passed a burial-ground with some broken columns, and, continuing our ascent, reached in another hour several successive ridges of crystalline limestone stretching down from the hills on the right, half a mile off: here we crossed alternating beds of red, black, and purple shale, dipping S.E. by S. about 70°. Although I could not discover any traces of stratification in the limestone, it is probably conformable to, and alternating with, the shale.

At half past two we reached the vineyards and mulberry plantations of Aidinjik, and entered a richly cultivated valley sloping gently to the N.N.W. to the sea. Aidinjik is situated on the hills to the east, and contains from 400 to 500 houses, chiefly Turkish, but it is a wretched-looking place. Wood is extremely scarce, and is brought from a great distance. Many marble fragments from the neighbouring ruins of Cyzicus lie scattered about the place, and I copied a few inscriptions,* but none of any particular interest. Near the house in which I lodged was a handsome bath of white marble, used as the mouth of a well.

After visiting the Agha, who received me with great civility, and wished me to buy some Byzantine coins, and sepulchral tablets with inscriptions† under the usual funereal bas-reliefs, I proceeded to explore the town. I was accompanied during part of my search by his Frank doctor, the most absolutely ignorant of the whole race of Medici whom I had met with in the East. He called himself a Frenchman, and talked of Greek inscriptions as *des choses de l'Eglise*, seeming to have no idea of the difference between a Greek temple and a Christian church. He had heard of the ruins of Cyzicus, or Bal Kiz, as the Turks call them, and believed them to be very old and built by the Genoese, because the Turks had told him so. Here were numerous fragments of columns, cornices, and marble blocks lying about in all directions, said to have been brought from Bal Kiz.

* See Appendix, Nos. 306, 307. † Ibid. Nos. 308—312.

In front of one of the mosques, of which there are six in Aidinjik, were two handsome Corinthian capitals, now used as bases to the wooden pilasters of the portico. I found also a long inscription, in small characters, on a large slab in the wall of the burial-ground, but serving as a step for those who enter the enclosure, and consequently almost every letter is defaced; I could not decipher a single word, and this I the more regretted, as, from the character, I could see it was of a good time.

From the high hills to the N.E. of the town, which rise to a height of 870 feet above the sea by barometrical measurement, I enjoyed a magnificent view over the isthmus, and peninsula of Cyzicus.* The northern flank of these hills is well wooded and covered with orchards and gardens, whilst to the south there is scarcely a trace of vegetation; I have often observed the same in Greece and Asia Minor. The summit consists of hard crystalline limestone, overlaid in places by indurated beds of shale of various colours, dipping to the S.S.E. at an angle varying from 70° to 80°.

Sunday, May 28.—Before starting I copied a long inscription† from a marble pedestal before the door of the Agha's konak: this stone was lying on its face, but suspecting its nature I begged him to have it turned over for me; in return for which, I gave him, at his own request, a copy of the five sepulchral inscriptions he had in his own room.

We set out at half-past seven for Bal Kiz and Erdek, the ancient Artace, descending to the sea-shore through a wooded glen or valley, filled with fruit trees and wild shrubs and flowers, amongst which the arbutus and laurestinus, the myrtle, bay, ilex, and honeysuckle, were the most conspicuous.

* I should observe that on this occasion I carried one of Newman's improved mountain barometers with me, which answered perfectly for some time, until the excessive heat to which it was constantly exposed caused the wooden cap of the cylinder to contract, and the quicksilver to escape slightly. I succeeded in carrying it safely for some months, but broke it a few days after leaving Mount Argæus. Corresponding observations were kept for me by Mr. Browning at Smyrna, with whom I left the fellow-barometer.

† See Appendix, No. 313.

On reaching the sea-shore we halted for a few minutes at a storehouse belonging to the Agha of Aidinjik, to see an inscription* lately dug up at Cyzicus, for which purpose he had sent down a chavasse with the key. Its form was circular, and it was evidently funereal; below the inscription the figure of a warrior had been rudely carved. After continuing a short way along the beach, we crossed the sandy isthmus which connects Cyzicus with the main land; near the south end, many large blocks of stone, dug up in clearing a neighbouring vineyard, had been collected into a heap. Beyond the isthmus the road led across the ruins of the old town, but leaving them on the right we proceeded direct to Erdek.

The country between this place and Cyzicus is highly cultivated, and covered with rich vineyards, said to produce an excellent wine, much esteemed by the Greeks, and exported in large quantities to Constantinople. I tasted some of it at Aidinjik, but thought it poor and sour. The soil is rich, being derived from the decomposition of the granite rocks to the north, on which are the ruins of Cyzicus. Its rapid disintegration, and its fertility when decomposed, are owing to the large proportion of felspar. Half way to Erdek we crossed a spur of this granite stretching down from the north.

After passing an extensive Turkish burial-ground full of ancient columns, mostly of small dimensions, we reached Erdek at half-past ten. It is a miserable town, containing 1200 houses. Never having passed through such filthy streets, I was not surprised to hear that the plague was raging both amongst the Greeks and Turks: six fresh cases had occurred this day. Many of the Greeks kept strict quarantine, and the man who walked with me about the town, and took me to his house, said that his children had not been out of their rooms for three months: to judge from their healthy and rosy countenances, they had not suffered from their confinement. The trade be-

* See Appendix, No. 314.

tween Erdek and Constantinople consists chiefly in wine; it possesses a small and well-sheltered harbour facing the S.S.W., and protected from the N.W. by a ruined mole; the bay is formed by a promontory to the south, on which is a ruined castle called Seidi Ghazi Kaléh, with the remains of a wall running across it.

Scattered about the town were a few fragments of ancient sculpture, such as capitals of Corinthian columns, and marble architraves. In the entrance of the church, near to which I halted, was an inscription* in Greek and Latin on a flat stone, probably a broken sarcophagus. Disappointed at the result of my visit to this place, I determined to return immediately to Cyzicus, and to encamp for the night amongst its ruins.

Sending the baggage by the nearest road, I procured a guide to conduct me along the coast for about a mile, to the summit of the promontory of Melanos, which is protected in the narrowest part by the wall just mentioned, crossing it from S.E. to N.W. It is defended by towers at irregular distances, and was once cased with marble blocks, most of which have long since fallen down. After a steep ascent we reached the summit, consisting of crystalline limestone resting on beds of indurated shale: its barrenness forms a striking contrast with the rich vegetation on the slope of Mount Dindymus. Here were the remains of a ruined chapel, and some large blocks of marble. Descending from the summit to the E.N.E. we passed through the gateway in the ancient wall; it appears to be of Roman construction, and consists of alternating courses of black and white stone, marble and granite.

Having overtaken the baggage before reaching the ruins, we halted under a magnificent plane tree, where my tent was pitched, near a spring of water, which flows along one of the ancient conduits. This is, perhaps, the fountain celebrated in former times for curing the torments of love by

* See Appendix, No. 315.

oblivion.* The spot was near two massive towers, between the walls and a marshy tract of land which once formed the western harbour. A fire was soon kindled under the trees, the horses were picketed around, and while the servants were preparing the evening meal, I started to explore the ruins of Cyzicus, amidst cherry orchards and vineyards, under the guidance of a chavasse furnished by the Agha of Erdek.

Our first visit was to a heap of ruins, about 200 yards to the N.W. of the tent, and stretching over a considerable space of ground covered with brushwood. On penetrating these thickets we found many subterranean passages, some of which had fallen in, but with the help of lights we were enabled to explore them to the extent of more than a hundred feet in a straight line; they are connected with each other, and appear to be the substructions of extensive buildings, or perhaps the public granaries or warehouses for which Cyzicus was remarkable, both before and after the Roman conquest. The masonry is chiefly Hellenic, but in some places the walls are only cased with blocks of stone; in the roof of one of the vaults is a small square opening, regularly formed with a key-stone, all belonging to the original construction; in another is a narrow passage leading up through the interior of the wall: these were probably the ways by which the vaults were entered. They may also mark the site of the temple described in glowing terms by Aristides, the orator, who particularly remarks† that the subterranean parts of the building were as worthy of admiration as the rest.

About a mile N.E. by N. from these substructions are the remains of an amphitheatre, built in a wooded valley to the north of the plain, where are the principal ruins of the city. Many of the pilasters and massive buttresses have yielded to the influence of time, but seven or eight are still standing on the west side of the valley, by which the circu-

* Plin. H. N., xxx. 16. Isid. Orig., xiii. Cramer, Asia Minor, vol. i. p. 39.

† Arist. Orat. Cyzic. Cramer, ut supra, vol. i. p. 42.

lar form of the building may be distinctly traced. A small stream flows through the centre of the arena, and from this circumstance, as well as from the character of the masonry at the upper end of the building, it is probable that it was also used as a Naumachia. With the exception of these foundations the masonry is rough and rubbly, but some traces still remain of their having been cased with marble blocks. Many snakes seemed to haunt the brushwood amongst these ruins.

Ascending the wooded hill to the east we reached the village of Hamamli, situated above the ruins, and near the apex of the city walls. Here I had been told I should find some coins, but I saw only blocks of marble and broken columns built into the walls of the cottages. I was much amused with the coquettish conduct of a Turkish woman, who wished to show me an old coin without my seeing her; for this purpose she kept round the corner of the wall, but when she found that I respected her prejudices, and made no attempt to look at her, she grew tired of her concealment, and came forward.

Descending to the plain to the east of the path by which we had ascended, I saw more vestiges of the city walls, but was unable to trace their whole extent. At length, by a wild and difficult road, we reached the site of the theatre, almost overgrown with shrubs and luxuriant vegetation. I am not aware that its existence has ever been alluded to: it is of great size, and apparently of Greek construction, but in such a ruined state, that although the proscenium, and the hollow of the cavea, and some rude remains of the substructions can still be traced, not a block of marble is visible, nor does a single seat remain *in situ*: it faces the S.W., and bore E.N.E. from our encampment. In returning to the tent we visited other heaps of ruins, long walls, and indistinct foundations, but so overgrown with vegetation that it was impossible to make them out; and I only met with one inscription.*

* See Appendix, No. 316.

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Monday, May 29.—Before returning to Aidinjik, I explored the S.E. portion of the city, and the isthmus: the east side of the latter is now an extensive marsh covered with reeds, and probably marks the site of the principal port of Cyzicus, separated from the sea-shore by a low ridge of sandhills thrown up by the united efforts of the winds and waves. Near its northern extremity, a long ditch runs from E. to W. full of water, with a wall of great strength, fortified by towers along its northern bank; its opening towards the sea is choked up by drifted sand, but it seems to be the entrance through which the galleys of Cyzicus were admitted to her capacious port. It appears to have had no communication with the marsh near our camp. Immediately to the north of this harbour are many large mounds and heaps of ruins, probably remains of the public buildings.

Some traces of an aqueduct are still visible between the low hills at the south end of the isthmus and the city; the small stream which flows down the wooded glen near the Naumachia was unequal to the wants of the population; the granite hills would not abound in springs, and the inhabitants must have been compelled to resort to those of the limestone rocks for a sufficient supply of water, the rich vegetation being even now maintained by numerous springs.

Between the subterranean ruins already described, and the Naumachia, I also visited what seemed at first sight to be the remains of an extensive oblong building, called the Agora by Pococke. But the walls only exist on two sides, to the west and to the south, that to the west being much the longest. It lies near the S.W. portion of the city, and appears to me to be a part of the ancient wall, as a slight continuation of it may be traced towards the N.E. The style is not Hellenic, but it consists of large and small stones indiscriminately worked together, as if erected in Roman times. On the whole, I must say that the loose and rubbly character of the buildings of Cyzicus little accords

with the celebrity of its architects; and although some appear to have been cased with marble, none of them give an idea of the solid grandeur of the genuine Greek style.

The destruction of all the public buildings, and the total desolation of the place, are in this instance the more remarkable, when we find that no modern town of importance has risen on its ruins; it may in a great measure be owing to the nature of the material of which these buildings were constructed. Although cased with the beautiful marble of the neighbouring hills, and of the quarries near Aidinjik, they are chiefly built of granite, and that of Cyzicus decomposes with great rapidity on exposure to the atmosphere. It appears to contain much felspar, producing alumina by its decomposition; and this has encouraged a rich vegetation, which either acts directly on the buildings themselves, or conceals them under an abundant verdure. The sand also blown up from the sea on each side of the isthmus appears to have done its share of the work: it is therefore probable that though few ruins of any importance are now visible, excavations properly conducted might produce very satisfactory results.

Returning to my tent I obtained a meridian observation of the sun, which placed Cyzicus in lat. 40° 22′ 30″ north. We then started for Aidinjik, and proceeding along the shore I observed that every stone washed up by the waves was covered with fragments of oyster shells adhering to it. We learn from Pliny* that the oysters of Cyzicus were most celebrated, and according to the words of Mucianus, whom he quotes, they combined the separate qualities of all the different kinds of oysters in the known world, being larger than the Lucrine, sweeter than the British, higher flavoured than the Medulian, sharper than the Leptian, fuller than the Lucensian, drier than the Coryphantian, more tender than the Istrian, and whiter than the Circeian; but that none were sweeter or more tender than these.

At Aidinjik I enquired the origin of the modern name of

* Hist. Nat., xxxii. 21; conf. ix. 47, and xxx. 16.

Bal Kiz, applied to these ruins by the Turks. The literal meaning is—Bal, honey; and Kiz, a girl: and I was told that there was once a king who had a beautiful daughter, the loveliest of her time, and sweet as honey; she died, and was buried amongst the ruins. A better etymology is suggested by the remark of Col. Leake,* that the word Bala or Bali is often used by the Turks as a corruption of the Greek word παλαιὰ, and is prefixed to Turkish corruptions of ancient names. Kiz is evidently the first syllable of Cyzicus, pronounced as in Greek Κυζικος, and Bal Kiz would therefore mean Ancient Cyzicus.

* Tour in Asia Minor, p. 271.

## CHAPTER XXXVII.

Leave Aidinjik—Lake of Maniyas—Kazakli—Kara Sú—Meulver Kieui—Maniyas, anc. Pœmanenus—Susugherli—Tash Kapou—Ildiz—Kespit—Course of the Macestus, or Simaul Sú—Inscriptions at Kespit—Kalbourja—Opium—Bogaditza—Singerli.

TUESDAY, MAY 30.—One of the principal objects of my present expedition was to trace the course of the Macestus, as I had followed that of the Rhyndacus last year, in company with Mr. Strickland. I therefore determined to proceed by Susugherli, Bogaditza and Singerli to Simaul, where I expected to find the sources of the river, which, in the upper part of its course, is called the Simaul Sú, and in the lower, the Susugherli Sú. We left Aidinjik at half-past six for Meulver Kieui, eight hours distant. For several miles the road led over an undulating country, with few traces of cultivation, and where scarcely a tree was visible. Nine miles south of Aidinjik we reached the lake of Maniyas, the ancient Miletopolis: its shores are flat and marshy, and subject to frequent inundations in the winter; the water appears shallow to a great distance.

Two miles further we arrived at a large village called Kazakli, at the western extremity of the lake. On entering it, I was surprised to see a wooden cross surmounting a small building, apparently a chapel, and still more so at the fair and clean appearance and Teutonic expression of the women and children, their neat dresses, and their active movements, so different from the gravity of the Turks, or the listlessness of the Greeks. It proved to be a Cossack settlement established by the Porte after the capture of Ismail by the Russians, their ancestors having preferred Turkish to Russian despotism. The inhabitants still preserve their language and their dress, and few of them can

speak Turkish: the dress of the men and boys is a long white frock embroidered below and at the neck in various colours, and surmounted by the black lambs-wool cap of the Persians. They are treated with much kindness by the Turks, have their own chief, are allowed to govern themselves, and pay no taxes to the government. The fish of the lake, and the produce of their flocks and herds, form their chief subsistence.

Soon after leaving Kazakli our course changed to S.E., and we passed through an encampment of huts made of reeds, in each of which was living a wretched victim to the plague, which had recently broken out with great virulence amongst these poor people. Their relations brought them food and placed it near the huts, but carefully avoided all contact. We passed through the enclosure as fast as possible, and rode for several miles over rich grass plains, the lake at first receding a little on our left, but again approaching the road near Hamamli. We met many loads of ship-timber drawn by oxen, going to Salse Dere, where it is embarked for Constantinople. It is cut in the woods of Saler Dagh, south of Maniyas, and consisted chiefly of oak knees.

Five miles S.E. of Kazakli we reached Hamamli, a village of only seven or eight houses; low hills rise immediately to the south of it, but I could not hear of any ruins to justify the opinion of Dr. Cramer as to the existence of Pœmanenus in this neighbourhood. A few miles further was a line of Suterasi, or water-towers, extending across the plain to the village of Beuljas on the left, near the lake. They are evidently of Turkish construction, but prove that the village must have been of importance; the burial-ground is full of large blocks of stone and marble, and it is not unlikely that Miletopolis may have been somewhere near.

A mile and a half beyond Beuljas we crossed the Kara Sú, or Kara Dere Sú, issuing from a wooded valley to the south, and falling into the lake of Maniyas; this has been

supposed, and with great probability, to be the ancient Tarsius. We then continued for a mile and a half, over a rich and fertile plain, covered with corn and clumps of magnificent walnut trees, as far as the konak of the Agha of Bolak, whence we proceeded three miles S.S.E. over undulating ground to Meulver, or Meurvetler Kieui, situated on the banks of a stream which rises in the wooded hills to the south, and falls into the lake of Maniyas. My tent was pitched under the walnut trees, between the village and the river; during a walk along its banks I saw many shoals of large fish, and the villagers speared a small pike near the tent. The pebbles in the stream were chiefly of trachyte, quartz, marble, schist or stratified quartz marking the formations in the mountains, but the scaglia limestone was *in situ* immediately above the village. As to ancient remains in the neighbourhood, I could only learn that there was a ruined village or town in the lake, but that nothing was now to be seen; one man believed he had seen it when a child. I was also told that there were ruins at Maniyas, on the road to Susugherli.

Wednesday, May 31.—Having despatched the baggage by the direct road, I started with my tatar for the ruins at Maniyas, and after crossing the river ascended a low range of wooded hills to the east for about a mile; then turning S.S.E. we descended into another valley, and in two miles reached Maniyas, situated in a ravine, by which we ascended to the Acropolis on an insulated hill on our left. On entering the village I at once found evidence of an ancient site, in an imperfect Latin inscription*, the sepulchral monument of a Roman governor, built into the wall of a fountain. The Acropolis is connected with the hills at its southern extremity, on which side a strong and massive wall once defended the approach, the rugged nature of the declivities rendering this precaution unnecessary everywhere else.

Although there can be no doubt that this was once an

* See Appendix, No. 317.

ancient site, the existing walls must be referred to Byzantine times. They are, however, constructed with the ruins of former buildings; and fragments of cornices, friezes, and architraves, with pedestals, some of which still retain portions of inscriptions, have been applied to this purpose. In some places whole courses consist of columns laid transversely across the wall; other parts consist of pedestals and altars, some of which, to judge from those which have been exposed, may have inscriptions which would reveal the name of the ancient town.

The following reasons induce me to think that this is the site of Pœmanenus. In the first place, the name of Maniyas appears to be derived from Phemenio, into which the old name was corrupted: omitting the first syllable, there is no great difference between the words *Menio* and *Maniyas*. Secondly, it is situated on the direct road from Adriani (Adranos) to Cyzicus, so that the orator Aristides* would naturally pass through it on his way from his native city to the hot baths on the Æsepus; and though he states the distance from Adriani to Pœmanenus to be only twenty miles, this must be an error, as the latter town is laid down by the Table itinerary under the name of Phemenio, on the road from Pergamus to Cyzicus, which would agree well with this position. It is scarcely possible that the ancient road from Adriani to Cyzicus could have passed to the north of the lake of Miletopolis, on account of the marshy plains, which are so frequently flooded. Thirdly, we know from Aristides that Pœmanenus was celebrated for a temple of Æsculapius: an inscription found amongst these ruins contains the name of Hippias [son] of Æsculapius, who had been honoured by the people,† and although the form is that which is in general use for a natural descent, a priest or disciple of that Deity may possibly have been implied by the same term; and fourthly, the natural appearance and strong position of the Acropolis agree with

* Arist. Sacr. Orat., iv. p. 569.

† See Appendix, No. 318.

the words πολίχνιον ἐρυμνότατον, or oppidum munitissimum, applied to it by Anna Comnena.*

On the neck of land connecting the Acropolis with the hills is a small mosque, and a little way to the east a ruined Tekiyeh, both of which have been built out of the ruins of the Byzantine walls, as these had been out of the wreck of a still more ancient town. A few fragments of inscriptions† are also worked into the walls of the shrine. The country at a distance appeared well wooded, but on a nearer view it presented only dwarf ilex and thorns.

Leaving the ruins, we continued in an easterly direction for about two miles over a country of similar character, until we overtook the rest of the party; we then descended into a deep and wooded glen full of the tents of the Euruque owners of the numerous herds of cattle and horses which we saw in every direction. After some difficulty in forcing our way through the tangled brushwood, we ascended a low range of hills to the S.E., where the Bee-orchis grew in great profusion, and from the summit of which, about four miles from Maniyas, the wide valley of the Macestus, or Susugherli Sú, was open to our view. Hence we continued for three or four miles to the S. over a slightly wooded country sloping to the river, until we descended by a steep road through extensive forests into a lateral highly cultivated valley, down which we proceeded along the banks of the stream, and shaded by plane trees, until we reached Susugherli. Near the junction of the two valleys, we met some peasants laden with the fish they had just caught in the small stream.

At half-past twelve we reached Susugherli, a poor village on one of the tatar roads from Constantinople to Smyrna. Near the entrance are two large khans built of stone, with rich doorways in the Saracenic style; they have been much neglected, but bear evidence of the former importance of the place. After halting half an hour we started for Ildiz,

* Ann. Comn., p. 440, A. † See Appendix, Nos. 319—321.

three hours further up the Macestus on the road to Kespit, and seven miles due south of Susugherli. One mile from the latter place the road led amidst magnificent scenery along the river, which is not deep, but expands into broad sheets of water surrounded by banks covered with the finest vegetation, and dotted with wooded islands. As we advanced the scenery still improved, the road leading at times along grassy glades bordered by lofty trees, clothed to their summits with festoons of the wild vine, and again passing under the thick foliage of the forest, which afforded a grateful shade. Further on we passed the ruins of a bridge, the arches of which were all destroyed on the left bank, while the piers remained. It seemed to be Byzantine, and not far from it is a rock partly overhanging the river, and defending as it were the narrow pass round the point, where there is scarcely footing for a horse. Some remains of the castle which commanded it are still visible on the hill above. The spot is called "Tash Kapou," or stone gate; and although it is difficult to understand Wheler's route, in consequence of his carelessness respecting the names of rivers and places, this Tash Kapou is probably the same as what he calls Demir Kapou, or "gate of iron," which he places between Susugherli and Mandraghora.

After winding round the pass, we quitted the banks of the river, and traversed a succession of undulating hills and intervening meadows sloping to the left, until we again found ourselves near the Macestus. On these hills were many herds of cattle, of a handsome breed, larger than what are usually seen in Asia Minor, and of a light ash-grey colour. Parallel roads or terraces were visible on the hill-sides, following the sinuosities of the valleys, and marking the limits of ancient lakes drained by the bursting of their barriers. On reaching the banks of the Macestus we found it swollen and discoloured, in consequence of a thunderstorm which had been raging. The suriji looked in vain for the ford; and at length dashing boldly into the torrent, he was nearly carried away by it, having got out of his depth. Another

mile S.E. brought us to the village of Ildiz, where we could only find a poor Oda: the rain had made it impossible to pitch the tent, and I preferred passing the night in an open verandah to being devoured by vermin inside.

Thursday, June 1.—Ildiz to Kespit, four hours. The rain of yesterday had insured us a delightful morning. Descending S.W. from the village we re-crossed the river, the waters of which had much abated, and ascended a wild and very hilly country, without a road or symptom of cultivation, its uniform monotony being only relieved by a few coppice woods. As we advanced the river trended away to the east, winding through a mountainous country, whilst our road led us over a ridge of schistose and micaceous sandy hills, the summit of which we reached about four miles from Ildiz, at a height of from 1200 to 1300 feet above the sea. After crossing another ridge, of less elevation, we descended rapidly into the plain of Kespit, or Kefseut, as it is sometimes called, where we again came upon the river, winding to the N.E. The plain is bleak and barren, with scarcely a tree to be seen, but is apparently well suited to agricultural purposes; and as we approached the town we passed a few vineyards.

Two or three lofty minarets, rising above the orchards and gardens, at length pointed out the position of the town, whilst to the right was a long wooden bridge, used only in the winter, when the river is no longer fordable. Above it is the junction of two rivers, the Simaul Sú, coming from Baluk Hissar and Mandraghora; and the Kinléh Chai, flowing from Balat, said to be 12 hours off to the S.E. The former is the Macestus; and I cannot understand why previous travellers have placed Baluk Hissar only four hours from Kespit, on the Caïcus.

After ascertaining that Kespit, by meridian observation of the sun, was in lat. 39° 39′ N., I proceeded with the tatar to explore the town. Tradition says that a large city once existed here, and from the number of inscriptions* which

* See Appendix, Nos. 322—328.

I found it is not unlikely; but the inscriptions are almost all sepulchral, and give no indication of a former name. Most of them are on blocks of marble, but two or three, which appear to belong to Christian times, are rudely cut on blocks of red trachyte, derived from the neighbouring hills. No. 324 begins with the words ΑΣΚΛΗΠΙΑΔΗΣ ΚΑΙΑΡΤΕΜΙΣ: it is, however, sepulchral, and concludes with the usual threat of a fine to be paid to the treasury by any one who should violate the tomb. My guide pointed out a mosque, said to have been a Greek church; this is doubtful, as several Christian sepulchral monuments have been built into the walls; some rude remains near it, towards the river, have a better claim. Near the mosque were two handsome columns, one of which supported the portico; Greek masons were employed in repairing and roofing it, the Turks being too ignorant or too idle. In the streets were several wine-presses, formed of the red trachyte of the neighbourhood.

The rooms of my konak were so dark, filthy, and close, that I had my tent pitched on the flat roof of the stable, the only level spot near, and where I found it cool and comfortable at night. During the day the carpets were spread under the wooden verandah, which forms an important feature before every Turkish house. The distance from hence to Mandraghora was said to be two hours and a-half, and to Baluk Hissar two hours further.

Friday, June 2.—Kespit to Bogaditza, six hours. We started a little before seven; and, after crossing the Kinléh Chai by a long wooden bridge, we turned due S. up a wide valley, separated by a range of chalk-hills from the plain of Baluk Hissar on the right: my object was to keep as near its course as the nature of the country would admit; but, in a half-civilized country, the want of roads, and the impracticability of the ground, will often present serious obstacles to the prosecution of geological or geographical investigations. Shortly after leaving the town, we met a caravan of camels, bringing balamout, or valonea, from Balat, where it is col-

lected in large quantities, and sent to Smyrna for exportation. Opium is also produced in this neighbourhood, and is now a government monopoly. When the opium-shops in Constantinople were closed by order of Sultan Mahmoud, and the use of this poisonous drug was prohibited throughout the Turkish dominions, it formed a part of the measures then adopted by the government to buy up the whole crop raised in the country at a fixed price, and to appoint regular collectors for that purpose in every province. The price this year had been fixed in the district at 50 piastres per zeki, a measure which, for opium, contains 180 Turkish drams*; and this is paid to the grower without regard to the cost of production, quantity, or competition. It is then sold to the Frank merchants, for exportation only, at the rate of from 100 to 150 piastres per zeki.

Two miles S. of Kespit we began ascending a range of low chalk hills, which stretch across from east to west, and form the end of the plain: another mile brought us to the well-built chiflik, or farm, of the Agha of Kespit, where horses and greyhounds about the house told us that the owner was fond of country sports; the ground was barren and undulating, with little cultivation except in its immediate neighbourhood. On reaching the summit of the ridge, along which we continued for nearly two miles, we had an extensive view towards the Macestus and the plain of Baluk Hissar on the west; while to the S.S.W. was the termination of a lofty range of hills on the other side of the Macestus, beyond which another river from the S. or S.W. falls into it above Baluk Hissar, and many villages appeared at the foot of the hills below us, to the west. The chalky limestone is horizontally bedded, and sometimes contains flints; oak-coppice and a few thorns were the only shrubs visible.

Soon after ten we reached Kalbourja, a village built of blocks of red trachyte, on the extremity of a mass of rock of that formation, which seems to protrude through the lime-

* 400 Turkish drams = 1 oke or 2¾ lbs.

stone. In the village was a broken column, eight or ten feet long, of trachyte, probably the same rock as that of which the columns described by Chishull* in the khan of Mandraghora are made, which he calls porphyry. Trachytic hills rise immediately above the village to the east, and the road crosses a wild and stony tract of country, intersected by deep ravines, and evidently an outburst of the same igneous rocks, for nearly two miles, until it again descends upon the chalky limestone, no longer horizontal, but contorted and inclined towards the S. and S.E., and in some places much altered, either by its close proximity to the trachyte, or by the protrusion of the igneous rock. The Simaul Sú was visible about two miles off to the right, winding along the bottom of a rocky valley several hundred feet below us, and flowing N.N.W. Near the point where it emerges into the plain is a low insulated hill, on which are said to be the remains of an ancient castle called Assar Kaléh. It may have been a fort built during the contests of the middle ages to defend the passes of the river.

Three miles and a half south of Kalbourja we reached Yeniji Kieui. This name, and that of Yeni Kieui, signifying new village, were so constantly made use of by Turkish guides, that I often doubted the correctness of their information: the correlative term of Eski Kieui (old village) I have never heard; the fact is, that the names of villages in this country are very vague and uncertain, and liable to frequent change. We halted here half an hour, and were treated to coffee by the head man of the village.

Soon after twelve we again started, and descending over the disturbed strata of the limestone gradually approached the Simaul Sú: two miles south of Yeniji Kieui we reached a small marshy plain almost covered with the white iris; and after crossing it diagonally to the S.S.E., we passed under a steep escarpment on the left, whence many springs gushed out, forming at once a considerable stream flowing

* Travels, p. 47.

to the S.W. A mile further we crossed a valley with a stream from the east, and immediately ascended another ridge of chalk hills, also much contorted; the road led for some distance along its western slope, with the Macestus at its base, flowing over a broad and stony bed. At length we turned to the east and passed through a narrow ravine, in which a mass of grey, decomposing, granitic-looking trachyte appears in the bottom, evidently the cause of the disturbance in the lacustrine limestone. From these undulating hills we soon descended into the fertile plain of Bogaditza, surrounded by low hills on all sides except the west, where it is bounded by the river. The town, with a Byzantine castle, appeared in front of us near its S.E. extremity, and several insulated hills rise up in the middle of the plain, probably volcanic, but I had not time to examine them as I could have wished.

Much opium is produced in this neighbourhood; it is obtained by making a circular incision nearly all round the central circumference of the seed-vessel, but not quite through to the seeds. This is done in the evening; a few drops of a white milky juice exude from the incision, which become hard during the night, and are scraped off the following morning with a peculiarly shaped knife, when it has acquired the consistency of butter, and a slight brownish colour; it then gradually hardens, and in a few weeks becomes almost black. It is made into lumps about four or five inches in diameter, round which leaves are laid to prevent their sticking together, and in this state it is delivered to the government agents. By this process the seed is not at all injured, and is afterwards gathered and dried for the following year. The opium is chiefly obtained from the single white poppy: I have also seen the red and purple colours, though only one is usually seen in a field. I hardly remember to have noticed any mixture of colour in one piece of ground; the kind here cultivated generally grows to a height of three feet.

We reached Bogaditza a few minutes before three: it is

a dirty cassaba, containing about 1000 houses, many of which, like my konak, were in a ruinous state. After the refreshing luxury of a Turkish bath, I visited the ruined castle, on a hill to the east of the town. It was scarcely worth the trouble, consisting merely of a circular wall, enclosing a space of about two acres at the top of the hill; its defences are strengthened by several square and round towers of no great antiquity. From thence I descended to the north, and proceeded along the edge of the plain to see an inscription at a fountain near the road side; here I found a broken column of red trachyte, on which I could decipher a few words, beginning with ΚΑΙΣΑΡΙ ΤΡΑΙΑΝΩ.* It appears to have been fluted with flat faces like the Doric columns at Halicarnassus, and, to judge from the number at the end, was probably a milestone. No one could tell me whence it had been brought, and no other traces of antiquity were to be seen in the neighbourhood.

Saturday, June 3.—Bogaditza to Singerli, four hours.—We started at eight, passing through the lower part of the town, near a stream, where tanning seemed to form the principal occupation of the inhabitants. On leaving the suburbs the road led us by an extensive burial-ground, where I examined some broken columns and pedestals, but found no inscriptions. We then proceeded S. for about a mile, when we turned to the S.E., and ascended the hills, which form the eastern boundary of the plain. They consist of red and green trachyte, and trachytic conglomerate resembling that on the shores of the Bosphorus, and which has elevated and contorted the lacustrine marls. Descending into a deep valley, we crossed a stream flowing to the W., and ascended another ridge of trachytic hills extending from E. to W., our general direction being still S.E. Flourishing vineyards covered the steep sides of the hills, the soil of which consisted of the decomposed trachyte; from the summit of this ridge we descended into another rocky

* See Appendix, No. 329.

valley opening to the Simaul Sú on the west, and then continued for several miles over rugged hills and broken ground of trachyte and trachytic conglomerate, varying considerably in colour. A high rugged mountain of conical appearance rose in front of us, bearing S. by E., beyond which was the lofty chain of the Demirji mountains, extending from E. by S. to W. by N., almost as far as the eye could reach. They are on the other side of the Macestus, and form the line of separation or watershed between that river and the Caïcus.

After crossing these trachytic hills, in some places slightly wooded, we descended to the Macestus, here called the Simaul Sú, which we soon reached and forded; it flows through a stony country, and between hills of no great elevation; it was much smaller than when we had last crossed it near Kespit, but its stream was more rapid. After ascending the low hills in a S.W. direction, we dropped into a rich plain, the eastern part of which we traversed as far as the village of Singerli, two miles and a half S. of the Macestus.

We had passed through the village, and were on our way to the Agha's chiflik, when I halted for a meridian observation, which gave the lat. 39° 12′ N.; whilst thus engaged we learnt that the konak of the Agha was filled with soldiers and recruits, and Hafiz recommended my halting at the new Greek khan in the village. Thither we accordingly returned, and I was delighted with its clean appearance, and the cheerful view from its windows. I had seldom seen a more prosperous place; it was rising rapidly in wealth and importance by the fostering care of the Mutzellim of Baluk Hissar, who owned the surrounding country, and the chiflik where his brother resides as Agha. Within the last ten years the Greeks have been encouraged to settle here, and have been allowed to build a church; they are also constructing a new market-place or bazaar. The village contains between forty and fifty Greek, and fifty or sixty Turkish families, who live together on very friendly terms.

My expectations of a clean and comfortable konak were, however, grievously disappointed; for no sooner were my carpets spread, and my writing materials and books arranged around me, than from every crack and corner in the wooden walls issued forth innumerable swarms of bugs, which crawled over all my books, papers, &c., and at night completely destroyed the possibility of sleep. During the afternoon the Agha passed through the village on a visit to his brother at Baluk Hissar: he was accompanied by a numerous and well-dressed retinue, chiefly mounted, and was followed by several led horses and guards both on foot and on horseback, the latter carrying long guns upon a stirrup-rest resembling that of a lancer. He was also attended by his son, a lad of only eight years old, mounted, like the rest, who looked most miserably uncomfortable.

## CHAPTER XXXVIII.

Leave Singerli—Simaul Sû—Ilijah, or Hot Springs—Mumjik—Simaul—Site of Synaus—Lake of Simaul—Acropolis—Site of Ancyra—Kilisse Kieui—Demirji Mountains—Aineh Chai—Selendi—The Hermus—Kara Devlit—Koula

SUNDAY, June 4.—Our direction from Cyzicus had hitherto been nearly due S., but here, in consequence of the sudden turn in the river and of the mountain chain of Demirji to the south of it, we were compelled to change our course, and proceeded E. for nearly fifty miles. The distance from Singerli to Simaul is eighteen hours, which were to be performed with the same horses in two days, halting at Mumjik, half way. I was therefore anxious to be off early, but in consequence of the want of horses, and the Agha's absence, it was eight o'clock before we could start. A well-paved road led for about a mile over the plain until we commenced ascending the hills of red trachyte, which stretch down N.N.W. from the high conical hill seen yesterday. Our course then became N.E. for about two miles, when we descended into the valley of the Macestus, passing by the village of Melen, built upon variegated marls, probably derived from the decomposed igneous rocks; thence we proceeded due E. to the river. Here the peasants as in other places were busy preparing channels and water-courses for the summer irrigation. As we advanced the valley became much narrower, hemmed in on each side by high rocky mountains, and adorned by many large plane trees, which grow in great luxuriance along the damp banks and stony flats on each side of the river. Ascending along the bottom of the valley we forded the torrent several times; this was not unattended with personal difficulties, and some danger to our horses.

About seven miles E. of Singerli, I halted near a mill, to visit the hot springs which I had heard of. Near the road side was a small, unsightly building, in which was a natural warm bath of 95° Fahr. This is called by the Turks Ilijah, a generic name for hot springs: on examining it further, it appeared that the water did not rise in this place, but was brought from some distance by a channel cut along the hill-side. Following the course of the stream, I ascended the valley for about a mile to the N.E., passing two more mills worked by the same hot stream, and at length reached the sources themselves, where the water rushes out in several places on the east side of the hill, conspicuous even at a great distance by the dense volumes of steam they emit, and the white stalactitic concretions formed round the orifices of the springs.

The heat of the water must be nearly equal to the boiling point, but unfortunately the thermometer I had with me was only graduated to 140° Fahr., all the rest being broken except one; I fancied the heat of the water was greater than that of Brusa, which is 184° Fahr. With the exception of the Geysers of Iceland, which are in fact cauldrons of boiling water, and perhaps a source at Valencia in America, the heat of which is stated by Humboldt to be 194°, these are probably the hottest known springs in the world; with these exceptions the hottest springs quoted by De la Beche are only 160° Fahr.* At one of the sources here described, the water rises up in a jet at least a foot and a half above the surface of the concretionary mound formed round its orifice: this is encircled by another boiling river from one of the springs above, and a natural bridge has been formed over the stream by the calcareous deposit, by means of which I was enabled to reach the summit. On one side this deposit has formed a steep cliff, over which the falling water has produced numerous stalactites, and a kind of overhanging rock eight or ten feet high. A strong smell of sulphur accompanies the outburst of the water, but it was

* De la Beche, Geolog. Manual, p. 17.

too hot to taste near the source; lower down I could perceive no peculiar taste or smell in it. The rock whence the spring issues, and which is a green porphyritic trachyte, in some places much decomposed, presents an additional instance of the supposed connexion between thermal springs and rocks of igneous origin.

On rejoining the high road near the mills we ascended the right bank of the Simaul Sú, the valley becoming more rocky and narrower, and the hills on our right more thickly wooded. For two miles in an E.S.E. direction the scenery was very wild and picturesque; and the river, overshadowed by magnificent plane-trees, was winding far below us between steep and lofty hills, wooded to their highest summits. In this pass I procured some of the tuberous roots of the Arum dracunculus, growing on the edge of a landslip, where I could get at its deep and well-protected roots.* As we advanced the road became steep and narrow, and the projecting rocks made it difficult for the baggage horses to pass; but the scenery was very fine, while many wooded valleys and deep ravines penetrated right and left into the recesses of the mountains. Four miles from the hot springs our course became more easterly, over a stony plain along the banks of the river, lined with an avenue of plane-trees, whose spreading branches almost overshadowed the stream. This continued for several miles, until, leaving the river still on our right, we crossed the stony plain, out of the apparently barren soil of which grew some of the finest and largest plane-trees I had met with. Eighteen miles from Singerli we crossed a considerable tributary of the river, winding down a well-cultivated valley from the north. Half a mile further we crossed the Macestus itself by a long wooden bridge, so slight and slenderly built, that it vibrated with the weight of a single horse. About a

* Since my return to England, some of these roots have flowered well in a garden at Chelsea. One was exhibited in the Horticultural Society's room in Regent-street in June, 1838, and was much admired.

mile further we reached a mill by the river side, where we had intended halting, but no provisions being forthcoming, either for man or beast, without sending at least two miles for them, we proceeded to the yaila of the neighbouring village of Mumjik. The ascent was very steep, and the path bad for two miles, and I regretted leaving the picturesque neighbourhood of the river; however, we reached the yaila at half-past four, and found the villagers encamped in small huts on a flat space of ground near the summit of the ridge, several hundred feet above the river, and at least 2000 feet above the sea, as the barometer stood at 27.904 inch.; the attached thermometer 69.5; detached 71, at 6 P.M.

Monday, June 5.—We left Mumjik at half-past six, and descended to the banks of the Simaul Sú. The valley here becomes gradually wider, the lofty hills recede on either side, while to the south the ground rises gently to a low range of wooded hills extending E. and W., in front of the loftier chain of Demirji. This enormous talus, as it may be called, is intersected by many deep ravines, and the ground is strewed with pebbles and boulders of quartz, micaceous granite, and gneiss, washed down from the hills.

We continued over this undulating country in an almost easterly direction for above fourteen miles from Mumjik; the soil, composed of detritus from the surrounding mountains, is either cultivated for corn and opium, or covered with oak coppice. The poppy was only now beginning to flower, whereas at Bogaditza the peasants were collecting the opium: this difference may be accounted for by the difference of elevation, the barometer having fallen from 29.352 inches at Bogaditza to 27.201 at Simaul, which we were now approaching.

At half-past nine we halted at a hut kept by a kind of police-guard, and had a cup of coffee, the common practice wherever the Aghas have thought it prudent to establish these posts, and the usual means of remuneration for the

protection they are supposed to afford; here we were told that Demirji was three hours off amongst the hills. At half-past eleven we passed the village of Aksar, half a mile off on the right and eleven miles from Mumjik, and the village of Yaselar Kieui on the left beyond the river. I was now on the look-out for some memorials both of Ancyra and Synaus, as we approached the sources of the Macestus; and an old man on the road said that there were ruins at Kilisse Kieui, four or five miles off to the E.N.E. This name being evidently derived from the existence of some building or ruin supposed to have been a church, I proposed visiting them from Simaul.

Shortly before two, P.M., we approached a ridge of hills running transversely across the valley, and entered a steep defile with low coppice wood on each side. This we ascended for about a mile, until we emerged into the western end of the elevated plain of Simaul. The road led along the foot of high wooded hills on our right, intersected by deep ravines, and offering a grateful variety of wild and beautiful scenery, while the plain of Simaul stretched far away to the N. and E. The road itself was shaded with luxuriant walnut-trees, and many villages lay scattered about on the hills and on the plain. We crossed several streams flowing from the mountains towards the lake of Simaul, on our left; but little of the water travels so far, being either absorbed by the soil, evaporated by the heat, or diverted by numerous channels for the purposes of irrigation. After traversing the plain for about six miles we reached Simaul at a quarter after four.

In exploring the town I discovered two interesting inscriptions:* No. 330 was on a slab of marble, high up in the wall of the mosque, and I had great difficulty in getting a ladder sufficiently long to enable me to copy it. I have no doubt that the second word in the second line which I copied as CYMOY should be read CYNAOY, and that it

* See Appendix, Nos. 330 and 331.

alludes to the ancient Synaus. I believed too at the time that the name was spelt with two N's, as Synnaus; but this is disproved by its coins. A crack in the stone also seemed to run through the letter M, which rendered it more indistinct than the others. Nor is it an unusual thing in these old inscriptions to see two letters joined together, which may have been the case in the present instance, thus, ΜΝ. There is no doubt that Synaus stood either on the site of Simaul, or very near. Some Oriental scholars say the name should be written Simaú, without the final *l*; this, by a mere substitution of *m* for *n*, is the same as the genitive form of the old word.

From a low hill near the outskirts of the town on which are the ruins of a castle, is an extensive view of the plain and lake of Simaul, seven or eight miles off to the W.N.W. This lake is the source of the Macestus, which according to Strabo flowed from Abbaïtis, a district belonging to the Mysians, as the coins with the legend ΜΥΣΩΝ ΑΒΒΑΙΤΩΝ clearly show, although Ancyra, situated at the sources of the Macestus, was said to be in that part of Phrygia called Epictetus. There is very little doubt that the rich and extensive plain now called Simaul Ova was part of, if not the very district called Abbaïtis, and was consequently at one time considered as part of the province of Mysia, although afterwards included in that of Phrygia Epictetus. If, therefore, the above reading of CYNAOY is not satisfactory, we might suppose (not an unusual occurrence) that the lapidary in cutting the inscription transposed the letters M and C, and wrote CYMOY instead of MYCOY, meaning the Mysian bishop Stephanus, to distinguish him from others of the same name. I am inclined however to look upon CYNAOY as the proper reading.

The other inscription, which has been built into the wall of a house, is in honour of a magistrate of the name of Licinnius, son of Artemidorus, who had honourably distinguished himself. It begins with ΗΒΟΥΛΗΚΑΙΟΔΗΜΟΣ, but

omits the name of the town. I have no hesitation, however, in attributing it to Ancyra, as we find amongst the coins of that city one of Antoninus Pius, with the legend ΕΠΙ-ΑΙΚΙΝΙΟΥ ΑΡΧΑΝΚΥΡΑΝΩΝ. The character of the inscription would apply well to the same age, and it is therefore not unlikely that the coin and the inscription refer to the same individual. I think it will appear that neither Ancyra nor Synaus were very far removed from the present site of Simaul.*

The poppy is cultivated very extensively in this plain, and is sold to the agents of the government for 85 piastres per oke, containing 400 drams. Tobacco and flax are also grown in large quantities; the latter, called keten by the Turks, is here produced for the purpose of making linen, and not for linseed, as on the shores of the Black Sea. The plain is bounded to the east by the lofty and pointed mountain called Shap Khana Dagh, so called from a village of that name half way on the road to Ghiediz, which derives its name from Shap (alum), said to be procured there in considerable quantities. This mountain is that which is called Morad Dagh in the maps, but which I had been told at Ghiediz should be called Ak Dagh. I am inclined to think it is the Mons Temnus of the ancients.

Tuesday, June 6.—I started early with my tatar and a suriji to see the ruins and the castle at Kilisse Kieui, three hours to the N.W., and close to the lake from which the Simaul Sú issues. After retracing for two miles our road of yesterday, we struck off to the right across the plain to the N.W., in the direction of the hill or kaléh at the S.W. end of the lake. As we approached it we were obliged to wind round the marshes on our right, which are connected with the lake, passing by a fountain near the foot

* The following table of distances to the nearest towns was given me as the most correct:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Simaul to Demirji | 8 hours | Simaul to Koola | 20 hours |
| „ „ Ghiediz | 8 „ | „ „ Selendi | 12 „ |
| „ „ Ushak | 16 „ | „ „ Balat | 18 or 20 „ |

of the hills. Here I observed two large blocks of a coarse red trachyte, which from their peculiar shape and form appeared to have been seats of a theatre.

At ten we reached a remarkable-looking hill, the Acropolis of an ancient city, which I have no hesitation in calling Ancyra of Phrygia. It is situated close to the lake, and is almost insulated, being only connected by a narrow point with the range which forms the western boundary of the plain. A massive wall of rude stones extends round the summit of the hill towards the west, where it is highest, and other walls and broken pottery are visible throughout. Its situation agrees very closely with Strabo's account,* who says that the Macestus flows from Ancyra of Abbaïtis, near which are its sources. The lake may fairly be called the source of the river, which flows out of it a deep and rapid stream; no river of any consequence falls into it, and it must therefore be mainly supplied by subterranean springs, for the rills of water which we crossed before reaching Simaul are almost entirely absorbed by heat, or diverted for irrigation before they reach the lake.

Descending from the Acropolis towards the village of Kilisse Kieui on the west, we passed a remarkable hollow in the hills through which the road now passes, but which had every appearance of having been a theatre; near it I observed many large Hellenic blocks lying about in the fields or forming rude inclosures. In the village were two imperfect inscriptions,† one of which contains some unusual characters, probably of Christian times, as one word appears to be ΘΕΟΛΟΓΟC or ΘΕΟΔΟΡΟC. The other is on a pedestal of red trachyte lying on the ground, and is still more imperfect, and scarcely legible. I also saw some broken shafts of columns, one of which appeared to be Doric, and another pedestal, once probably inscribed. All the fragments consisted of trachyte, with the exception of a small piece of marble, on which were rudely carved two winged Cupids and a bull's head.

* Lib. xii. p. 576. † See Appendix, Nos. 332 and 333.

Half a mile north of the village we visited a narrow gorge, through which the superabundant waters of the lake escape and flow down a rocky glen with a considerable fall. This spot may be called the real source of the Macestus, and the body of water is very great. Its general direction is nearly due west, and it is said, as well as the lake, to be well stocked with fish. To the east of the Acropolis of Ancyra is a small village called Ada Kieui (island village), built on a narrow neck of land extending into the lake; in winter it is an island; the inhabitants are said to be almost exclusively fishermen.

Returning to Simaul, I visited several of the villages both in the plain and at the foot of the Demirji mountains, in search of inscriptions and other vestiges of antiquity. Of the former I found none, but large blocks of marble and broken columns were visible everywhere, particularly at Yeniji Kieui, one mile E.S.E. from Ada Kieui, and at Chai Kieui, near the high road, where we met a party of travelling Turks perched on a wooden platform amongst the branches of a plane-tree near the café: we ascended to it by a very rotten ladder, and, *à la Turque*, unceremoniously seated ourselves amongst them. Hafiz was soon at home with his company, seeming to know something about the birth-place of each of the strangers, and laying down the law with his usual pertinacity. The principal villages which I visited were Euleuler, Demirji Kieui, Deirmen Kieui, and Beyjik Kieui.

In the evening I received a visit from an Armenian hakim or physician, who had been sent for from Kutahiyah by the Turkish governor. He pretended moreover to be a collector and connoisseur of coins. His medical skill was proved by producing what he called a snake's horn, which he asserted was an infallible antidote against poison. "If," said he, "a small quantity be scraped off with a piece of gold, and swallowed in a little water by one who has been either poisoned or stung, he will be immediately cured." It appeared to me to resemble a boar's tusk, and may have

been a piece of simple hartshorn; its chief efficacy being in the piece of gold supplied, of course, by the patient. His next display was in the numismatic line, when he produced a Russian silver five-copeck piece and some Byzantine copper coins of the very worst times and execution.

Wednesday, June 7.—Simaul to Selendi, twelve hours. We started at seven, the morning being cool and agreeable, and the horses excellent. Leaving the town, we continued a short way along the plain of Simaul to the east, crossing several small streams flowing towards the lake. About a mile and a half from Simaul the road turns to the south, and we entered a narrow and well-cultivated plain; this we ascended in the same direction, and soon reached the low hills in advance of the Demirji mountains; here we entered a wooded valley which narrowed as we advanced towards the hills connecting the mountains on the west with Shap Khana Dagh on the east. The hills consist of thinly-laminated micaceous sandstone, sometimes breaking into large flags.

Five miles from Simaul we reached the summit of the ridge, at its lowest point. Here the barometer stood at 26.229, giving an elevation of 3780 feet above the sea: the mean of several observations at Simaul gave a height of 2686 feet. Descending from thence we entered a deep valley, watered by a small stream which we followed the whole day until it mixed its waters with those of the Ainch Chai near Selendi. Our course became rather more westerly, and about six miles from the summit, leaving the valley, we ascended the hills on the right, and after crossing a considerable mass of protruded igneous rocks, soon found ourselves upon an extensive table-land sloping slightly to the south, and consisting of alternating hard and soft beds of volcanic sand and peperite: further south these beds were overlaid by a white cretaceous limestone, the surface of which was in some places covered with boulders of trachyte and basalt.

At noon I halted amidst an outburst of lava for a meri-

dian observation, after which we passed close to the village of Kara Kieui, and immediately descended into a deep and picturesque ravine, where we quitted the limestone, and again came upon the underlying trachytic conglomerate and volcanic sand, where cliffs and rugged rocks rose above the thickly wooded bank. At one P. M. we again entered the deep valley, with a large stream flowing at the foot of precipitous cliffs, the beds of which were much contorted. As we descended the grandeur of the scenery increased; on each side the rocks rose to a greater height, and an insulated hill on the left in the middle of the valley, with the horizontal stratification of its beds, presented the appearance of the Acropolis and walls of an ancient city. For some distance our road continued along the right bank of the valley, the stream flowing far below us in a gloomy chasm on the left.

A sudden turn in the road at two P. M. opened a splendid view to the S.S.W. beyond the limit of the valley, and commanding the extensive range of level table-lands between the Hermus and the Ainch Chai. The path became more precipitous and rocky, and the horses had much difficulty in keeping their footing, from the sloping nature of the ground and the loose stones with which it was encumbered; while black and red igneous and trachytic rocks rose up on every side, adding much geological interest to the picturesque beauty of the scenery. At half-past two we had descended to the bed of the river, and halted for some time under the shade of the plane trees on its bank. A caravan of caterjis or muleteers was also stopping there, who hospitably supplied us with bread and yaourt. Although very uncommon in the plains, mules are constantly used in the mountainous districts and passes as beasts of burthen, the camel being too heavy and unwieldy for such difficult and rugged paths.

The descent from the ridge of Demirji to this spot (and we had crossed it at the lowest point) had been very rapid. The barometer rose to 28.177 inches, indicating a descent

of nearly 2000 feet. Starting again soon after three we followed the course of the stream by an easy road as far as Selendi, where we arrived in three hours, our course changing gradually to the west. During these three hours our descent was only 200 feet, the barometer at Selendi standing at 28.396 in. The micaceous sandstone again appeared in the bottom of the ravine, underlying, at a much greater inclination to the south, the volcanic and tufaceous beds. Since crossing the Demirji mountains we have seen very little vegetation; the deep glens have generally some coppice and underwood, but the mountain sides are invariably barren, and present a very different appearance from the luxuriant woods, which from the base to the summit cover the northern flanks.

It has been generally supposed by modern writers that Selendi is on the banks of the Hermus;* this is an error, the Aineh Chai on which it stands is an inconsiderable stream, particularly at this season of the year, and falls into the Hermus twenty miles lower down. It is supposed to represent the ancient Silandus, a town mentioned in the acts of the council of Chalcedon as an episcopal see of Lydia, and known also from its coins; I was therefore disappointed at not finding any vestiges of antiquity. It is a very small place, not containing above a hundred mud-built houses, with flat terrace-roofs, which even at a short distance cannot be distinguished from the surrounding parched and arid soil.

Thursday, June 8.—Selendi to Koula, eight hours. Starting early we descended the banks of the Aineh Chai for about seven miles in a W.S.W. direction, crossing and recrossing the shallow stream several times; the peasants were just beginning to cut their corn, the first I had seen cut this year; the opium was already collected. The hills to the south having a northern exposure were generally well wooded, whilst those on the opposite side, which were bare of wood, produced excellent crops of corn. Six miles

* Cramer, Asia Minor, vol. i. p. 435.

below Selendi we passed through Tefen Kieui, a small village, containing only ten or twelve houses, and dependent upon the former A mile further we turned south, and immediately on crossing the river began a winding ascent up the steep hills which separate it from the Hermus. The lower beds consist of horizontal sands and micaceous sandstone, the same as that already observed above Selendi; the upper beds, which are equally horizontal, are white cretaceous limestone resting directly on the sandstone, the intervening beds of volcanic tuff having apparently thinned out. *

After a winding ascent of nearly two miles we reached the summit of the ridge, where a very singular view presented itself to the S. and E.; different detached masses of an extensive table-land, once the bottom of an ancient sea or lake, and through which the Hermus has washed itself a deep and winding bed, were spread out before us in parallel lines, with many distant peaks and mountain chains beyond them to the S. and S.E., like islands above the horizon of the sea. A little to the W. of S., I caught the first view of the high peak of Kara Devlit, or black inkstand of Koula, already seen on my former journey.† Further to the west were the other volcanic cones of the Catacecaumene, with the adjacent summits of Mount Tmolus beyond, whilst to the S.E. the mountains of Taemac were just visible. The whole country was barren and uncultivated, scarcely a tree in sight, and the little verdure which had once been there was burnt up.

Descending from this elevated table-land, we passed over a low mass of crystalline rocks, partly quartzose and partly calcareous, belonging to the same formation as the metamorphic rocks of Koula, which form the bottom of this lacustrine basin. A little further on was a Turkish burial-ground, containing many fragments of pedestals: on one of these were the remains of an inscription rendered illegible

* For the Geology of this district, see the Transactions of the Geological Society, vol. vi. p. 11.

† See ante, vol. i. p. 136.

by time and weather. Beyond this was a fountain or reservoir for water constructed upon a rather unusual plan: a deep pit is dug in the ground, which is reached by means of a long flight of steps excavated in the solid rock, and completely enclosed; fresh and cool water is always to be found in earthen jars at the bottom of the stairs.

The Kara Devlit of Koula was still before us, and I could distinctly trace the black stream of lava flowing towards the Hermus from its cindery cone, following all the sinuosities of the valleys, and leaving a few insulated green hills round which it had flowed. These I afterwards ascertained were portions of lava of a more ancient period, which bore a richer vegetation. As we descended from the table-lands and terraces into a narrow valley watered by a small stream flowing into the Hermus, we passed several boulders of aggregated clusters of basaltic columns lying on the ground; they had fallen from the basaltic capping of the table-land to the S.E., from which they are now separated by the ravine. At ten we reached the Hermus: its stream was rapid and clear, which surprised me when I recollected its muddy colour in the plains of Sardis, and the nature of the country through which it flows. This apparent contradiction, however, may be explained, when we recollect that the Selendi Chai, which falls into it lower down, passes through a sandy soil, whereas the Hermus, down to this point at least, comes from a limestone country, traversing districts abounding in igneous and metamorphic rocks, with pebbles of which its bed is here filled. It flows in a winding direction through rocky channels formed by perpendicular cliffs of basalt slightly columnar on the south, and by altered cretaceous rocks on the north, some of which have acquired the appearance of quartz resinite, in consequence of their contact with the basaltic lavas of Kara Devlit. We halted for a few minutes at the guard-house by the river, a building formed of dried leaves and boughs, and then continued for about a mile up the right bank in a southerly direction,

until we crossed the Hermus by a narrow stone bridge without a parapet.

From the river we ascended a narrow ravine between limestone cliffs on the left and the basaltic lava on the right, until turning to the west we crossed the rugged surface of the *coulée* itself, where the two periods to which the lava belongs became distinctly evident. The upper, and consequently most recent stream, and the most barren and rugged in appearance, the crust of which while in the process of hardening was tossed about in wild confusion, has partially flowed over a pre-existing mass of lava, the hollows of which have been partly filled up, and its asperities softened down by aqueous agency. These older rocks have thus become susceptible of the influences of vegetation; a short grass springs up from their scanty soil, and the wild pear-tree and thorn are dotted over the smoothened surface; while the more recent lava, as rugged and ungenial as if it had flowed but yesterday from the crater, and covered with scoriaceous cinders, shows no sign of decay or vegetation. May we not, then, conclude that at some period between the two eruptions the older lava must have been under water; either having been originally subaqueous, or in consequence of the irruption of diluvial waters.

The whole *coulée* is rather more than a mile in width. Having crossed it, we continued in a S.S.W. direction for about three miles, with the lava stream close on our left, while a low chain of hills, consisting of white crystalline marble and micaceous schists, was on our right. Beyond these were several rounded cones, the sources of former eruptions, but, as I have already stated, very different in character and appearance from the Kara Devlit itself. We ascended rapidly from the river, until we reached a small plain bounded on the west by the metamorphic rocks, and by the lava on the east. We proceeded over it due S. for about a mile; and then turning to the E., we again crossed a portion of the rugged lava by a rough and tortuous path, made with great difficulty over and between the masses of

this hard rock. After another mile we reached the dark and dismal-looking town of Koula at a quarter before two.

As I intended making this place my head-quarters for several days, I was not sorry to find a konak prepared in the house of the principal Greek banker, whose family received me with hospitality and attention, which did not prepare me for the treatment I was to receive at their hands in the course of a few days. On suspending my barometer, I found that we had ascended very considerably from the banks of the Hermus. The barometer there stood at 28.998 inches; att. therm. 88°; at Koula it had fallen to 27.778 inches; att. therm. 72°, indicating a difference of 1100 feet.

After the usual ceremonies, and the ablutions rendered necessary by a long and dusty ride, I was ready to receive the many Greek coin-vendors who had heard from their countryman that I was inquiring for such things. During my stay here I obtained many good autonomous coins of the ancient towns of Phrygia and Lydia in this neighbourhood, such as Bagæ, Tabala, Saittæ, Mæonia, Sardis, Philadelphia, and others; and even now I look back with pleasure to the satisfaction experienced on adding each new city to my list, and procuring for the first time a coin of some place of which I had yet no specimen. A considerable degree of haggling and bargaining is, however, necessary. The ignorance of the Greeks and Turks on this subject is remarkable. In some places they will part with treasures for a few piastres; in others, having heard that old coins are objects of value, and not being willing or able to discriminate, they will ask as much for a common coin of Amisus or Laodicea as for the most rare. Sometimes, indeed, knowing them to be common, they will demand a hundred times their real worth, refusing to part with them for a fair price, in the hopes of being able to take in some Numismatic tyro.

# CHAPTER XXXIX.

Geology of the Catacecaumene—Volcanic Cones—Three Periods of Igneous Action—Kara Devlit of Koula—Kara Devlit of Sandal—Kaplan Alan—Trachytic Outbursts—Ghieuldé—Megné—Mœonian Wine—Hot Springs—Ancient Site—Cross the Hermus—Sidas Kalèh, anc. Saittæ—Injicler—Aineh Chai—Chai Kieui—Anaile—Yelan Hissar Kalèh—Kaplan Alan—Return to Koula—Opium—Madder—Meteoric Phænomena.

DURING my stay at Koula I visited some of the most interesting localities in the neighbourhood, remarkable either for their antiquarian remains, or the geological features which they present, particularly such as explain the volcanic character of the Catacecaumene, which I had only seen in a cursory manner when passing through it with Mr. Strickland, in the preceding year. A full and detailed account of the geology of this district will be found in the Transactions of the Geological Society;* but as some notice of it may also be acceptable in this place, I shall make a few observations respecting its more prominent features.

I had not been two days established in the house of the worthy banker for whom I had brought letters from Smyrna, before he exhibited a decided disinclination to extend his hospitality to me any longer. Several hints had been given to my servant on the subject of my departure, before I discovered that it was owing to my having visited some villages in which the plague was supposed to be raging, and to the fear of the contagion entertained by my host's brother, who was flying from Smyrna to Koula to avoid it. The consequence was, that, in order to insure my comfort and liberty, I was obliged to look out for another house, and the next day established myself in a quiet abode belonging to a Greek, from whom I had already purchased some coins.

* New Series, vol. vi. p. 18.

The geographer of Amasia had long ago drawn the attention of the world to the remarkable volcanic nature of this part of Lydia;* and, amongst other things, he had particularly noticed the three funnels, τρεῖς φύσαι, as he calls them, which characterize the country in question, distant from each other, as he says, about forty stadia, or five miles.† These have been ascertained to be identical with three remarkable black conical hills of scoriæ and ashes, all with deep craters, and well defined. From each of them a sea of rugged black vesicular lava has flowed forth, bursting out at the foot of the cones, and after encircling their bases, rushing down the inclined surface of the country, through pre-existing hollows and valleys, until it has reached the bed of the Hermus, flowing from E. to W., to the north of the volcanic hills.

These three cones, with their accompanying lava-streams, appear to be of a comparatively recent date: their hitherto undecomposed surfaces, unaffected by the atmospheric influence, or aqueous action of at least thirty centuries, are as barren as the latest products of Vesuvius or the earlier *coulées* of central France, and their dark and cindery surfaces contrast with the rich vegetation by which they are surrounded. The first or most eastern of these cones is the Kara Devlit near Koula, which by barometrical measurement rises to a height of 2,500 feet above the sea, and 500 feet above the town of Koula, situated upon the most southern point of the lava stream. Its crater is not quite perfect, being broken down on the north to a considerable depth, beyond which the lava extends four or five miles to the valley of the Hermus. The second is about seven miles distant to the W. by N. situated near the centre of an extensive plain between the villages of Sandal and Megné. This crater is perfect, and many other cones of an older period rise near it. A stream of lava has issued from it, and has flowed five miles north to the Hermus. In a ridge of altered or metamorphic rocks intervening between it and the Kara Devlit of

* Strabo, lib. xiii. c. iv. p. 628. † See vol. i. p. 110.

Koula, a large quarry of crystalline limestone, or saccharine marble, has been extensively worked near the village of Ghieuldé; while a range of mountains of the same metamorphic and schistose formation extends from E. to W. to the south of the volcanic district.

Beyond the village of Megné, which is to the west of the second Kara Devlit, is another ridge of metamorphic rocks, extending from S. to N; out of this, as out of that between Koula and Sandal, rise numerous volcanic cones of an older period, while the third recent crater called Kaplan Alan, or Tiger's den, is still further to the west, at a distance of about seven miles from that of Sandal. The Kaplan Alan is completely surrounded by rugged lava, over which I had great difficulty in finding the path leading to the foot of the cone. Like the others, it consists chiefly of loose cinders, scoriæ and ashes, and rises to a height of about 2,400 feet above the sea. This crater is the best preserved of all, and is about half a mile in circumference at the summit, which consists of a narrow ridge, ten or twelve feet wide. It is about three or four hundred feet deep, with very steep sides, on which, as on the summit, a few stunted pines have flourished. The principal stream of lava has issued from the foot of the cone on the west, whence, after being joined by others from the other sides, it has flowed across the plain to the W., and then passing through a narrow opening in the hills has escaped into the valley of the Hermus, flowing down its narrow bed until it emerges into the great plain of Sardis, near Adala, where Mr. Strickland and I saw it in the spring of the preceding year.

I have mentioned that there are cones of an older period, which occur not only on the intervening ridges of hills just described, but also at the base of that which extends from E. to W., to the S. of the great cones: these are upwards of thirty in number, and invariably occur on the hills of schist and marble, instead of in the intervening plains; the probable cause of this phænomenon I have explained in the Transactions of the Geological Society above referred

to. Their greater antiquity is proved by the more softened forms, and the greater verdure and smoothness of their sides, caused by the action of water and the influence of weather. From many of them streams of lava have issued, following the windings and sinuosities of the valleys, and sometimes underlying the lavas of the more recent period. Their antiquity is so great, and the aqueous action to which they have been exposed so much more powerful than that to which the recent cones have been subjected, that all the hollows of their surfaces have been filled up with gravel and clay, and they support a slight vegetation. Yet, notwithstanding the great lapse of time which must have intervened between these two periods of volcanic action, it is evident, from the circumstance of the lava streams partly following the course of the present valleys, that the country had even then begun to assume its present configuration.

But besides these two, the country about Koula bears evidence to the existence of a still older period of volcanic energy, belonging to the tertiary epoch. In the valley of the Hermus an extensive table-land rises to a height of 800 feet above the bed of the river, capped with huge layers of basaltic lava, which are sometimes beautifully columnar. These plateaux were once continuous, before the river and its tributaries had cut the deep channels through the basalt and the subjacent cretaceous rocks, in which they now flow. Thus we gain some approximation to the period of their eruption; viz., subsequently to the deposition of the tertiary lacustrine basins, yet previous to the scooping out of the present river beds.

Before quitting the subject of the geological features of the basin of the Cataccecaumene, I may observe that near its northern and eastern limit in particular, as well as at some other insulated spots, are further traces of volcanic action, anterior even to these plateaux in the valley of the Hermus, viz. the great trachytic outbursts, which, with their accompanying volcanic tuffs and pumiceous sands, occur in great abundance between Simaul and Selendi, as

well as to the east of Taemac. These preceded the deposition of the tertiary beds, and probably mark the period intervening between the secondary and the tertiary epochs.

In the immediate neighbourhood of Koula are the remains of several ancient cities. The village of Ghieuldé is situated near the centre of the ridge which separates the plain of Koula from that of Sandal, being about three miles E.N.E. from the latter, and four miles N.W. from the former place. It stands upon an insulated patch of crystalline marble, surrounded by volcanic cones and *coulées* of lava. Although now a poor and ruined village, containing about sixty Greek and ten Turkish houses, with the ruins of others, the many fragments of sculpture and architecture with Greek inscriptions * clearly point it out as the site of one of the cities which formerly flourished in this part of Lydia. Many of the inscriptions now in the court-yards of the Greek houses at Koula have been derived from this locality, the marble quarries immediately adjoining affording great advantages for this purpose; but none of the inscriptions give any clue to the ancient name.

Five miles to the west of Sandal, beyond the second Kara Devlit, is a ruined town of the name of Megné, at the western limit of the plain. It was in a dreadful state of dilapidation when I visited it; and it had been rendered almost desolate by the ravages of the plague, even then raging. I rode through many of its deserted streets, and, besides a few fragments of antiquity, saw one inscription, which confirmed the suspicions I entertained respecting its ancient name, already suggested by Major Keppel. We know from ancient writers, and especially from Strabo,† that Mæonia was the name of that district of Lydia which was sometimes called Cataceeaumene; and it appears from the coins of Nero, Hadrian, and others, that there existed a town of the same name. Major Keppel found an inscription at Koula with the word MHIONEΣ, said to have

* See Appendix, Nos. 334—337. † Lib. xii. p. 579; lib. xiii. p. 628.

come from Megné; and whilst wandering about its streets I met with a large stone, built into the wall of the mosque, on which, in rather rude characters, was carved the word MAIΩNΩN. There can be little doubt, I think, from all these circumstances, that it stands upon the site of the ancient Mæonia, and that the celebrated Mæonian wine was produced on the neighbouring volcanic hills, where the vine still flourishes in unrestrained luxuriance.

Another ancient city has evidently existed at Hamamli, visited by Major Keppel, where he has described several figures carved on the flat surface of the rock, near the hot springs of Shekelli Chiflik, situated in a deep ravine to the north of the Hermus, about seven miles N.N.E. of Koula. In the hottest source the quicksilver rose to 137° Fahr.; and in its immediate neighbourhood were the foundations and three rows of seats of an ancient theatre, with other massive substructions and portions of the city wall, built in the true Hellenic style without cement. Near the ravine were two large and well-constructed arches, perhaps intended for a gateway. Other foundations of walls and buildings may be traced; and many pedestals and fragments of broken columns were lying about in all directions. I saw no inscription or coins to give any indication of the ancient name; but from one of the bas-reliefs, represented in the accompanying wood-cut, in which the god Lunus is seen wearing the Phrygian cap, and with one horn of the crescent moon appearing from behind his back, that deity was probably worshipped in it.

But the most important ruins which I had the good fortune to discover in this part of Asia Minor, were those of Saittæ or Saettæ, mentioned both by Ptolemy and Hierocles, and well known for its numerous coins, on which the rivers Hermus and Hyllus are often represented. I had been told at Koula that near the village of Injicler, about six hours to the north, on the road to Demirji, were some extensive ruins called Sidas Kaléh. Leaving therefore the greater part of my baggage at Koula, I arranged a three

No. 20.

[*Figure of Lunus on rocks at Hamamli.*]

days' excursion, for the purpose of visiting them, intending on my way back to visit the third or most western volcanic cone, which I had not yet seen. I was thus enabled to obtain a better survey of the course of the Hermus and its tributaries, and of the geography of the surrounding country.

Tuesday, June 13.—Leaving Koula a few minutes before eight, we ascended the hills between it and Sandal, and turning to the north, left the village of Ghieuldé half a mile on the left, and the lake of Bakr Ghieul, a short way

farther on, to the right. The country was generally barren, with a little oak coppice, thorns and wild pear-trees, some of which had been grafted, and occasionally small patches of corn. On the highest part of the ridge were a few volcanic cones of the second period, from which streams of lava had been ejected both towards the Hermus and towards Ghieuldé. Soon after ten we began a steep descent towards the river over alternating beds of horizontal calcareous marls and quartzose conglomerate, sometimes passing over portions of the basalt which had issued from the cones above. Before reaching the bottom of the ravine I observed on the left the lava from the crater of Sandal, which, flowing north, terminates near the Hermus in a steep and perpendicular cliff. At eleven we forded the river, flowing over a wide and sandy bed. I halted a few minutes for a barometrical observation, which gave det. therm. 83°. 5; bar. 28°.840 inches; att. therm. 93°. *

We now began ascending a steep and winding road over the lacustrine limestone, here resting on sands and conglomerates. Stunted oaks, ilex, and small pine-trees alone grew on this barren ground, where the solid rock was constantly protruding itself, the horizontal beds rising above each other like the steps of an enormous staircase. On reaching the summit of this ridge, at least 1400 feet above the river, we had a most extensive view towards the south over the whole district of the Cataccaumene, and westward as far as the distant mountains of Tmolus, and the Boz Dagh near Philadelphia. The three modern volcanoes were also in sight, for although I had not yet visited Kaplan Alan, it was impossible not to recognize its black volcanic cone as of the same nature and origin as those of Koula and Sandal. Their respective bearings by compass were as follows:—That near Koula, S. 10° E.; near Sandal, S. 26° W.; Kaplan Alan, S. 63° W. A steep descent

* A barometrical observation taken on the banks of the Hermus near Koula gave det. therm. 81°; bar. 28.298; att. therm. 88°.

through thick woods of pine brought us to the bed of the Aineh Chai. Numerous layers of tabular flint occurred at regular distances in the white limestone, which gave the barren hill a remarkable banded appearance: this again was underlaid to the north and west by beds of brown and yellow sands and conglomerates.

At half-past one we crossed the Aineh Chai, and ascended a lateral valley to the north, in which were several fields planted with Kizil boya (red dye) or madder. Columnar basalt cropped out in several places in the bed of the stream, but the horizontality of the superincumbent limestone and sands was not disturbed; thick masses of a sharp brittle tabular flint with black and yellow laminæ were very abundant in the calcareous rocks, and were sometimes curiously streaked. After proceeding three miles up the valley, on reaching the undulating summit of the ridge, I suddenly found myself amongst the tombs and sarcophagi of a ruined city, which had stood in a small plain to the N. W., surrounded by low hills covered with tombs and sepulchres. Descending to the plain I reached a ruined stadium extending from N. by E. to S. by W. The northern half, however, had been destroyed; while the southern portion, running into a recess in the hills, was nearly perfect. Many of the marble seats were still *in situ*, as well as the wall round the arena, about four feet in height. The foundations of numerous buildings exist upon the plain; and well-worked fragments of marble architraves, cornices, and columns were lying on the ground. In one spot an extensive marble pavement, nearly perfect, has been converted by the peasants into a threshing-floor; a most appropriate use, after driving their plough over the spots where temples and public buildings once stood! In the eastern part of the plain, to the N.E. of the stadium, I found the remains of a small square building, probably a temple; in the centre of it was a well-constructed arched vault, like that at Azani, surrounded by massive foundations, intended

to support the cella of the temple. The arch, like the rest of the building, was built entirely without cement. These ruins are called Sidas Kaléh by the Turks. I searched amongst them in vain for inscribed stones.

Half an hour further due north brought us to the mud-built village of Injicler, where, in striking contrast with its low, flat-roofed houses, I was surprised to see a gay and gaudily-painted building, surrounded by a neat garden. It proved to be a new medresseh and mosque, on a large scale for such a place, built about four years ago by the Agha of Demirji, to whom the village belongs. On my arrival I found that my servant had procured me lodgings in the medresseh itself, and that my carpets were already spread in a beautiful wooden gallery or terrace, sixty feet long and twenty broad, and about fifteen feet above the ground, covered over with new clean mats, and having a door in the centre opening into the mosque. A room at one end, which through the grated window appeared comfortably fitted up with carpets and cushions, and belonged to the Imaum, was intended for my use; but the owner was absent, and had taken the key with him. After waiting for some time, Hafiz Agha became impatient and sent for all the keys in the village, with one of which he contrived to open the door.

I had been some time established, with my books and maps about me, when the owner entered, not a little astonished to see his room so occupied. We looked at each other for a moment; after which I made him a sign to sit down, and wished him welcome, saying, "Hosch gelden, otoursen," (Good morning, be seated,) pointing to a corner of the cushion, with which he quietly complied: for, according to Turkish ideas of etiquette, I was become the owner and he a stranger, and the duties of hospitality devolved upon me. However, I sent for my interpreter and explained to his satisfaction the reasons of my apparent intrusion: we continued conversing together for some time, during which I obtained from him some geographical information respect-

ing the neighbourhood, until he was summoned to his duties in the mosque.*

In the course of the afternoon I found in the village two inscriptions.† No. 338 was built into the wall of a fountain, and the other was on a small pedestal in the court-yard of the konak. Neither of them gave any indication of the name of the ruins; but there can be no doubt, I think, that they mark the site of Saittæ, a town of Lydia, of which many coins are still extant. Ptolemy assigns it to the north-eastern part of Lydia, which agrees very well with this position; besides which the coins of Saittæ point it out as being in the neighbourhood of the Hermus and the Hyllus. This latter river I believe to be that called Demirji Chai by the Turks; descending from the mountains near Demirji it falls into the Hermus near Anaïle, though hitherto entirely overlooked in all our maps. But the name of the ruins, Sidas Kaléh, is a sufficient proof of their identity with Saittæ, which by Ptolemy was called Setæ, and by Hierocles Sitæ. Now the modern Greeks, in speaking of an ancient site, generally use the accusative form, which would at once give us Sitas; and nothing is more probable than that the hard form of *t* has under the Turks and modern Greeks yielded to the softer one of *d*, and become Sidas, the name which the ruins now bear. At Koula I had procured many well-preserved autonomous coins of Saittæ, an additional proof of its having been at no great distance from that town.

Wednesday, June 14.—Leaving Injicler early for Kaplan Alan we retraced our steps down the valley, passing by Sidas Kaléh, until we reached the banks of the Aineh Chai, where we left the road to Koula, and continued by a difficult path along the banks of the river. Two miles down the

* The following distances from Injicler to different places were given me by the Imaum:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Injicler to Adala | 8 | hours |
| „ Demirji | 8 | „ |
| „ Ghiourdiz | 8 | „ |
| „ Koula | 7 | „ |

† See Appendix, Nos. 338 and 339.

valley we reached Chai Kieui, whence all the male population was absent; at length a Moor from the fields made his appearance, and gave us some information respecting the road, on which we started without a guide for Borlou, on the banks of the Demirji Chai. The road soon entered a deep and narrow ravine watered by the Aineh Chai. The rocks were schistose, with many quartz veins, and dipped at an angle of 80° to the W. by S. This range of hills appears to have connected Mount Tmolus with that of Demirji, and to have formed part of the great western boundary of the lacustrine basin of the Cataceeaumene, until it was drained by these passages, opened by earthquakes or other volcanic convulsions. The scenery in many parts of the pass was very grand; in places the valley was extremely narrow, and there was evidence of the river having lately risen twenty or thirty feet above its usual level. Presently we came upon a compact slate rock with a rhomboïdal fracture, the road still keeping near the bed of the river on our left, until three or four miles below Chai Kieui, when we quitted the bottom of the ravine and ascended the hills. No longer having the river for our guide, we had some difficulty in finding our way; however, a few miles further we reached the summit of a narrow ridge, and halted under a shed made of boughs, for the purpose of keeping cool a large earthen jar full of water. This, according to the rules of Turkish benevolence, is kept constantly filled for the refreshment of travellers, who find no natural springs or streams of water on these arid heights. The venerable old man whose duty it was to superintend this labour of love was on the spot.

The view from this height to the N.W. was very extensive, and I again observed a remarkable lofty conical rock bearing N.W., which I had already seen from other points. It is called Shapan Kaiya, and is said to be four hours beyond Ghiourdiz; near it is a cassaba called Kaiyajik, containing 1000 houses. Descending from this ridge the suriji again lost his way, and we missed Borlou by keep-

ing too near the river on our left. Two miles further, our course being still nearly due west, we reached a small farm belonging to Borlou; and about a mile and a half S. by E., saw the junction of two vallies on our left, where the Ainch Chai falls into the Hermus. The village of Borlou also was pointed out N.N.E. on the Demirji Chai, but quite out of our line: I therefore determined to proceed at once to Anaïle, a small village on the Hermus, where the suriji said we should find a ford. We again lost our way, but fell in with some Euruques, who assisted us; and after passing the small village of Mamashli on the right, we descended by a narrow ravine into the valley of the Hermus. Here the rocks were much disturbed and broken, but I did not observe the protrusion of any igneous formations. Perhaps this disruption of the strata may be owing to the same convulsive effort that caused the chasm in the ancient surface which subsequently became the channel of the Hermus.

While the river flowed past us perfectly clear, and not very rapid, on the left, steep cliffs rose to a great height on our right, on which were the ruins of a castle and long walls, of no very classical appearance. They probably belonged to a castle built during the stormy periods of the middle ages to command this mountain pass. The river here formed a sharp bend to the south, and as we rode along the narrow path at the foot of the cliffs I observed traces of an ancient road on the rocks above the present line. After passing round the castle hill the quartz rocks receded on both sides, and the valley widened considerably, leaving remains of parallel terraces resting against the sides, and marking the position of an old diluvial formation, or the existence of an ancient lake.

At half-past one we reached some Euruque tents on the banks of the Hermus, near the village of Anaïle, where the plague had committed great ravages during the past year, and all the inhabitants had fled. Finding it too far to go to Kaplan Alan to-day with tired horses, I determined to halt

near the tents, and to visit the castle at the entrance of the narrow pass; my tent was pitched close to the river-banks on some soft turf, surrounded by tamarisks and willows. Presently, without any apparent cause, the river rose above a foot, and the water became yellow and muddy. I could only account for it by supposing that the Aineh Chai, which was very muddy when I had last seen it, must have been dammed up for some purpose or other, and was now let out again; for there were no indications of storms gathering, or clouds collecting in the mountains. The junction of the Demirji Chai with the Hermus was a little below our encampment in the open valley, about half a mile from the village. I here learnt that the name of the castle which I wished to see was Yelan Hissar Kaléh; and, proceeding towards it, I found a strongly-fortified position and town built on a rocky promontory consisting of mica schist with many quartz veins, stretching from N.E. to S.W., and surrounded on all sides, except at the N.E., by steep and almost inaccessible precipices. The walls were built of thin flat stones, sometimes, but not always, cemented together. At the entrance were two large blocks of variegated marble, which formed the side-posts of the gate. It was impossible to judge of its age from the style of building, as the schistose nature of the rock would have admitted of no other. Within the walls, which could be clearly traced, were many remains of houses and other edifices, and near the southern extremity was a large building, at rather a lower level, coated within with a strong red cement: from having no windows, I concluded that it had been a reservoir or cistern. I was told there was a cave which led by a subterranean passage to the river, but I could not find it. A considerable fall in the level of the river from the point at which I had last crossed it was indicated by the rise of the barometer, which in the evening was as follows: ther. 83°; bar. 29.156; att. ther. 80°.

Thursday, June 15.—We started before seven, fording the Hermus above its junction with the Demirji Chai.

After crossing a small alluvial plain we ascended a ridge of wooded hills, capped in places with basaltic plateaux, which increased in extent as we ascended, and were partly covered with oak coppices and patches of corn. Our direction was S.S.E.: the lava became more porous and vesicular, and at length red and scoriaceous; but the cone or crater whence it had issued was not apparent, though the ground was strewed with numerous cinders. Looking back from a considerable elevation, it was evident that the lower plateau of lava was a continuation of the *coulée*, up which our road had led us, and which, after flowing down the hill, had spread itself over the bottom of a lacustrine basin, subsequently drained, and through which the Hermus had worn itself a channel, leaving small portions of a table-land resting against the hill-side, with perpendicular cliffs and a basaltic capping. This lava is evidently of an older date than the three volcanic cones above described, but not so old as the basaltic plateaux which occur higher up the valley of the Hermus. I have no hesitation in attributing it to the period to which the worn-down cones in the neighbourhood of Koula, Sandal, and Megné belong.

At eight we reached the summit of the narrow ridge of horizontal lacustrine limestone, which forms the northern limit of the plain of Kaplan Alan. In winding down from this ridge amidst oak coppices, without a trace of a road, I was much struck with the singular appearance of the cone which I had had so much difficulty in finding, having been constantly told there was not a third. The Euruques in the neighbourhood call it Kaplan Devlit (the Tiger's Inkstand). It stands in a plain two or three miles wide, and is completely surrounded by the black basalt, which has been poured forth in every direction.

On reaching the edge of this rugged mass, I dismounted and attempted to walk across it, but found it broken up into fragments of such gigantic size, and intersected at almost every step by such wide cracks and hollows, twenty and thirty feet deep, the steep sides of which could not be scaled

without a ladder, that I was compelled to give up the attempt. After riding a little further we met a young Euruque, whom we persuaded to guide us over the lava; this he did by a narrow and tortuous path scarcely practicable, but which ultimately led us to the foot of the cindery cone. Here I left the horses under the care of Hafiz, and ascended the hill with my Euruque guide. I never saw such an active youth: he actually ran up the yielding side of the cone, which was as steep as that of Vesuvius. I have already described its principal features; after visiting it, we rejoined the baggage at the village of Chengare, a small place at the eastern extremity of the plain of Kaplan Alan. Numerous tents of Euruques were pitched on all the surrounding hills, owing to whose unprofitable management the young oaks are here, as in many other places, invariably stunted.

From Chengare we ascended for three miles a rocky valley in the schistose hills S.S.E.; and after passing between two large volcanic cones of scoriæ belonging to the second period, near the summit of the ridge covered with basaltic pebbles, we descended into the plain of Megné, the ancient Mæonia. From this plague-stricken and deserted place we proceeded E.S.E. along the southern limits of the plain, keeping to the south of the Kara Devlit of Sandal, towards Koula, distant ten or eleven miles, passing many cones of scoriæ and ashes. Some of these were well cultivated, and clothed with vineyards to their summits; others seemed to have been neglected for many years. After crossing another ridge of schistose rocks, we descended by a steep road over dusty hills into the plain of Koula, with vineyards on both sides, whilst on the right the Smyrna road appeared converging towards the same point. In the evening I again took up my quarters in the house of my hospitable coin-vendor. It is true I did not meet with the same luxuries as in the house of the Greek banker, but I found more simplicity and good nature, which I the more appreciated, from their rarity in this class of persons.

Friday, June 16.—This day I halted at Koula, writing

my journal, and sent off letters for England by a muleteer to Smyrna. This place appears to be flourishing, and the traveller's eyes are not offended by so many dilapidated and ruined habitations as in other Turkish towns: it is stated to contain eighteen hundred or two thousand houses, of which three or four hundred are Greek, and the remainder Turkish.* The dress of the Greek women is picturesque and rich; their features are decidedly handsome.

The Greek banker in whose house I lodged on my first arrival, Hadji Panagiotti by name, was at the head of one the great companies who have obtained the privilege of buying up, on government account, all the opium of Asia Minor. According to recent arrangements, the state engages to take whatever quantity the peasant or other cultivators produce at a certain fixed price; here it was now fifty-four piastres the batman of 250 drams.† The company to which Panagiotti belonged, and of which indeed he was the head, collected the opium of five sanjiacs or provinces, viz., Kutahyiah, Magnesia, Aidin, Denizli, and Brusa, which comprise the Western parts of Asia Minor, including Bithynia, Mysia, Phrygia, Lydia, Ionia, and part of Caria. This year the crops were looking well, and the produce was expected to amount to ten millions of piastres in these districts, and to about thirty throughout Asia Minor; whereas last year it only amounted to two millions in these five provinces. The company are obliged to have a separate firmahn for each sanjiac. The great drawbacks to the produce are cold weather during seed-time, when the opium is poor and in small quantities, or rain during the night after the incision is made round the seed vessel, whilst the white milky juice is exuding from the cut, and before it is scraped off. A severe penalty is incurred by the sale of opium in any

* This statement does not quite agree with that given before, vol. i. p. 137, but I am not answerable for the correctness of an Oriental, especially in regard to numbers.

† 400 Turkish drams = 1 oke = 2¾ lbs.

quantity to others than the government monopolists. When brought in by the peasants it resembles brown cobblers' wax, in lumps averaging about a pound in weight, and stuck round with leaves. These are then packed in layers in coarse bags enclosed in rough wicker baskets; between each layer of opium, dried poppy flowers are also placed, and in this state it is sent to Constantinople, where the whole is sold to foreign merchants on government account, at an enormous profit. Of course I was assured by my host, who no doubt found his advantage in the system, that it was more beneficial to the producer than the former practice, which forced him to name his own price, and sometimes left him without a purchaser; whereas now he is sure of a remunerating price, and has no drawbacks or local duties to pay. Madder, or Kizil boya, is also grown in the neighbourhood of Koula: several methods of digging up the roots are practised in different parts of Turkey with various degrees of success, but I had not yet obtained any clear information on the subject. Many of the inhabitants of Koula are also occupied in tanning and dyeing leather: this is carried on as in Denizli.* Several Greek inscriptions exist in private houses here, some of which I copied,† but none of them throw light on the names of the ancient towns in this neighbourhood.

During my stay here I observed a remarkable regularity in the weather and winds. In the morning there was a constant breeze from the east, which died away about ten or eleven A.M., and was succeeded by a perfect calm for some hours. Between two and three a light breeze from the west invariably set in, gradually increasing in violence until five or six P. M., when it had almost become a gale, driving before it thick and intolerable clouds of fine dust and sand: soon after this it began to die away, blowing strongly only in puffs, and gradually ceasing about an hour after sunset. I also observed the same phænomena during my excursion to Injicler, and was at a loss how to account for them. Koula

* See vol. i. p. 514. † See Appendix, Nos 340—346.

is certainly too far inland to feel the effects of the Inbat of Smyrna, which blows regularly from the east during the afternoon. Can it be owing to the rarefaction and expansion of the air, produced by the intense reflection of the sun's rays from the white chalky soil of Asia Minor?* This is probably the cause of the mirage which I there saw on so large a scale. Or can it be in any way connected with the diurnal motion of the earth, which it seems to follow?

* See Prout's Bridgewater Treatise, p. 268.

## CHAPTER XL.

Leave Koula—Calcareous Plateau—Mederé—Chaal Toprak—Mæander—Demirji Kieui—Ishekli—Emir Hassan Kieui—Ruins, probable Site of Euphorbium—Sandukli—Obrimas—Reach Afiom Kara Hissar.

SATURDAY, June 17.—My first object on leaving Koula was to examine the course of the Mæander, between its junction with the Lycus in the plain of Hierapolis, and Ishekli*; for this purpose I wished to strike upon it somewhere to the S. of Koula, in an intermediate parallel between Suleimanli and Göbek to the N., and Chonos and Laodicea to the S. Unfortunately, no great road or line of traffic passed through the country in this direction. On the one hand I was advised to proceed by Tacmac and Göbek towards Afiom Kara Hissar, which would have taken me along a well-known road, too far to the N.; on the other hand it was proposed that I should go direct to Philadelphia or Bulladan, and thence by Chonos to Deenair, if my object was to explore the sources of the Mendere; this route I also knew, and it was too far south for my purpose. The Turks could not understand why I wanted to see the country between these two lines; but at length they proposed to me to pass through the Chaal Toprak or Chaal district, which I found was watered by the Mæander, was about three days' journey off, and about four hours to the S. of Göbek. It seemed to be the very line I wanted, and I accordingly ordered my horses for that point.

Everything was in readiness this morning early, and

* The following was the route given me to Ishekli:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Koula to Kran Kieui . . . . | 6 hours |
| Kran Kieui to Geunek Kieui . . . | 9 ,, |
| Geunek Kieui to Chaal (Demirji Kieui) | 5 ,, |
| Demirji Kieui to Ishekli . . . | 9 ,, |

leaving Koula at eight, we proceeded for several miles along the road to Tacmac, over the northern slope of the hills which form the southern limit of the valley of the Hermus. After passing a few patches of corn and opium, the latter of which I was surprised to meet with at this elevation, we left the direct road to Tacmac on our left at 1 P.M., about 15 miles from Koula, and turning to the S.E., reached, in about three miles, the summit of a ridge of hills, extending N.E. and S.W., on which were the tents and huts of the inhabitants of the neighbouring village of Kran Kieui, who had selected this open and elevated spot, abounding in pasture and fresh breezes, for their summer residence. It was our halting-place for the night, and I pitched my tent upon the plain, sloping gently to the E., in view of the picturesque group of mountains beyond Tacmac, rising to the N.E. above the horizon; whilst the bold peaks which formed the termination of Mount Tmolus rose to the S. and S.E. about three or four miles off. The grassy upland plain itself, dotted with shrubs and single trees, and alive with many groups of men and cattle, formed a cheerful and agreeable foreground.

A reflection I had often made was again forced upon me this evening by witnessing the slight respect which the Turkish Imaums receive at the hands of their fellow-countrymen. They are, in truth, looked upon more in the light of servants than of teachers; and as every Turk considers himself a religious person, a part of the religion of the state, he regards the Imaum merely as an individual whose duty it is to look after the mosque, and to call him to prayers; he has, of course, no respect for an office which possesses none of that mediatorial character which characterizes the Christian priest.

Sunday, June 18.—We started from Kran Kieui at 6 A.M., and descending over undulating hills of sand and gravel, being the accumulated detritus from the schistose hills on our right, we crossed several streams flowing N.E., ap-

parently into the Hermus. Four miles from Kran Kieui we reached the small village of Halvanar, where I copied an inscription* from a handsome block of white marble built into the wall of a cottage, and probably derived from the ruins of Blaundus at Suleimanli, about ten miles off to the E. Leaving this village, we found the country well cultivated for a short distance, producing abundantly corn, opium, and pears; but as we ascended a low ridge of hills of micaceous schist, the rocks of which cropped out above the surface on all sides, it became bleak and barren. High undulating downs, dotted with a few wild pear-trees, extended to a great distance. One mile and a half beyond Halvanar we reached the summit of the ridge extending from E. to W., which here consisted of a succession of low mounds gradually diminishing in height towards the E. They form the termination of the lofty chain of hills which we had had on our right ever since Koula, the continuation of Mount Tmolus. The old Roman road from Dorylæum to Philadelphia must have passed to the S. of this range, and through the undulating country which now opened to our view; the great caravan roads to Philadelphia and Smyrna from the interior, as from Ushak, Göbek, Kutahijah, Eski-Sheher and Afiom Kara Hissar, now pass through this same country, and the position of Blaundus at Suleimanli would perfectly agree with such an arrangement.

Descending from this ridge the country opened towards the S., sloping E. and N.E. to the extensive table-lands of Göbek, and extending as far as the Mæander. We soon reached the ruins of a second village bearing the name of Halvanar; the houses and principal buildings had been constructed of stone, and one square edifice had a porch over the entrance; but it was impossible to obtain any information in the neighbourhood respecting its origin. Again the suriji lost his way, and kept too much to the

* See Appendix, No. 347.

N.E. At nine we reached a small Euruque village called Kaiyali, from whence we proceeded several miles due E. over undulating ground covered with small oaks, with the hills of Tacmac six or seven miles off to the N. This remarkable group of peaked and rugged hills consists chiefly of trachyte, and of schistose and metamorphic rocks elevated by volcanic action during the trachytic period, previous to the deposition of the horizontal limestone plateau.*

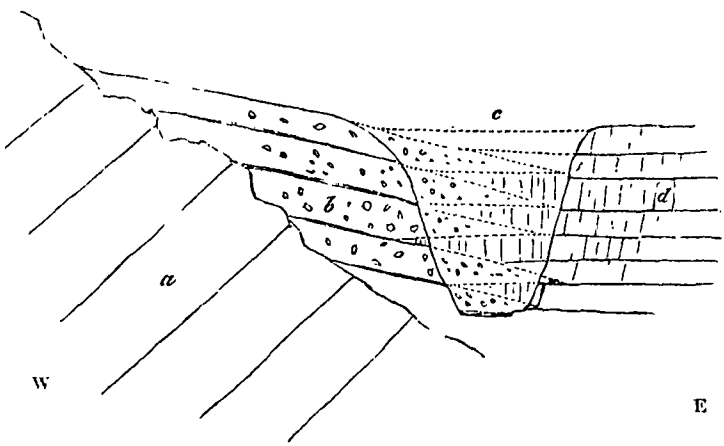
Further on I observed an extensive mass of detritus, or a talus, flowing as it were from a deep valley at the S.E. point of this group of hills, and spreading itself over the surrounding country: it had the appearance of having been brought down by a river or mountain torrent, flowing into the basin of lacustrine limestone, near the borders of which it was deposited. Amongst the few wild flowers with which the face of the country was but scantily covered, I observed some fine specimens of hollyhocks. We again missed our way, and descending from the undulating country into a deep and intricate ravine we found ourselves on the great caravan road from Ushak and Göbek to Philadelphia and Smyrna, running from N.E. to S.W.; the same which we had crossed in the previous year between Suleimanli and Karajah Achmet Kieui.† It appeared to be one of great traffic, and a portion of it was paved: it is not unlikely that it marks the line of the old Roman road from Dorylæum to Philadelphia. Fortunately we fell in with some peasants, who directed us to cross this road, instead of continuing to the N.E., and to follow another deep lateral valley, watered by the Aksar Dere Sú, flowing nearly E.

The sides of this valley presented steep escarpments of white horizontal limestone, resembling the formation of the plain of Göbek and Suleimanli. I was much struck with one feature in the valley into which we descended; viz., that, without any apparent fault, the formations were almost

* See vol. i. p. 133. † Vol. i. p. 132.

entirely different on the two sides. To the W. and N.W. they consisted of alternating sands and gravels, containing rolled pebbles and fragments of the neighbouring schistose mountains, without any clue to indicate their age, and lying nearly horizontal; whereas to the E. and S.E. they consisted of lacustrine limestone, bedded with great regularity, and perfectly horizontal. I was for some time unable to ascertain the relative bearings of these two formations, until I found thin beds or patches of limestone underlying portions of the sand and gravel, and ascertained that this was the very edge of the lacustrine basin, into which great quantities of detritus and gravel had been periodically brought down during the simultaneous deposit of the limestone. Thus at the point of junction the two formations dovetailed into each other: so that when the central part was washed away, one formation appeared on one side of the valley and one on the other, as I have endeavoured to represent in the following woodcut :—

No. 21.




*a. Schistose rocks.*
*b. Gravel and detritus.*
*c. Central portion removed.*
*d. Horizontal lacustrine limestone.*

From the valley of Aksar Dere we ascended to the south-east by a steep path to the elevated table-land, or

plateau, extending principally in a north-east direction as far as the eye could reach. About half-past eleven we reached Nazli Kieui, a small village, where we halted under a hut constructed of boughs and branches; the heat was very great on this white table-land. The thermometer in my holster had risen to 96° Fahr., and the barometer stood at 27.622 inches, indicating a height of nearly 2,300 feet above the sea. Two miles south of Nazli, we reached another of the remarkable ravines, 300 or 400 feet in depth, by which this calcareo-lacustrine deposit is cut up, and had great difficulty in getting the baggage-horses across, particularly in ascending the opposite side by one of the steepest paths I ever encountered. The sides were partially covered with small ilex, juniper and fir; and in the bottom, watered by a clear stream flowing eastward into the Aksar Dere Sú, were a few vineyards. On emerging from this ravine we arrived at the large and flourishing village of Geulen Kieui, belonging to the district or sanjiac of Denizli. The houses were all large and built of stone, with spacious courts and surrounded by large gardens; cornfields and vineyards were abundant in the neighbourhood.

Leaving Geulen Kieui our course became more easterly, and we soon descended into another deep valley, the sides of which were covered with large pine-trees and underwood; the ravine became narrower and more confined as we advanced, and our road continued for several miles winding along the contracted bottom of this and similar glens into which it opened. I now became fully alive to the difficulties of getting through this part of the country, intersected as it is by so many deep fissures, as I may almost call them; and I perfectly understood why the caravan roads keep to the north by Göbek, where the plain is not intersected by such obstructions. Lower down we saw some copious springs in the bottom, and I was much amused with the proceedings of two or three Turkish boys watching their flocks, and practising hydraulics in the stream. One had formed a Lilliputian millwheel, and fixed it on an axle; he

then conducted a small stream of water to it by means of pipes, with sufficient fall to turn it, and all succeeded admirably. In another country he might become an ingenious mechanic.

On reaching the extremity of the ravine we entered the valley of Aksar Dere, and having again crossed the river, flowing south towards the Mæander, we ascended the steep escarpment by a winding road through fir woods. On reaching the summit of the plateau we crossed a very narrow ridge of chalk, rounded off and sloping almost perpendicularly several hundred feet on either side, the ridge itself not being above ten or twenty feet wide. Both to the north and south the tortuous windings of the Banas Chai flowing below were visible, giving a peculiar character to the view, which extended far to the north over the broad plateau, while to the south the limestone rests against sands and gravels, and the schistose rocks which form the southern limits of the basin. This pass is considered extremely dangerous by the country people, and when it is covered with snow, and during high winds, cattle and beasts of burthen often fall over the precipitous sides. We descended by a winding path over the chalk, some of the beds of which contain selenite, until we reached the Banas Chai, here flowing rapidly, and extremely muddy. We crossed it by a stone bridge, and after following its course a short distance, again ascended over hills where the Judas-tree grew luxuriantly to the summit of the table-land.*

About four or five miles further we reached the straggling village of Mederé Kieui, containing between sixty and seventy houses, but of which only twenty were said to belong to good families, a distinction, I suppose, intended to imply persons possessed of landed property, while the others were only labourers who worked for and cultivated the land of their wealthier brethren. I was comfortably lodged in

* This extensive plain is probably one of those mentioned by Strabo (lib. xiii. c. 4), perhaps the Cyri campus.

a house belonging to a respectable old man, the head and principal proprietor of the village, recognised by the Pacha as a local governor, without being absolutely dependent upon him, or being compelled to pay any contributions.

Monday, June 19.—At half-past six we left Mederé,* and soon came in sight of the Mæander, flowing at the bottom of a deep ravine, 400 or 500 feet below the plain, and issuing from a narrow gorge in the mountains, two miles to the east of the village. North of the Mæander the rocks consist of contorted schistose and quartzose formations with white saccharine marble of a rather large grain, dipping 30° or 40° S.E., overlaid by argillaceous schist. After traversing these mountains in a south-east direction for above four miles, we reached a remarkable-looking valley or plain, the soil of which consisted of a yellow earthy concretionary marl, horizontally stratified, containing many fragments of schist, gneiss, and marble, and resting against the rugged ridges of schistose rock, which rose on both sides. The Mæander flows through it from south to north with a winding course, having worn itself a deep channel in the yellow beds, which I have no hesitation in calling lacustrine. The length of the valley is about seven miles from north to south, and about four or five, in its widest part, from east to west; it is highly cultivated, and the surrounding hills are covered with vineyards. This is the Chaal Toprak; it contains many villages, and the Agha under whose jurisdiction they are placed resides at Demirji Kieui.

At nine we crossed the Mæander by a wooden bridge; it was here a deep and rapid stream, and not so turbid as below its junction with the Banas Chai, which comes down charged with much muddy sediment: this I imagine to be

* The following distances from hence were said to be correct:—

| | |
|---|---|
| To Ushak . . . . | 10 hours |
| To Demirji Kieui . . . . | 4 „ |
| To Göbek . . . . | 4 „ |
| To Kran Kieui . . . | 12 „ |

The last, however, seems to be overrated.

one of the principal causes of the discoloration of the Mæander in the lower part of its course. Two miles further south we reached Sevé Kieui, and two miles beyond another village where the Menzil khan of the district was kept. No horses could be procured until the following day, I therefore determined to go on to Demirji Kieui, another two miles. As we quitted the place, I saw a large sarcophagus in the bed of the torrent, used as a drinking-trough for cattle. Besides vineyards on the rising grounds, the lower part of the plain produces melons, cotton and Indian corn. The best grapes grown in this district are consumed in the neighbouring towns; the inferior quality is used in making sweetmeats, raki or spirits, and pekmes, a kind of treacle. The Turks also prepare another substance from the juice of grapes, and occasionally other fruit, by boiling them down to a jelly, and after separating the pekmes or saccharine part, drying the residue in long strings, thus forming a black gelatinous substance, only remarkable for its extreme insipidity.

We reached Demirji Kieui at a quarter after eleven. In the burial-ground were many new-made graves, and on inquiry we learnt that the plague had committed great ravages here last year. I was much surprised, an hour or two after my arrival, at receiving a visit from the Agha Djamal Bey, attended by numerous followers and the chief men of the village. It was an extraordinary mark of civility on the part of a Turk; but his curiosity had been excited by the unusual appearance of a Frank traveller in this part of the country. He had lived much at Constantinople, and appeared to be intelligent and inquiring. He was well acquainted with many European customs, and evidently belonged to the new school, by which much of his Mussulman pride had been subdued. The greater part of the surrounding country belonged to his family, and his father was residing at Constantinople in the capacity of general of the guards.

Tuesday, June 20.—Leaving Demirji Kieui soon after six

we descended to the plain, and having crossed the Mæander by a stone bridge, ascended the opposite side of the valley. To the south the Chaal Toprak is bounded by a transverse range of hills, traversed by a narrow gorge, through which the Mæander enters the plain after leaving that of Baklan Ova. As we ascended, the country became bleak and dreary, and the rocks acquired a more schistose character. From the summit of the ridge we had an extensive view to the E. and S.E., over the plain of Baklan, watered by the Mæander; a village of the same name bears nearly S.S.E. Descending from these hills, we soon reached the banks of the river, and continued in a N.E. direction for nearly nineteen or twenty miles, until we reached Ishekli, the river gradually trending away to the east: for the first ten miles the plain is about four miles wide and perfectly flat; I was much struck with its level extent, and capabilities for manœuvring cavalry. It may be the Peltenus Campus, in which Cyrus reviewed his troops, and celebrated martial games after leaving Apamea: for, although he was marching to the east, it appears that he did not proceed thither direct; as Xenophon says that he passed through Ceramorum agora, a town on the frontiers of Mysia, twenty-two parasangs from Apamea, which must have been to the N.N.W. The western portion of this plain of Baklan is entirely uncultivated, and the hills by which it is surrounded are void of trees, except where the gardens in the vicinity of the villages contribute a scanty foilage. In some parts, where it was dry and stony, I found a great abundance of the caper plant, which I had before met with near Tocat: its long and slender branches trailing along the ground were armed with strong thorns, and the flower was very beautiful. Soon after entering the plain we passed a small burial-ground, in which was a mutilated inscription,* beginning with the words ΗΒΟΥΛΗ ΚΑΙΟΔΗΜΟΣ, but the name of the town to which it referred is obliterated except the last four letters. Further on were other burial-

* See Appendix, No. 348.

grounds with large blocks of stone and broken columns, and, doubtless, similar remains abound in most of the villages which skirt the hills on both sides of the plain; a careful survey and examination of these will probably afford some future traveller the means of ascertaining the names and sites of the ancient towns which once flourished here. A whole month dedicated to the examination of the numerous villages and burial grounds which fill this extensive plain, and which increase in number as you advance eastwards, would not be too much.

After passing other burial grounds equally rich in ancient spoils, we reached, soon after eleven, the large village of Yaessi Kieui, and saw several more on the hills both to the right and left. Proceeding along the plain in the same direction, I was struck with the strong effect of the mirage, by which houses, villages, and trees appeared elevated several feet above the horizon. At half-past one we reached the village of Sokma Kieui, a large and rambling place, said to be inhabited by Turcomans. The number of storks assembled near it was surprising; and the neighbouring marsh swarmed with plovers and curlews To the right the valley opened towards Deenair, from whence the Mæander flows; and Mount Signiæ and the high peak above Celænæ were very conspicuous, bearing nearly E. 30° S. Both at Sokma Kieui and at Omer Kieui, a village we reached soon afterwards, the burial-grounds were full of marble pedestals, broken columns, and huge blocks of stone. At the latter were several inscriptions, of which I copied two* from pedestals of white marble; and at the fountain a richly ornamented sarcophagus was used as a trough.

Between this place and Ishekli we passed many more burial-grounds and villages, and saw others, off the road, which I had not time to examine. In one, however, was an inscription,† which is peculiarly interesting, though much mutilated, as it contains the words ΘΕΩΝ ΛΝΓΔΙΣ-ΤΕΩΝ . . . . ΔΑΙΜΟΝΟΣ. This had been read by

* See Appendix, Nos. 349 and 350. † See Appendix, No. 351.

Pococke, ΑΝΓΔΙΣΤΕΩΣ ΔΑΙΜΟΝΟΣ, which, alluding to one person, has been attributed to Cybele, the mother of the gods, who was worshipped under that name at Pessinus. But the ΘΕΟΙ ΑΝΓΔΙΣΤΕΙΣ in the plural must apply to some other deities or demi-gods. They may, however, have been different inscriptions. Much opium is grown near these villages; but as we approached Ishekli vineyards became more frequent. Descending towards the town I was struck with the picturesque appearance of the lofty rock which rises immediately beyond it, and is sometimes called the Acropolis. At its foot are the full and sparkling fountains mentioned by Pococke; they unite in the town, and soon form a large stream, which flows through the marshes, to the S.E. to meet the Mæander, coming from the S.E. from Deenair. This stream turns several mills near its source, and is evidently the Glaucus. Above it are some curious caves or excavations in the limestone cliff, the largest of which on the left hand has near its base several grooves and furrows cut in the rock, as if for a doorway or closed entrance. There is also a row of square holes above, for the insertion of beams, to form a building or portico in front, not unlike the appearances which I had observed amongst the ruins of Antioch of Pisidia. Many columns and pedestals lie near the spot, as if marking the site of an ancient building. In the court-yard of the Agha's konak were several sepulchral inscriptions† on marble pedestals; these now support the wooden pillars of the gallery round the court. In the town I saw other marble pedestals or seats ornamented at each corner with lions' claws. In the bazaar we got a large lump of ice or compressed snow for a few paras, a luxury which the Turks appeared fully to enjoy during this hot weather. The town is said to contain 250 to 300 houses, most of which are Turkish, a few belonging to Greeks and Armenians; every spot was rich in fragments of ancient buildings, columns, and sepulchral pedestals.

* See Leake's Tour in Asia Minor, p. 157.

† See Appendix, Nos. 352—355.

Wednesday, June 21.—I remained here all day, chiefly occupied in copying inscriptions. My first object was to visit a low hill about a mile E.S.E. from the town, round which the remains of an ancient wall have been discovered, and where many inscriptions and other antiquities have been dug: it has consequently been dignified by the Turks with the name of Castle. I was accompanied by my tatar and two stonemasons. It was extraordinary to see the tatar's zeal in search of antiquities, in hopes of a bakshish or present of a dollar, with which from time to time I used to stimulate his exertions whenever he discovered anything of particular interest. The stonemasons avail themselves of these ruined walls as a quarry, to extract materials for the manufacture of Turkish grave-stones. The consequence is, that the hill is now surrounded by a deep ditch where the wall once stood, which is in many places entirely removed. In the part where they were now working, they had lately discovered a large pedestal with an inscription.* It is sepulchral, but valuable, from stating the profession of him who erected the tomb, one which does not appear to have been of frequent occurrence amongst the ancients: he was a σημειόγραφος, or short-hand writer, and belonged to the tribe of Athenais. Many similar pedestals in the wall may also contain inscriptions; but though its appearance is very Hellenic, it has evidently been built with the ruins of former edifices, perhaps after the destruction of Eumenia, which there is little doubt stood on or near this spot; but the whole extent of the hill, which I perambulated while my treasure-seekers were digging out the inscriptions, is not above half a mile in circumference, and therefore could not have been itself the site of the ancient town.

Returning to my konak I visited the different burial-grounds round the walls, and every street in the place, and copied many more inscriptions.† One was a fragment of a long decree,‡ alluding to games celebrated under an impe-

* See Appendix, No. 356. † See Appendix, Nos. 357—372.
‡ See Appendix, No. 367.

rial proconsul, but without the name of the city. A meridian observation gave me the latitude of Ishekli as 38° 17′ 30″. I was told that, at one of the neighbouring villages called Aivan, large blocks and stones similar to those which I saw here had been discovered, and taken away. In the evening I obtained from a Greek pedlar some good coins of Eucarpia, Apamea, Attalia, and Perga; and I also purchased a pretty marble head of a young Bacchante, which had been dug up in a neighbouring vineyard. We were kept in a constant state of anxiety in consequence of the plague having lately made its appearance throughout the surrounding country; and in Iskekli itself there were two or three deaths daily from the same cause.

Thursday, June 22.—At half-past six we started for Sandukli, nine hours. Quitting the valley of the Mæander, we proceeded N. and N. by E. for several miles, having the pointed rock above the town called Ishekli Dagh close on our right hand. After crossing a low ridge of hills, which consisted of alternating beds of red and white calcareous conglomerate, resting horizontally against highly-inclined beds of talcose schist and crystalline limestone, we descended into a deep and wooded valley between high hills, at the bottom of which a small stream, now almost dry, flowed to the south on our left hand. It enters the plain of Ishekli a few miles to the west of that place, and is in winter a considerable torrent. I had crossed its dry bed the day before yesterday, between Sokma Kieui and Omer Kieui, about five miles S.W. of Ishekli. It is called by the Turks the Sandukli Chai, because it takes its rise a few miles beyond that place, and flows through the plain of that name. Were it always full of water it would certainly be the longest and most distant source of the Mæander, but it yields in importance to those at Deenair and at Ishekli; and whether it represents the ancient Orgas, or Obrimas, or Glaucus, it is an unimportant stream. I am rather inclined to consider it the Obrimas, as its sources near Sandukli would then fall in the line of Manlius's march from Sagalassus into the

Campus Metropolitanus, in the only direction in which I think that general could have led his army.*

After following the valley for five or six miles it separated into two branches, one descending from E.N.E. from the plain of Sandukli, the other from the N.W., which, although apparently a large valley, cannot be of any great length. We descended into the bottom of the Sandukli branch, and for some distance followed the torrent-bed, now almost dry. As we advanced the ravine became more wild and narrow; the rocky sides, out of which fir-trees spring from every spot where their roots can hold, rise abruptly from the sandy bottom, which serves both for road and river, and which, in winter or in rainy seasons, is impassable. Travellers are then obliged to take a mountain-track over the hills more to the east, and descend into the plain of Sandukli near the village of Sorkoum. Higher up we found more water in the bed of the river, and springs occurred occasionally, the water not being yet absorbed by a sandy soil. Here the peasants were busily employed collecting opium; they complained that their crop was very poor this year, and stated that the dolloom, or acre, which generally produces eight or ten zekis of 250 drams each, would this year only yield about two zekis. Two miles further we reached the site of a ruined town, probably Turkish, a few hundred yards to the left of the road. Foundations and heaps of building-stones were lying about in all directions; a large building on a low rising ground, extending from east to west, had perhaps been a church, but of rude and rough construction, and the circular bema at the eastern end was gone: at a short distance from it was a low tumulus, round which were the foundations and remains of a wall and ditch; it was apparently formed of the ruins of fallen buildings, and near it were a few blocks of white marble.

Three miles further we quitted the river on our right, and reached the summit of a ridge of hills, from whence we descended into the plain of Sandukli. Here we again met

* See ante, vol. i. p. 165.

the river which we had been so long following, at the spot where it joins another smaller stream from Sorkoum; it is here called Hamam Sú, as well as Sandukli Sú, and the united waters flow through a deep ravine on the right of the road. From hence we continued across the gently undulating plain to the village of Emir Hassan Kieui, where are some large blocks near the roadside, and immediately reached the site of an ancient town near the centre of the plain. Many lines of walls, formed of square blocks of stone, with doors and gateways, all marking the direction of streets *in situ*, covered the ground for some distance. They were not high, but the foundations were perfect, and a plan might easily be made of the whole place. To the north of the road a hill rises above the plain, which has served as the Acropolis: it is a detached table-land of lacustrine formation, of which there are several in different parts of the plain, and remains of walls may still be traced round a great part of the summit. On the west side I found a Greek inscription * carved upon the smooth surface of the rock, which had been cut to represent a sarcophagus. This, although of no great importance in itself as a work of art, is conclusive evidence of the real antiquity of the place. The village of Emir Hassan Kieui has been raised entirely upon the ancient ruins, and near it are the solid foundations of several square and oblong buildings, some of which are of considerable size. In the burial-ground were two sepulchral monuments with inscriptions, but too much obliterated to be deciphered.

These ruins in all probability mark the site of Euphorbium, a place of no very great note, but mentioned by the Table as between Synnada and Apamea Cibotus, being placed at thirty-seven miles from the former, and thirty-six from the latter city; it is assigned by Pliny to the Conventus of Apamea, and probably derived its name from the excellence of its flocks and pastures, for which it would be well adapted by the many springs and marshes, which form a distinguishing feature in the plain of Sandukli. With

* See Appendix, No. 373.

regard to its position, it appears by the map to be at a distance of 25 geographical miles from Apamea, taking the road by the plain of Dombai, which is evidently the most correct, and these 25 G. M. agree very well with the 36 M. P. given in the Peutinger Table. It is true the other distance of 37 M. P. does not agree so well with any situation which has hitherto been assigned or suspected for Synnada, except Afiom Kara Hissar, from which the distance is 30 G. M.; but nevertheless it is not far wrong.

Having sent on the tatar, baggage, and servants, I had some difficulty in finding my way across the plain alone, so intersected was it with marshes and springs. I passed several villages with a few fragments of ancient blocks and columns. A mile or two before reaching Sandukli I observed an extensive plain stretching away south, which I then thought was the plain of Dombai Ova; it is, however, part of that of Sandukli, that of Dombai being five hours off. At four I reached the town, surrounded by a few gardens, and having on the N.E. side an insulated hill, crowned with the ruins of a castle, with a Turkish or Cufic inscription over the gateway. In the town I copied a long inscription * from a pedestal near the mosque. The place contains from six to seven hundred houses. My host, Ali Pacha, was formerly Dere Bey of this district, and was continued as governor under the Porte for some time after that office was abolished, but has been since superseded: he pressed me much to remain with him another day, to visit some hot springs which he affirmed were near the centre of the plain, about four miles to the right of our road. Sandukli itself has no appearance of being the site of an ancient city: the few remains which it contains have probably been derived from Euphorbium, described before; but I cannot avoid calling attention to the conclusive argument, as he supposed, by which Rennell has attempted to prove that Sandukli is on the site of Celænæ.†

Friday, June 23.—Sandukli to Afiom Kara Hissar, nine

* See Appendix, No. 374. † Rennell's Western Asia, vol. ii. p. 250.

hours. Starting at six we proceeded N. by W. for some miles along the northern part of the plain, which is of considerable elevation, the barometer having fallen to 26°.350. The country about is bleak and barren, the hills rocky and without wood, the plain being chiefly grass and pasture, except in the immediate neighbourhood of the town, where opium is grown. After crossing the small streams flowing from the mountains on our right, we traversed several spurs of trachyte, stretching down from the hills of the same formation, and then ascended another steep ridge separating the plain of Sandukli from that of Saoran, and consisting of schistose and quartzose rocks. On the summit of the ridge the barometer fell to 25°.630 inches, but on descending into the plain it rose again to 25°.957, still marking a considerable elevation above that of Sandukli, into which the water escapes by a gorge two or three miles off to the left. Here a road branches off to Kutahiyah, which I presume to be that followed by General Koehler in 1801.* It can hardly be necessary to state now that Sandukli is not, as the General supposed, on the banks of the Mæander.

Leaving the road to Kutahiyah, our direction became N.E.; and in traversing the plain towards Saoran we crossed several spurs of trachytic rocks stretching down from the high group of mountains on the right, which, from their picturesque and rugged character, appeared to be entirely trachytic or volcanic. From thence we stretched diagonally across the plain, N.E., to Saoran: the crops of corn were abundant, but backward, and the grass was still green; there were also some fields of poppies, and we crossed a few streams flowing to the west into the Sandukli Chai.

At eleven we were close to the village of Saoran, built round the western extremity of a low ridge of hills extending from E. to W. In some of the beds caves had been excavated, intended as dwelling-places either for the Tro-

* See Leake's Tour in Asia Minor, p. 139.

glodytic inhabitants or for their flocks. In the burial-ground was a long fragment of a column, besides large blocks of trachyte, which had a very Hellenic appearance. The furthest and most distant sources of the Sandukli Chai rise in the neighbourhood of this village; and if the Sandukli Chai is the Obrimas, the situation of Saoran would correspond with that of Acaridos Come, at the sources of the Obrimas, and mentioned by Livy in his account of the march of Manlius as the spot where, after he had pitched his camp, Seleucus visited him from Apamea.

Manlius had marched direct from Sagalassus, and must have led his army through the plains of Dombai, passing in the rear of Apamea. Thus Seleucus would easily hear of the consul being in his neighbourhood, and, in his desire to propitiate the Roman general, would have started after him and overtaken him the next day (postero die). But there is another remarkable circumstance connected with the geography of the country contained in this short passage of Livy.* He says, that after sending back the sick and useless baggage, the consul procured guides from Seleucus. Why should such a circumstance be mentioned here, when they had not been hitherto alluded to? The character of the country will perhaps explain the reason. Manlius, ever since he left Pisidia, had been marching along a succession of beautiful plains, where there was no difficulty in finding the road. From the shores of the lake of Buldur he entered the plain of Ketziburlu, and proceeding north marched along the plain of Dombai, the valley of Aulocrenis, and the plains of Sandukli and Saoran. Here he reached the fountains of the Obrimas, and found himself hemmed in by mountains on every side, and therefore required guides to conduct him into the plain of Metropolis. So far, I think, all is clear, but a difficulty arises in following him any further. It is not certain whether he marched to the north into the plain of Sitzhanli, which I should then consider to be the Campus Metropolitanus, or crossed the

* Lib. xxxviii. c. 15.

mountains to the east and descended into the plain below Afiom Kara Hissar. Judging from the relative distances of the two routes, from the slow rate at which his army marched, and from the fact of his having reached the Campus Metropolitanus on the same day on which he was overtaken by Seleucus, I think it probable that he crossed the mountains to the north, and descended into the plain of Sitzhanli, the distance to which from Saoran is not above six miles. It remains to consider how far it would correspond with that of Metropolis.

From Saoran we ascended a steep ridge of hills, over rocks consisting of trachyte and trachytic conglomerate, overlaid by horizontal beds of variegated sands, marls, and gravel, and then descended by a narrow ravine along the banks of a clear stream into the plain of Sitzhanli. This is rich and well cultivated; I was told, however, that there was no town or village of that name, but that the district, including many large villages, was so called. One was pointed out nearly due west at the further extremity of the plain, said to be the Menzil khan; and this has probably been called by travellers the town of Sitzhanli.

Keeping along the S.E. edge of the plain we proceeded N.E. over several low hills stretching down from the rugged mountains on our right. By a barometrical observation, the plain of Sitzhanli is about 400 feet lower than that of Saoran, thereby proving the impossibility of any of the sources of the Mæander or the Obrimas being near Afiom Kara Hissar, as represented in some of the maps, and overthrowing the theory of D'Anville, who supposed that Afiom Kara Hissar might represent Celænæ. The mountains on our right were volcanic, and the general direction of the range terminating, as I afterwards saw, in the trachytic hills near Afiom Kara Hissar, was nearly from S.W. to N.E.

We soon ascended a lateral ridge of rugged trachyte resembling domite, the prolongation of which to the N.N.W. separated the plain of Sitzhanli from that of Afiom Kara

Hissar. The lofty castle rock of the latter was visible from the summit of the ridge, bearing due east; and the view over the extensive and fertile plain to the north was magnificent: several villages were also picturesquely situated at the foot of the hills beneath us. The descent was steep and difficult, and we were compelled to dismount; the white trachyte merged into blue and purple, and was in a state of rapid decomposition; a few chesnut-trees grew on the mountain side. On reaching the plain we passed a huge mass of rock hollowed out like a sarcophagus, lying in a field near the roadside; it was ten feet in length by eight in width, and three or four deep, perforated near the bottom, in order to let off the water. It seems to have been excavated as a tomb on the spot where it had been left by some violent convulsion of nature.

Passing a small village at the foot of the hills we proceeded E.N.E. along the plain of Afiom Kara Hissar, which is here about six miles wide. The insulated hills of trachyte which rise up to the N. and N.W. of the town are evidently the direct continuation of the line of trachytic outburst which I had perceived in the mountains on the right; they now appeared to form a straight line, extending from S.W. to N.E., and are not arranged, as has been supposed, in two concentric circles, as if marking the limits of a crater. As we advanced I perceived a narrow ridge of trachyte on the right hand continuing in the same direction; further on the three rocky hills on the left were in one line, in the direct prolongation of the longer axis of the mountain on my right, which is conclusive as to their occurring in one line of elevation.

We here passed many fields of Kizil boya or madder, of which much is grown in this plain; but instead of being sown broad-cast as near Koula, it is planted in ridges like asparagus; these are opened every second year, when a portion of the root is taken up. As we approached the town from the east, the road led by a wild and broken pass between the volcanic hills, passing an amphitheatre of

rocks on the right, planted with vineyards from top to bottom. Near the town the rock assumes the character of a hard compact porphyritic trachyte of a greyish red colour, having a cuneiform or wedge-shaped cleavage. At half-past four we reached the upper town south of the citadel, where my former host, the Armenian merchant, gave me a most hospitable reception.

## CHAPTER XLI.

Leave Afiom Kara Hissar—Ruins near Surmenéh—Position of Synnada—Choban—Chai Kieui—Eber Ghieul—Isakli—Ak Sheher, anc. Philomelium—Arkut Khana—Ilghun—The Plague—Khadun Khana—Bedel Kaléh—Ladik, anc. Laodicea Combusta—Reach Koniyeh, anc. Iconium.

SATURDAY, June 24.—Not having a long journey to perform to-day, I determined not to start until after one P.M., in order to obtain another meridian observation of Afiom Kara Hissar, which gave 38° 43′ 15″ N. lat. Wishing to make my host a present, I sent Dimitri to the bazaar for a shawl or something of the kind, and he soon returned with a handsome piece of Manchester cotton, suited for a turban or a sash, with which the Armenian was well pleased. Leaving the town, I observed that an extensive range of substantial barracks had been built since my visit here last year; then quitting the road to Yalobatch we proceeded nearly E.S.E. along the plain. Three miles from the town, after passing a ruined chiflik, we crossed the river, said to be full of fish, and flowing from the Sitzhanli Ova.

After a few miles we passed several large sarcophagi lying about in the fields at the foot of the hills to the left: they were all uncovered, but the lids of several were lying near. The conviction that they marked the existence of some ancient city in the neighbourhood was confirmed by finding, farther on, the foundations and houses of a considerable town, of which the lines of streets and walls, with spaces for door-ways, &c., formed of huge blocks of stone and marble, might be traced to a great distance. These ruins are situated in the plain, and, although extensive, do not appear to have been surrounded with a wall; some of the foundations rest upon the solid rock, which rises above the surface. In the centre was an open space without any

buildings, apparently the agora, or forum. The corner or angle of one of these ruined edifices consisting of a strangely-shaped stone proved, on examination, to be the cover of a sarcophagus placed upright in the ground. This made me rather doubtful as to the antiquity of the site, although there could be no doubt that the materials had been derived from an ancient city at no great distance. In a neighbouring burial-ground I found several columns of Synnadic marble, on one of which was a long inscription,* in a very mutilated state; a large portion of it was underground, and could I have procured men to dig it out and raise it, I have no doubt I should have been well rewarded for the trouble, for the portion which I copied contains the name of the neighbouring town of Docimia.

The supposition of one or more ancient cities having existed in this vicinity was confirmed by finding other fragments of columns, architraves, pedestals, &c., in a neighbouring burial-ground. Near the village of Surmenéh, which also furnished a rich mine of antiquarian treasures, was a remarkable spot of ground of considerable extent covered with huge square blocks, heaped together in considerable masses: yet it might be too much to say that it is really the site of a ruined town; it may be merely the quarry, where the flat limestone, rising to the surface, was easily worked. It is evident, however, that this neighbourhood is a spot of great interest; and though on the high road to Syria, it seems to be quite unknown. I wished to have halted at Surmenéh, where I copied another inscription;† but unfortunately, being alone, I had no means of detaining the rest of the party, who had gone on with the baggage three miles farther to the village of Choban, where it had been settled we were to pass the night.

In the absence of exact information from history or from monuments, it is difficult to arrive at a conclusion as to the name of the city which may have flourished in this plain: I am, however, disposed to think it must have been Synnada,

* See Appendix, No. 375. † See Appendix, No. 376.

the position of which, important as it is for the geography of this part of Asia Minor, has never yet been ascertained; and it cannot be satisfactorily fixed until other places, whose positions are known, shall be laid down with relative correctness.

Considering the importance of Synnada as a key to the ancient geography of this part of Phrygia, it is to be regretted that so few details regarding its position have been left us by the ancients. These are confined to the Peutinger Table, to Livy, Cicero, and Strabo. The Table places it on the road from Dorylæum to Apamea Cibotus, at the spot where another road branches off to Philomelium and Laodicea Combusta. Dorylæum, Apamea, and Philomelium are now well known as being respectively at Eski Sheher, Deenair, and Ak Sheher. The distances given are, from Dorylæum to Synnada 64 M. P., Apamea to Synnada 73, Philomelium to Synnada 67; but it should be observed that there is no certainty respecting the distance from Dorylæum to Docimia. From Livy* we learn that Manlius passed through Synnada on his march from the Campus Metropolitanus to the frontiers of Galatia, and we have rather a minute detail of the route. Cicero only tells us† that he passed through Synnada on his way from Apamea to Philomelium and Iconium, and that he stopped there three days; and he mentions in another letter,‡ that it was a place where he intended to hold a court (agere forum). This indeed is confirmed by Pliny, in whose time it was the capital of a Conventus Juridicus. Strabo says§ it was not a large town, but situated close to a fertile plain (producing olives, as he says), of sixty stadia, beyond which was the village of Docimia, and the quarry of Synnadic marble, as it was called by the Romans, although the natives called it Docimitic.

There is a slight discrepancy between the Table, which places Docimia at thirty-two M. P. from Synnada, and

* Lib. xxxviii. c. 15.
† Epist. ad Att. lib. v. 16.
‡ Epist. ad Att., v. 21.
§ Lib. xii. c. 8.

Strabo, who implies that they were near each other, because the marble was called by both names; but as no distances are given from the quarries to either town this may be immaterial. Strabo in another passage,* in which he describes the great line of communication between Ephesus and Mazaca, places Metropolis (clearly the same as that alluded to by Livy) between Apamea and Chelidonii, probably the same place as the Diniæ of the historian. We may, indeed, almost conclude with certainty that the plain of Sitzhanli represents the Campus Metropolitanus, both from the narrative of Livy and from its being on the great line of traffic; for the mountain chains which occur to the east of Dombai would naturally compel the trade with the east to take a northerly direction, after reaching the sources of the Mæander, until it entered the great Phrygian plain, which, under the name of Phrygia Paroreius—bounded on the north by the lofty chain of Emir Dagh, and on the south by Sultan Dagh—extended, as it now does, from Afiom Kara Hissar to near Iconium, where it joins the great plain of Lycaonia.

Under all these circumstances I am disposed to look upon Afiom Kara Hissar as the representative of Synnada. Its position is so singular, and at the same time of such importance, that it could scarcely have been overlooked by the ancients; and Synnada was undoubtedly a place of considerable note, being mentioned by almost every writer who has alluded to this part of the country. The numerous remains found at Afiom Kara Hissar indicate an ancient site, and those at other places in the plain between it and Surmenéh may easily have been obtained from the same spot. The only objection to this position is that it is ten miles from Eski Kara Hissar, where I have placed Beudos Vetus, instead of five, as stated by Livy. Perhaps some future traveller may have a better opportunity of examining this neighbourhood, and find reason to place Synnada between Afiom Kara Hissar and Surmenéh. That it was in

* Lib. xiv. c. 3.

their immediate vicinity is clear from the concurrent testimony of the authors above-mentioned. In thus attempting to fix the position of Synnada, we must never lose sight of the remarkable quarries before described,* near the little plain of Eski Kara Hissar.

From Cicero's narrative, as I have observed before, Synnada must have been on the road from Apamea to Philomelium. The proconsul evidently went direct to his seat of government, stopping only a few days in those large towns where his presence was necessary, to secure the public peace and restore order to the finances. He was moreover anxious about the Parthian inroads, and could procure no certain information respecting them; he would, therefore, have visited no places but such as were actually on his line of route. That Synnada was on this line we shall see from the direct testimony of the Table, and therefore we must look for it somewhere in the great plain which extended to Phrygia Paroreius.

Let us now consider how far this position agrees with the words of Strabo. He says, "Synnada is not a large city, and an olive-bearing (*qy.* rich?) plain lies before it, of about sixty stadia." Nothing can be more correct than this description, if Synnada is placed at the edge of this extensive plain, richly cultivated in most places, and varying in breadth from five to six miles. "And beyond it is the village of Docimia, and the quarry of Synnadic stone." Here we have no distances, and it is uncertain whether the word "beyond" refers to the town or to the plain: it however clearly implies that the quarries were in the neighbourhood, and so far Strabo's account agrees with the position of Synnada between Afiom Kara Hissar and Surmeneh. Before examining the distances given by the Table, I will conclude the geographer's account of the Synnadic marble. "Thus," he says, "it is called by the Romans, but the natives call it Docimitic and Docimæan: the stone, indeed, was originally quarried only in small blocks, but on account

* See ante, vol. i. p. 462.

of the present wealth of the Romans, large columns each of a single block are dug out, which on account of their varied colours closely resemble alabaster; so that although the difficulty of carriage of such great masses to the sea is very considerable, yet both columns and slabs, remarkable both for their size and beauty, are transported to Rome." When we consider the distance from the sea at which the quarries are situated, and the mountain ranges over which the large blocks must have been carried, we cannot but admire the energy and perseverance of the people who overcame such difficulties. The valley of the Mæander appears to be the line of country by which they could have been most easily conveyed.

Now how does this position of Synnada agree with the relative distances of the Peutinger Table? We there find three routes—from Dorylæum, from Apamea, and from Philomelium—all uniting at Synnada. Unfortunately the distance to Docimia, the intermediate station between Dorylæum and Synnada, is lost; and as Dorylæum itself is not so accurately laid down on the accompanying map as I could have wished, not having been there myself, we must content ourselves with the other two. Philomelium, by Mr. Arundel's discovery of Antioch of Pisidia, is now proved to have been at Ak Sheher, and from thence to the ruins near Surmenéh the distance on the map, measured along the road, is forty-five geographical miles, the Table giving sixty-seven M. P., to which the proper proportion of geographical miles is forty-nine, or four miles to the west of Surmenéh. With regard to the other route from Apamea, which is at Deenair, we have also a fixed point from whence to commence our measurement; the distance from Deenair, proceeding up the valley of Dombai to Emir Hassan Kieui (Euphorbium), in the plain of Sandukli, and thence through the plain of Saoran to Afiom Kara Hissar is fifty-five geographical miles: the Table gives seventy-three M. P. from Apamea to Synnada, the exact proportion to which would

be fifty-two geographical miles and a half. It would be difficult to find a spot agreeing better with all the ancient data than Afiom Kara Hissar, unless we fix upon some arbitrary site between it and Surmeneh.

Sunday, June 25.—We left the straggling village of Choban before six, and proceeding south-east towards the western extremity of Sultan Dagh, soon crossed the river, winding sluggishly through the plain towards the east. It loses itself in the Eber Ghieul to the south of Bolawadun, which communicates with the lake of Ak Sheher: this has no outlet to the sea, its superfluous waters being carried off by evaporation or by filtering through the porous soil. The plain itself was uncultivated, and from the appearance of the grass is probably flooded during winter. On our right was the valley of Akkar, up which is the road to Yalobatch, having crossed the stream from it, we continued east towards Chai Kieui; here we passed a large caravan of waggons laden with salt from Ilghun, but originally procured from the great salt lake of Kodj Hissar. These waggons proved the goodness and evenness of the road. After passing Chai Kieui, near which was probably the Holmi of Strabo, which he distinctly places at the commencement of the Paroreius, 920 stadia from Carura, and 500 from Tyriæum, our road led along the northern foot of Sultan Dagh. The ground, partially cultivated for corn, sloped to the north, in which direction was to be seen the Eber Ghieul, with the Ak Sheher Ghieul more to the east, surrounded by marshes and wooded swamps.

Chai Kieui, embosomed in trees and gardens, is pleasingly situated at the foot of steep hills, and at the mouth of a ravine watered by a torrent, which flows over a wide talus into the Eber Ghieul. Here we met another caravan of camels laden with salt from Kodj Hissar Ghieul. As we advanced, the snow-capped peaks of Sultan Dagh were visible through the gorges in the hills to the right. At half-past twelve we reached the gardens of Essenek Kieui.

beyond which the lofty hills trend away more to the south, and our road still kept along the sloping talus at their base, passing between rich gardens and orchards, until we reached the cassaba of Isakli at half-past one. It is a small and wretched-looking place, containing about 200 houses, said to be thirteen hours from Afiom Kara Hissar, nine from Choban, and six from Bolawadun; and although it must stand near the site of the Julia of the Tables, can boast of little worth seeing. Near the centre of the town is a ruined mosque, built in Saracenic style, and said to be the work of Sultan Alettin of Koniyeh. Within the court is a small building called a Mektib, finished in the most elaborate style of Saracenic architecture, and not unlike that of Anni: it is elegant in appearance, and the roof or ceiling of the upper apartment is of a piece with the rest.

For some days reports of plague had been hovering about us, and caused us some uneasiness, as it was said to be raging in all the surrounding villages and towns. Two or three deaths were daily reported at Afiom Kara Hissar, and rumour was not idle here. I was therefore not much pleased at finding the governor's house prepared for me, and being compelled to make use of his cushions and carpets. But although we escaped the plague we were almost devoured by gnats and mosquitoes from the neighbouring lakes, which swarmed in every corner of the house; on complaining of this annoyance, the natives said that near the marshy lake of Ak Sheher itself these insects were so numerous that it was impossible to remain there a minute.

Monday, June 26.—Isakli to Ak Sheher five hours. We proceeded S.E. along the great road to Syria, within a mile or two of the foot of Sultan Dagh, which rose abruptly from the plain. The soil appeared rich, and the country had a look of cultivation; orchards and walled gardens extended along the foot of the hills on our right, from whence numerous streams flowed N.E. into the lake. Corn was growing on all sides, and the tamarisk luxuriated on the uncultivated spots. A few miles from Isakli we met a

tatar, carrying the English and French mails from Syria to Constantinople. I intrusted him with a note written in pencil, on a sheet of paper torn out of my journal-book, which he promised, but falsely, to deliver.

Eight miles from Isakli we halted at a café situated near a very remarkable fountain. The road passes between the foot of a steep and lofty cliff of limestone, an outlier of Sultan Dagh and the marshes of Ak Sheher Ghieul; a copious spring of cold and sparkling water gushes up from under the rocks close to the road, and at once forms a considerable stream. From the circumstance of the road being thus hemmed in, the place is called a Debrent, or pass, and goes by the name of Olou Bounar Debrent (pass of the great fountain). We had our coffee under a shed of boughs, in the midst of which was a deep pool of crystal water. I think that the discovery of this fountain, unnoticed by former travellers, and which I have no doubt is the fountain of Midas mentioned by Xenophon* in his description of the march of Cyrus from Sardis to Iconium, may throw considerable light upon that interesting expedition.

Leaving the fountain, we continued seven miles further through a well-cultivated country, with gardens and villages under the hills on the right, which consist of semi-crystalline limestone, until we reached Ak Sheher, the ancient Philomelium. I am inclined to consider the lake of Ak Sheher, a few miles off to the left, as the lake of the Forty Martyrs, mentioned by Anna Comnena, in the expedition of her father Alexius,† rather than that of Ilghun. The emperor is described as marching from the N. or N.W. against the Turks coming from Philomelium, or Ak Sheher. Leaving Cedræa, and avoiding Polybotum, he reached Mesonacte, near the lake of the Forty Martyrs, where he halted, and then marching onwards took Philomelium by assault: consequently the lake must have been to the N.W. of Philomelium. This is confirmed by a sentence in the next chapter, where, describing her father's return

* Xen. Anab., i. 2. 13.

† Hist. d'Alex., lib. xv. c. 5.

from Philomelium, Anna Comnena says, "when he was in the plain between Polybotum and the lake of which we have just spoken." Hence the lake must have been between Philomelium and Polybotum, or Ak Sheher and Bolawadun; the situation of that near Ilghun is too far to the E. of Philomelium to answer the description.

Soon after nine we entered the ruined suburbs of Ak Sheher. The narrow street was thronged with beggars, but such was their Mahometan pride, that, although loud in their cries and entreaties to every Turk, and even to our suriji, they would not condescend to ask a single para from Dimitri or myself. I found a konak in the Armenian quarter, and was comfortably established in a small garden close to a ravine behind the town, down which flowed a large stream of water called Ak Sheher Sú; after flowing through the streets it irrigates the gardens round the town, the superfluous waters escaping into the lake. After taking a meridian observation, I started in search of antiquities and inscriptions. I found one of the latter in the street;* and in the wall of a neighbouring Tekiyeh were many marble blocks and columns, and three inscriptions.† The Imaum was very averse to my copying them, but Hafiz kept him occupied until I had finished. The walls of many houses, fountains, and mosques showed other proofs of ancient architecture, and marble blocks, and two more inscriptions.‡

The distance from hence to Yalobatch (the ancient Antioch of Pisidia) across the mountains was stated to be seven hours, which agrees with the account of Strabo respecting the relative positions of Philomelium and Antioch; he places the former on the north side of the mountain range of Phrygia Paroreius, and Antioch to the south. The coins of Philomelium are scarce, but it appears that at some period of its connexion with Rome some of those curious pieces called Cistophori were struck with the peculiar type of Philomelium, two cornucopiæ, and the letters

* See Appendix, No. 377. † See Appendix, Nos. 378—380.
‡ See Appendix, Nos. 381 and 382.

ΦΙ, from which circumstance they were at one time attributed to Philadelphia. This place appears to have been of great importance under the early Turkish rulers: many handsome Saracenic buildings are still extant, some of which are attributed to Sultan Alettin, particularly a fine mosque, near the entrance of the town from Isakli; and many of its marble blocks are evidently derived from more ancient edifices. The modern mosque of Imaréh is a very handsome structure, and the portico is supported by four monolithic columns.

I was again disappointed at finding that it would be impossible for me to effect my plan of quitting the great road through Koniyeh and striking north into the axylous plains of Lycaonia, with the view of visiting the salt lake of Kodj Hissar and of arriving at Ak Serai round the southern extremity of the lake. I now found that the roads to Kodj Hissar, which branch off from Bolawadun, Ak Sheher, Ilghun, Kadun Khana, and Koniyeh, are impracticable in summer, when neither water, nor provisions, nor inhabitants are to be found. The few who resort there in winter are Nomad tribes of Kurds and Euruques, who retire to the Haimanéh and the mountains to the north on the approach of summer. The caravan road from Bolawadun to Ak Serai is only used in winter, when water is abundant; I am told that I can now only reach the salt lake by going round by Koniyeh, Kara Bounar, and Ak Serai.

Tuesday, June 27.—Ak Sheher to Ilghun nine hours. The mountains on the right receded considerably from us as we descended into the plain, where we passed a rich Turk travelling with his harem to Damascus: the ladies were mounted on horses, and rode astride. For the first nine or ten miles the plain was perfectly flat; five miles from Ak Sheher we passed a large village situated on a remarkable insulated table-land; it was called Tepe Kieui (hill village), or Kaiyayeuk, and reminded me of Strabo's description of Philomelium—ἐν πεδίῳ κειμένη πᾶσα:*

* Lib. xii. p. 577.

but on riding up to it and examining it, not a stone was to be seen even in the wall of the mosque with the slightest claims to antiquity. I found only a miserable collection of mud-huts, and these deserted. After crossing a bridge over the dry bed of a torrent, we commenced ascending a low range of undulating hills, consisting of horizontal concretionary limestone and yellow earthy marls. This range of hills appeared to extend north from Sultan Dagh, and to separate the plain of Ak Sheher from that of Ilghun: it joins the chain of hills extending E.S.E. from Emir Dagh, which forms the northern boundary of the plain of Ak Sheher.

At ten we reached the village of Arkut Khana, watered by a small stream called Yelan' Youssúf Chai, which flows into the lake of Ak Sheher. This village belongs to the district and cassaba of Douan Hissar, a small town three hours off, at the foot of Sultan Dagh. The barren undulating country continued beyond Arkut Khana, consisting of the same horizontal limestone, and presenting an equally dreary aspect, without a tree. For many miles it was a succession of chalk downs and dry valleys, in which we met neither peasant, traveller, nor caravan. At length, eight miles from Arkut Khana, the plain of Ilghun lay before us, with a small lake at its N.E. extremity, surrounded by steep rocky hills, which rise almost immediately from the water's edge. It is much smaller than the others, and not surrounded by such an extent of marshy land. On the opposite shore is the village of Scharschi Kieui.

On descending into the plain I halted at some dilapidated baths to visit the hot springs at the foot of the hill. In the construction of the building, as in that of a small mosque close by, many ancient blocks of marble have been used, from which I copied an imperfect inscription,* apparently sepulchral. The spring rises within the building, but I had no means of ascertaining its temperature exactly, as several persons were then bathing; I should, however, think it must

* See Appendix, Nos. 383.

be under 100° Fahr., and the supply of water is very limited. Crossing the plain towards Ilghun, we soon reached a small stream called the Ilghun Sú, flowing N.N.W. into the lake. A bridge of two arches is used in winter, but we were now able to ford it; on the opposite side was the burial-ground of Ilghun. We soon reached the low mud wall of the town, here barely three feet high, called a Kaléh by the suriji. At length we entered the gateway; it was a fair specimen of the misery of the place, apparent in every shape and form, consisting of a huge wooden frame and doorposts, the gates themselves being so shattered and rotten that they could not be moved or closed: from this formidable barrier a mud wall about eight feet high extended for a short distance on either side.

Here I found a konak prepared in the Agha's own rooms, and made myself comfortable on his sofas and cushions; but we had scarcely been settled half an hour when Dimitri appeared with a long face and very pale, in spite of his sun-burnt skin, announcing himself as the bearer of bad news. The plague was raging in Ilghun, and there were eight or ten cases every day; he added that it had been much worse, and that three deaths had taken place this very day; that the Agha's daughter had died of it in the house we were in, only five days before, in consequence of which the father had escaped into the country; that the village was a desert, and the inhabitants almost all dead. This, then, was the cause of the desolation which I had observed on entering the place, and could not account for. Presently Dimitri again came to say that the man who was assisting him in the kitchen, and was grinding the coffee, had told him that his cousin had died in the morning, and that he had just been assisting at his interment. This was not agreeable, and Dimitri wanted to be off immediately; but compromised as we were, I thought we might as well remain here the day, avoiding as much as possible communication with the inhabitants.

In the evening I walked about to see the bazaar, khans,

mosques, baths, and bezestan, some of which were large and substantial, and hardly corresponded with the wretched appearance of this mud-built village; but I saw no traces of antiquity in any of them, and the site appeared to be entirely Turkish. In my wanderings I scarcely met a human creature. A few old cadaverous-looking beings were sitting near a coffee-shop in the bazaar, victims of the malady under which the whole country was suffering, and which, as I afterwards learnt, was still increasing.

Wednesday, June 28.—We left our quarters at an early hour for Ladik, the ancient Laodicea Combusta, said to be nine hours. Our route was rather N. of E. for five miles, over a flat uncultivated plain, passing close to a steep ridge of crystalline limestone on our left, forming part of a connecting range of hills between Sultan Dagh and Emir Dagh. The plain swarmed with a species of burrowing animal about the size of a squirrel, which I had also seen in other parts of Asia Minor; but whether a species of marmotte, jerboa, lemming, or hamster, I could not ascertain. I tried to shoot several, but they were extremely cunning, and unwilling to leave their holes; and when wounded they contrived to crawl into them. Their colour is a light yellowish brown, and they abound in the southern provinces of Russia, where the variety or species is known by the name of *Rat des steppes*. On reaching the eastern extremity of the plain we crossed, by a stone bridge, the Bolasan Sú, flowing E.N.E. out of the plain. This is the river which some have mistaken for the Ilghun Sú: it rises amongst the hills behind Tekiyeh Kieui, about five miles off to the south; and after flowing six hours further in an E.N.E. direction to a place called Atlandéh, loses itself, it is said, underground in the middle of the plain.

From hence we proceeded E.S.E. for ten miles, over barren chalk downs, as far as Kadun Khana; through an opening in the hills to the left we looked over the plain of Atchekeu, which extends uninterruptedly to the Haimanéh. The dreariness of the scene was partly broken by

the wooded appearance of the high hills to the south; and we had some variety and amusement by falling in with a a large party of pilgrims returning from Mecca to Aïdin. All those from one place travel together, and form a band or company; they are thus a better check upon each other's conduct, than if each went separately and associated with strangers. The chief pilgrim from each place is called the Sur Bachi, and has a green flag carried before him: their different equipments, water-bottles, saucepans, and umbrellas, formed a grotesque and gay scene. But a pilgrimage is an expensive thing; and the suriji told us that from Ilghun it cost from 6000 to 10,000 piastres, but could not possibly be done for less than the former sum (60*l.*).

On these hills many large cannon-balls were lying about, evidences of some of Ibrahim Pacha's engagements with the Turks. I was told there had been much fighting at the stone bridge which I had just crossed, where, according to the Turkish report, the Egyptians were worsted.

At ten we arrived at the large village of Kadun Khana, having got upon semi-crystalline limestone just before reaching it. I halted some time at the burial-ground to copy inscriptions,* many of which had been purposely mutilated. The place was, however, full of columns and large blocks of marble, on one of which was a curious bas-relief, but so injured that the outline only remains. Of two figures, one is sitting on the back of the other; but the execution could never have been good, from the rude form of the arms and hands of the upper figure. The chisel marks by which they have been removed are visible over the whole surface.

Before reaching the Agha's konak I passed a large ruined building, apparently a khan: the walls, both inside and out, contained numerous inscribed stones, brought, as I was told, from a place called Kestel or Bedel Kaléh, a ruined castle in the mountains about six miles off to the south. I remained here several hours, copying inscriptions† from

* See Appendix, Nos. 381. † See Appendix, Nos. 385—396.

the walls of the khan and the burial-grounds, but they were almost all sepulchral. I observed in my perambulations that, with the crystalline limestone on which the village stands, green chloritic and argillaceous schists of various colours are associated, rising up in rugged points on the summits of the neighbouring hills.

Finding that I could get from Bedel Kaléh to Ladik without again returning to Kadun Khana, I sent on Dimitri to Ladik, and took the tatar and a suriji with me to explore the castle, of which I had heard very extraordinary accounts, not without a hope of finding an Isaurian or Lycaonian fortress. After crossing two successive ridges of hills of a schistose and grauwacke-looking sandstone, we descended to a wide valley, in which was the yaila of Kadun Khana, watered by a stream flowing N.E. The ground was strewed with boulders of quartz, jasper, and limestone, and the hill-sides were covered with oak-coppice and juniper. As we ascended to the south, the country became more wooded and picturesque, the valley narrower, the water more abundant, and the hills on either side, as well as the bottom, were covered with fine and well-grown pines and fir-trees, beyond which the bare and lofty peaks of the limestone mountains rose to a great height. In the midst of this amphitheatre of wooded hills, Bedel Kaléh rose conspicuous, perched on a truncated volcanic cone; the low grounds about us were covered with gum cistus and oak coppice, which yielded, as we ascended, to firs and pines, until we found ourselves above the region of vegetation.

At length, after winding round the hill by a rugged path, we reached a flat spot of ground immediately below the Kaléh or castle, where we left our horses, and ascended on foot to the summit, covered with walls built of rubble and small rough stones, but without anything interesting or remarkable enough to indicate its age. The springs of one or two arches were visible, and I should imagine it to have been the site of an ancient monastery; it was too small for a town. But, if disappointed in my search for

antiquities, I was well repaid by the extensive view. More than the southern half of the horizon was surrounded by an amphitheatre of rugged rocks, while the distant plain of Haimanéh extended to the north without a break, and a lofty pointed hill appeared above the horizon to the N.N.E. at an immense distance.* My barometer, at the summit, fell to 24.944 inches, having stood at Kadun Khana at 26.224 inches, indicating a height of 1300 feet above the latter place, and somewhat more than 4500 feet above the sea.

Descending on the other side, I found two fragments of Greek inscriptions, both of which are sepulchral, and apparently of Christian times.† I also saw a marble lion tolerably well sculptured. As usual, the suriji missed his way; there was no road, and we wandered amidst woods and rocky ravines, until we fell in with some Euruques, who, after driving off their savage dogs, which had attacked us, put us in the right path. From thence we rode for several miles over hills sloping regularly to the north from the mountains on our right, amidst dwarf cypresses, junipers, and wild pear-trees. This sloping talus consisted of fragments of black limestone imbedded in a reddish matrix, forming a perfect conglomerate, and invariably rose in the neighbourhood of the gorges and valleys in the mountain-chain, from which the fragments seemed to have been washed into a vast lacustrine basin: the water of this lake must have been charged with much calcareous matter, from whence the matrix was derived.

We reached Ladik at a quarter before seven, a miserable, mud-built, flat-roofed place, situated on a rising ground in the centre of a deep recess in the limestone hills, open to the plain on the north. These are not of any great height, except to the S.S.W., where a magnificent range of limestone mountains stretches into the plain. The town is skirted by a few ill-stocked gardens and walled fields, in which are many fragments of ancient buildings. Sepul-

* This was probably Hussein Dagh, near Angora.

† See Appendix, Nos. 397 and 398.

chral pedestals, columns, and sarcophagi appeared in every direction, as we made our way through the dirty streets in search of Dimitri and the tent. The examination of these I deferred for the morrow; and at length found the tent pitched upon a plot of smooth clean turf, near a beautiful fountain.

Thursday, June 29.—Under the guidance of the head man I spent several hours amidst the ruined houses, burial-grounds, and environs of Ladik. On the slope to the S. or S.S.W. of the village, and at a distance of a quarter of a mile, is the site of a ruined town or village, but of small extent. Straight lines of foundations of houses with doorways run for some distance, formed chiefly of large blocks of stone and marble, mostly plain; some, however, are carved and sculptured, such as fragments of architraves, pedestals, and columns, as if derived from former structures. A little to the N.W. of this spot is an old Turkish burial-ground, in the midst of vineyards, full of fragments of columns, architraves, and sepulchral monuments, from one of which I copied an inscription.* Another burial-ground, further north, is full of similar remains, where I copied more inscriptions.† From thence I returned to the village: here also many sepulchral stones were scattered about in the walls of mosques and cottages, but by far the greater number are in the burial-ground east of the town. This, indeed, was so extensive, that it was impossible to examine every stone, and many may therefore have escaped my notice. I copied several;‡ they are chiefly sepulchral, but one or two have some interest, as No. 405, alluding to the ΘΕΟΙΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΙ, and No. 406, in Latin, erected by T. Æl. Amiantus to his wife, Valeria Cleopatra, at his own expense. The word IPSEIVS is remarkable, if intended to designate him as an inhabitant of Ipsus, supposed to be somewhere in this neighbourhood: it may, how-

* See Appendix, No. 399. † See Appendix, No. 400.
‡ See Appendix, Nos. 401—407.

ever, be the pronoun in connexion with *peculio*, but in this sense the construction would be rather forced.

On returning to the tent I found the first half of an inscription* at the fountain by the tent, and, on perceiving a large stone near, resembling it in shape and colour, I had it dug up: it fortunately proved to be the other moiety, which, with the exception of a few letters broken away between the two fragments, made it complete. On the whole the remains here were much more numerous than I had expected; but I do not believe what I was told at Kadun Khana, that many of the stones there had been brought from Ladik, for they were all, with scarcely an exception, of a totally different material—a feature in ancient remains which should not be overlooked. All the inscribed stones and other ancient fragments at Ladik consist of a dark blue veined semi-crystalline limestone, the chief ingredient of the hills by which the place is surrounded; whereas at Kadun Khana the inscriptions and other fragments consisted, with scarcely an exception, of a yellow, coarse-grained, earthy limestone, which abounds in the immediate vicinity of the place: they must therefore clearly have belonged to two distinct towns. The similarity of names can leave no doubt that Ladik stands upon the site, or is the representative, of Laodicea Catacecaumene or Combusta, although whence it derived that name I cannot imagine; for there is no foundation for the supposition which some writers have advanced, that it was owing to the burnt-up and volcanic nature of the soil of the surrounding country.† There is not a particle of volcanic or igneous rock in the neighbourhood; the hills consist of blue marble, and of the argillaceous and micaceous schists, with which that rock is usually associated. The most probable solution is

* See Appendix, No. 408.

† Strabo, xiv. c. ii. p. 663.—Hierocl. Synecd., p. 672. Caussa cognominis ex soli ingenio, quod ignis ibi quædam quasi scaturagines essent, sumpta videtur.—Steph. Byz., v. Λαοδικεία.—Socrat., Eccles. Hist., vi. 18.—Cramer, Asia Minor, vol. ii. p. 33.

that having been burnt down, it was subsequently rebuilt at the expense of an emperor or king, whence it derived its distinguishing name.

Soon after nine we started for Koniyeh, the ancient Iconium, distant nine hours. Many blocks of marble lay on each side of the road as we ascended the low hills for seven miles, in an oblique direction to the E.S.E. or S.E. by E. We crossed two low ridges of argillaceous and talcose schists, with an almost vertical dip and strike from W. by N. to E. by S.; the beds were slightly contorted and intersected by quartz veins. Lofty and rugged hills of limestone rose on the right, while lower hills of the same formation, with their summits and surfaces more rounded, appeared on the left. This remarkable difference of character may have been owing to the lower hills having been under water, during the existence of the great central lake, whilst the barren peaks on the right rose like islands or rocky ridges above its surface.

Between two and three miles from Ladik we reached a spot on the hill side, covered with the ruins of small buildings, among which were many inscribed sepulchral pedestals, but all of such a simple nature, or so defaced, that I did not attempt to copy them; they all ended with MNHMHΣ XAPIN. On the hill above the road was a Turkish burial-ground full of similar remains: these ruins probably mark the site of a Turkish town or village built out of the spoils of Laodicea. At eleven, after winding over undulating and partly wooded hills, we reached the summit of the ridge stretching E.N.E. from Sultan Dagh, and forming by its continuation the northern boundary of the plain of Koniyeh. For some distance the road running south was carried over the vertical edges of the schistose rocks; a ruined khan appeared on our left hand, which might still afford shelter to benighted travellers. After crossing the high barren ground, and passing several ravines opening into the plain on our left, we traversed for several miles a dreary upland, descending gently to the great plain

of Koniyeh. At one we passed another khan on the banks of a torrent, now dry, and continued for some miles along the table-land of earthy limestone and conglomerate, sloping to the east. The plain, which is of great extent to the E. and S.E., is bounded by different masses of mountains; it was useless to inquire their names, every thing being Ak Dagh or Kara Dagh with Turkish surijis: but a more melancholy or desolate view could hardly be imagined; the whole country round about was completely dried up, and neither on the hills to the right, nor in the vast plain to the left, was a tree or shrub to be seen.

At length, about half-past one, the gardens and minarets of Koniyeh appeared in sight, distant eight or nine miles. It was an Oasis in the desert, the gardens appearing like a dark green narrow mass, extending from the hills into the plain, and gradually thinning out and ceasing as the supply of water by which they were irrigated is exhausted; for no indications of verdure can be seen except in the immediate vicinity of water. As we approached the town over the dusty plain, impassable in wet weather from the mud, a few corn-fields and vineyards occasionally occurred. A quarter before four we reached the burial-ground of Koniyeh, which had a very Oriental look, being full of turbéhs, shrines, and chapels, tekiyehs, and handsome tombs, both new and old, presenting specimens of rich Saracenic style, and a variety of fantastic forms of architecture. After waiting for a guide, we passed along a portion of the walls of the town; they are extremely interesting, and appear likewise to be Saracenic, being faced with large well-cut blocks of stone, and strengthened by square towers, some of them richly ornamented with cornices, arabesques, lions' heads, and Arabic inscriptions. We entered the town by a handsome gateway in one of them, which might be called the tower of Hercules, from a large colossal statue, the head of which is gone, fixed against the outer wall. The hero is represented resting on his club, on which is laid the lion's skin. Above this statue is an

alto-relievo, representing several figures in procession, apparently Byzantine, with an emperor or general seated on a throne at one end; above this are several large Arabic inscriptions. I was not prepared for the deserted scene which met me within the walls: I had expected to find Koniyeh full of bustle and traffic, with guards and chavasses at the gates, instead of which it was one scene of destruction and decay, with heaps of ruins and dilapidated mosques, increasing as we advanced towards the castle. We passed by the remains of at least twenty mosques, with and without minarets, some of which were already out of the perpendicular; one of them, covered with variegated tiles and beautiful arabesque carvings, was of singular beauty, and its entrance very richly ornamented. The houses which formerly stood amongst them in this part of the town, built of soft and crumbling mud-bricks, have long since yielded to the influence of the elements. The castle itself has also nearly disappeared; and the ruined walls alone mark its former extent, part of which is now converted into a burial-ground, while the modern town and bazaars have been moved more to the east, towards the konak, or palace of the Pacha.

## CHAPTER XLII.

March of Cyrus from Celænæ to Iconium—Tyriæum—Thymbrium and Fountain of Midas—Caystri Campus—Ceramorum Agora—Present State of Koniyeh—Ruined Castle—Turkish Walls—The Pacha's Konak—Turkish Secretary—Gardens at Boghaz Kieui—Sarai Kieui—Kara Bourja—Greek Village of Zillieh.

HAVING determined to remain three or four days at Koniyeh, I was not sorry to find myself established in a clean Armenian house, the owners of which were anxious to accommodate themselves in all respects to my wishes. But before I say anything of the present state of Koniyeh and its neighbourhood, I must revert to the ancient geography of the road through Phrygia Paroreius, particularly as connected with Xenophon's account of the expedition into Upper Asia of the younger Cyrus. In consequence of the difficulties of identifying several places in this route between Apamea and Iconium, partly owing to our ignorance of the sites, and partly to the circumstance that the names of towns in ancient days were frequently changed, it has been the practice of modern writers on the geography of Asia Minor to doubt the accuracy of this part of the narrative, although from Sardis to Apamea, and again from Iconium to Tarsus, the route of Cyrus can now be traced with the greatest ease.

Fortunately there are two features by which this intermediate distance may be ascertained: Xenophon has not only given us the names of the places through which the army passed, but he has also added the distance in parasangs and marches, and by means of these I am not without hopes of being able to rescue his accuracy from the charge brought against it. Having travelled with him along the shores of the Euxine from Trebizond to Sinope, and being satisfied with his details of that district, I am

anxious that his character for truth should be established throughout.

The following is the route of Cyrus, according to Xenophon, from Apamea to Iconium, two well-known points :—

| | Stathmi. | Parasangs. |
|---|---|---|
| Apamea to Peltæ . . . . | 2 | 10 |
| Peltæ to Ceramorum Agora . . | 2 | 12 |
| Ceramorum Agora to Caystri Campus | 3 | 30 |
| Caystri Campus to Thymbrium, where was the fountain of Midas . . | 2 | 10 |
| Thymbrium to Tyriæum . . | 2 | 10 |
| Tyriæum to Iconium . . . | 3 | 20 |

Colonel Leake thinks this Caystri Campus must be the same as that watered by the Cayster to the south of Mount Tmolus, and that Thymbrium must have been on the Thymbres, a branch of the Sangarius *. To say nothing of the impossibility of reconciling the distances given in the route with the position of those places, it is not likely that, having marched from Sardis to Celænæ or Apamea, Cyrus should then march back again to the Cayster, or that from that river he should reach the banks of the Thymbres without any intervening places being mentioned, during a march through the whole extent of Phrygia.

If then we compare the distance given by Xenophon with that upon the map, and taking Iconium as a known starting-point, try his road back through Phrygia Paroreius, by which line he *must* have marched, we shall be able to see how far it agrees with the actual geography. The first thing to be decided is the length of the parasang, which, however arbitrary to a certain degree, as all road measures were in ancient days, was not so much so as the stathmus. Rennell, in his Geography of Western Asia, states that the ancient parasang was not so long as the modern Persian farsang, which he calculates at something more than two geographical miles and a half; the ancient parasang he

* Tour in Asia Minor, p. 60.

concludes was only equal to three Roman miles, or two geographical miles and a quarter. We have, however, more direct means of calculating the length of Xenophon's parasangs by comparing the distance from Iconium to Dana or Tyana with that of the map, which, together with other known distances on his line of march, will give us a still more correct scale by which to estimate his distances between Celænæ and Iconium.

From Iconium to Dana Xenophon makes fifty-five parasangs, through Lycaonia and part of Cappadocia; and from Colossæ to Celænæ (two equally well known points) he makes the distance twenty parasangs: in all seventy-five parasangs. By adding the two amounts we get a more correct mean: the distance from Colossæ to Celænæ by the map is fifty-two geographical miles, and from Iconium to Tyana the straight road across the plain is one hundred and five geographical miles. The total of these two distances is one hundred and fifty-seven G. M. which divided by seventy-five, the number of parasangs, gives 2·18 G. M. as the length of the parasang. The distance between Sardis and Colossæ, worked out in the same way, gives 2·73 G. M. to the parasang, which appears rather too much. Taking the average, however, we may consider the parasang as something less than two and a half.

With these data we may work out Xenophon's route backwards from Iconium: the first place mentioned is Tyriæum, distant twenty parasangs from Iconium, or under fifty geographical miles; these measured off upon the map, bring us exactly to Ilghun, where we can well understand that Cyrus reviewed his army in the plain at the request of Epyaxa, wife of Syennesis, king of the Cilicians. That Tyriæum was situated near Ilghun is confirmed by Strabo's account of the great road from Ephesus to Mazaca; for he clearly places it between Philomelium and Laodicea, and near the borders of Lycaonia—a position closely agreeing with that of Ilghun, which is exactly half way between Ak Sheher and Ladik. Strabo is the only

writer besides Xenophon who mentions Tyriæum, and he has another strong argument in favour of this site. He had before stated that Holmi was at the commencement of Phrygia Paroreius, which would therefore be at the western extremity of Sultan Dagh, and he gives the distance from Holmi to Tyriæum as rather more than 500 stadia.

The distance on the map from the commencement of Sultan Dagh to Ilghun is fifty-five miles; and it is important to observe, that in no one instance have I adapted my positions to suit the distances given us by ancient writers. It appears from the researches of Colonel Leake * that the Greeks always intended to signify by the word stadium a measure of 600 Greek feet, and that of these measures they reckoned 600 to the degree, which, allowing for the difference between the Greek and the English foot, the former being the longest in the proportion of 600 to 607, agrees within a fraction of the real measurement of a degree of latitude. By this computation of 600 stadia to the degree, 10 stadia would equal a geographical mile, and the 55 G. miles on my map from the commencement of Phrygia Paroreius to Ilghun would equal 550 stadia, which, as we are not acquainted with the exact spot where Holmi stood, seems to leave no doubt that Tyriæum, according to the accounts of both these writers, must have stood at or very near Ilghun.

The next place which we have to consider is Thymbrium, where was the fountain of Midas, close to the road: the distance between this place and Tyriæum is stated by Xenophon at 10 parasangs, equal, by the scale above adopted, to 24 or 25 G. miles; this distance, measured from the site of Ilghun, or rather from the hot baths, brings us beyond Philomelium at Ak Sheher, and nearly half way between that town and the fountain of Olou Bounar Debrent, which I have before described, distant four or five

* Journal of the Royal Geographical Society, vol. ix. part i. pp. 13 and 22: "Leake on the Stade as a Linear Measure."

miles from Ak Sheher, and which I have no doubt is the fountain of Midas alluded to by Xenophon. The very words he uses* appear to denote that he passed the fountain on the road before reaching Thymbrium. No other author, I believe, expressly alludes to this town; but there is indirect testimony of a place of this name not far off, in Pliny,† who, in describing the Lycaonian Conventus, mentions, amongst other people who had formerly belonged to Phrygia (Paroreius), the Philomeliensis, Tymbriani, Leucolithi, Pelteni, and Tyriensis. There seems, therefore, every reason for placing Thymbrium at the foot of Sultan Dagh, between the fountain of Midas and Ak Sheher, if indeed it be not an older name for Philomelium itself.

In Anna Comnena's history of her father Alexius, mention is made‡ of a small town called Tyganion, in the neighbourhood of Philomelium: it was remarkable for the treachery of Pulchéas, who delivered the Sultan Saïsan into the hands of his brother Masut. The inhabitants are described as being friendly to the Emperor immediately after he had taken Philomelium. I have no doubt that, like almost every name in this history, it is a barbarous corruption, but whether intended for Thymbrium or Tyriæum it is difficult to decide, as a very slight change in the Greek letters would make it apply to either; yet, from its vicinity to Philomelium, it is more probable that it was intended for Thymbrium.

The next station we have to consider is the Caystri Campus, placed by Xenophon at ten parasangs or two stathmi from Thymbrium. Ten parasangs would equal twenty-five G.M., which, on the map, would bring us close to the village of Chai Kieui, and near the banks of the Eber Ghieul, in the extensive plain between that village and Polybotum. It is not unlikely that the plain may have been so called in consequence of its marshy character, and the resemblance

* ἐνταῦθα ἦν παρὰ τὴν ὁδὸν.—Xen. Anab., i. 2. † Hist. Nat., lib. v. c. 28.
‡ Ann. Comn., lib. xv. c. vii. 13.

of its productions to those of the banks of the Cayster above Ephesus.

We come next to a place called Ceramorum Agora, described as on the borders of Mysia, ἐσχάτην πρὸς τῇ Μυσίᾳ χώρᾳ, meaning the last town in the direction of Mysia to which Cyrus marched; and Strabo tells us that, according to some writers, Mysia extended as far as Cadi or Ghiediz. From thence to the Caystri Campus the distance given by Xenophon is thirty parasangs, or three stathmi. It is difficult to ascertain the direction of this part of the journey beyond Afiom Kara Hissar, by which place Cyrus must have passed, and which is about ten parasangs or twenty-five miles from Chai Kieui and the Eber Ghieul.

Starting, however, from Celænæ, we cannot be far wrong in placing Peltæ near Ishekli or Eumenia. On leaving Celænæ, Cyrus had the choice of two routes, either to cross the mountains into the plain of Dombai, or to continue N.W. along the Mæander towards the sources of the Glaucus at Ishekli. He chose the latter, for we are told he went to Peltæ, which we know from the Peutinger Table was on the road from Apamea (Celænæ) to Dorylæum, by way of Eucarpia, and evidently at no very great distance from Eumenia, next to which it is placed in the Table, without any distance being marked between them: I am therefore inclined to think that we may place Peltæ either in the great plain to the south of Ishekli, or at the foot of the mountains two miles on the road from Ishekli to Deenair. The distance from Deenair to Ishekli is twenty-three G. M.; it would, however, be nearly twenty-five from the Acropolis of Celænæ; Peltæ must therefore have been very near Ishekli, the ten parasangs of Xenophon being about twenty-four geographical miles.

From Peltæ Cyrus marched twelve parasangs in two days, to the Ceramorum Agora, a distance of thirty geographical miles; and this is the only point in the route of Cyrus respecting which we are left entirely in the dark, except that it was the nearest spot towards Mysia to

which Cyrus marched, or, as the words may be interpreted, "the last town on the road to Mysia before reaching the frontiers." Now, if we measure twenty-eight geographical miles from Ishekli, and fifty from Afiom Kara Hissar (the remainder of the seventy-five between the Caystri Campus and Ceramorum Agora, of which twenty-five were consumed between Eber Ghieul and Afiom Kara Hissar), the two lines meet two miles to the N.E. of Ushak, a place of considerable commerce and traffic in the present day; many of the high roads of Asia Minor pass through it, and it is therefore well deserving the appellation of Agora, given to it by Xenophon. It is also worthy of remark, that, to a person going into Mysia from Apamea and its neighbourhood, and supposing, as Strabo says, that Mysia extended to Ghiediz, Ushak would be the last town through which he would pass before entering Mysia, from which it is separated by a mountainous and uninhabited district.

Thus the route of Cyrus through this part of Asia Minor becomes clear; there appears to have been no unnecessary wandering about the country, or diverging from the straight road; his march from Peltæ to Ceramorum Agora is the only instance of his not following the nearest route, and this, being in one direction, may have been rendered necessary by circumstances. He had been halting thirty days at Celænæ, during which time several detachments of his Greek auxiliaries, with their leaders, had arrived at his camp; the road by Peltæ and Ceramorum Agora was the high road to the Hellespont and Thrace, and he may have taken that line for the purpose of falling in with other reinforcements. From thence he marched to the Caystri Campus; and, now that we have some idea of its position, the circumstance of his there meeting with Epyaxa, the wife of the King of the Cilicians, is satisfactorily explained. Cyrus had entered Phrygia Paroreius, he was approaching the borders of Lycaonia, and consequently was reaching that part of Asia Minor which, by

means of numerous passes, easily communicates with Cilicia, and the country about Aspendus. Thence he appears to have conducted the Queen through Phrygia Paroreius as far as Cappadocia, and then to have sent her across the mountains into Cilicia, probably by the passes to the south of Karaman.

To return to Koniyeh: I have already stated the melancholy appearance of its ruined buildings on my first arrival. The Utch Kaléh, which stands in the centre of the town, is fast crumbling to pieces; the stone facings of the walls have been removed, probably to build the Pacha's konak, and the walls themselves are rapidly decaying: on the summit of the castle hill is a mosque, built by Sultan Alettin, and named after its founder. Nothing could be more dreary than the view of the town from this hill, particularly looking to the west; the eastern portion is more thickly inhabited, and in a less ruinous condition. Amongst the many beautiful specimens of Saracenic architecture, none struck me so much as the Injemi Minareh Djami (the Mosque with the Minaret reaching to the stars), of which I attempted to make a sketch, but found it impossible to give a correct representation of the exquisite delicacy of the tracery, fretwork, and mouldings. Indeed, these remains of Arabic architecture are the chief objects of interest at Koniyeh in the present day. The minarets, like many in Persia, are chiefly of glazed tiles and bricks of various colours, amongst which red and blue are predominant.

Another interesting ruin is the old Turkish prison or dungeon, which forms part of the western wall, bearing some resemblance to a Gothic castle with its ruined towers, battlements, and keep. It has been surrounded by a deep moat crossed by a wooden bridge, (by which I reached a platform leading to the entrance round the castle wall inside the moat,) but exposed to the enemy, with the exception of a slight breastwork only eighteen inches thick, opposite the bridge, pierced with eight or ten loop-holes. En-

tering by the heavy iron gates, I passed through a dark winding passage into the inner court: the whole was in a deplorable state of ruin, and inhabited by one or two families, who kept the keys of the dungeons: these were opened and shown to me, and had a most gloomy look.

The following day, Saturday, July 1, I visited the bazaars, the only inhabited part of the city; and after paying my respects to Hadji Ali Pacha, one of the principal governors of Asia Minor, continued my perambulation of the walls. They are decidedly Turkish, and appear to be of the same date and style as the Saracenic ornaments over the gateways and the several Arabic inscriptions, although a few intermediate portions may be of an earlier time. The more I saw of this peculiar style, the more I became convinced that the Gothic was derived from it, with a certain mixture of Byzantine, which was again a modification of the Roman. This is opposed to the theory of a celebrated German archæologue, who, in his Teutonic zeal (for the Germans claim to themselves the origin of the Gothic style), asserted that the pointed arch was the natural offspring of northern climates, because its sloping buttresses and sharp roofs are better calculated to throw off the rain and snow than the flat terraces of Greece or Italy. I think too that the origin of this Gotho-Saracenic style may be traced to the manners and habits of the Saracens, as clearly as antiquaries derive the classic Doric from the wooden huts and houses of the peasants. The pointed arch, the groined roofs, the octangular chapels, and smaller buildings, as they occur frequently in Armenia and at Koniyeh, together with the slender tapering columns, may be traced to the tented habitations of the Nomad tribes, from whom the Saracenic nations were descended.

The Pacha's konak was a large and straggling building to the east of the town, approached by a raised causeway over the dusty plain, between extensive burial-grounds. It was in a very dilapidated state, and the court-yard was

surrounded by a dirty wooden gallery, crowded with a train of still more filthy attendants. When I arrived the Pacha was engaged with his chief secretary, in whose apartment I waited some time: when the audience was over I had to wait while the Pacha said his prayers. This gave me an opportunity of observing the simplicity with which the Turkish official transacts his business. It would astonish the secretaries of our public offices to see the ease and publicity with which a Turk manages important affairs. The door of his apartment is always open, and messengers, attendants, and candidates are continually coming in and going out; but it must be admitted that their silent, shoeless step, as they creep into the corner of the sofa, or carry a pipe across the room, causes neither noise nor interruption. While this is going on, the secretary, squatting in his corner, gives his different directions to the people as they come to the door, decides money matters without reference to books, and gives orders without taking any note of them; between whiles he writes a line of a despatch or teskereh, holding the sheet of thick smooth paper crumpled up in his hand, having no desk or portfolio to lay it on; yet it is always written with great care and neatness, except that the words never run straight across the paper, each succeeding line diverging more than its predecessor from the proper direction. When this is done, he takes a large sheet of paper, which he tears up for envelopes, cutting off the rough edge with a huge pair of shears with great nicety, and carefully paring it off on both sides, until he is satisfied that they are alike, measuring and re-measuring after every snip with the nicety of a tailor.

When introduced to the Pacha I found him in a handsome, well-carpeted room. Hadji Ali Pacha is a dignified old man, and, like most Turks in high positions, courteous and attentive. He promised me orders to the different governors to ensure my travelling with every comfort, and accommodation throughout his pachalic. He had no curi-

osity, however, and seemed uninformed, his whole thoughts and occupation being directed to the question how he could repay himself for the enormous price he had given for his pachalic. The only pertinent remark he made was when I asked him whether his government extended to the sea: to this he replied that it did not now, but he hoped it soon would.

Sunday, July 2.—Having learnt that the red trachytic stone, of which I had seen a great deal in the buildings, pavements, and burial-grounds of Koniyeh, came from near Zillieh, a Greek village two hours off in the mountains to the west, I determined to visit them to-day, in the hopes of observing some geological phænomena, and seeing the gardens which supply Koniyeh with fruit and vegetables. After a ride of two miles across the plain we reached the foot of the hills, and turning S.W. we ascended a rocky valley, watered by a small stream, which by irrigation gives fertility to a line of gardens extending into the plain as far as the water lasts. The valley gradually contracts upwards, and the gardens cease where the river is confined in a narrow channel. Apricots, mulberries, quinces, and cherries, were the principal fruits here, all of course from standard trees, and of a high flavour, but generally small. The village is called Boghaz Kieui.

From hence, turning to the north, we proceeded a few miles along the hills, chiefly barren, except a few patches of poor corn, which, owing to the light nature of the soil, is torn up by the roots when the peasants attempt to reap it. Then turning suddenly W., we crossed a low ridge of limestone hills, and at half-past eleven reached the village of Sarai Kieui, at the eastern foot of the conical hill of Kara Bourja, which had all the appearance of being volcanic, with a ruined castle on the top, which, having procured a guide, I started to examine. The summit (and nucleus, as I believe) of the hill is red trachyte, against which reposes in many places a white peperite, or volcanic sand. Near the summit on the north side was a long vault cut out of

the rock with many crosses on each side, and higher up were several chambers, caves, and cisterns, also excavated in the rock; one of the latter was full of water, with steps leading down to it. This place is held in great veneration by the Greeks, who call it an Agiasma, or Shrine, and make a pilgrimage to it every year from the surrounding country. The mountain itself is called Agios Philippos: on the summit a small part of the ruins near the entrance appeared to be Cyclopian, consisting of large irregular blocks without cement. The rest of the walls were more modern, and extended all over the summit of the rock.

From Sarai Kieui we proceeded, over a hilly country consisting of various kinds of peperites and trachytic conglomerates, intersected by a dyke of porphyritic claystone, to Zillieh, about four miles N.N.E. This large and flourishing place, inhabited entirely by Greeks, is situated in a deep gorge in the trachytic hills, which form lofty points on either side, the houses being built upon the peperite, in which many caves have been excavated in former times. The large flat-roofed houses with their purple terraces, owing to the earth of which they are made, built up against the rock and without a tree to be seen, produced a strange effect. I was told by a Greek that the caves had formerly been used as houses. The inhabitants of Zillieh enjoy great independence, and are not subject to the Turks: the tradition among them is, that when the latter took possession of Iconium, the Greeks were driven out and obliged to settle here; and hence the origin of the place, which contains above eight hundred houses. Leaving the village, where I had been disappointed in my expectation of procuring some coins, and through which the only road is the bed of the river, we descended the ravine between narrow gardens until we entered the plain of Koniyeh, over which we had a ride of about five miles S.E., when we regained the city walls.

Iconium was generally considered as the capital of Lycaonia, although Xenophon specially designates it as the

last town of Phrygia. We learn from Cicero's Letters to Atticus, that it was a place of considerable importance in his time, as he spent ten days there, on his progress into Cilicia.* The most interesting circumstance attached to the history of Iconium is the preaching of Paul and Barnabas in the Jewish synagogue, after they had been expelled from Antioch of Pisidia. When forced to leave this place also, they fled into Lystra and Derbe, cities of Lycaonia, and unto the region that lieth round about.† On the walls of the town and of some private houses I found a few inscriptions.‡

* Epist. ad Att., v. 20.

† Acts of Ap., xiv. 6. Cramer, Asia Minor, vol. ii. p. 65.

‡ See Appendix, Nos. 409—412.

## CHAPTER XLIII.

Leave Koniyeh—Mirage, its appearances—Ismil—Turkish Pacha returning from Damascus—Kara Bounar—Nitre Works—Volcanic Hills—Trachytic Crater—Road to Ak Serai—Want of Water—Distinctions of Nomad Tribes—Reach Ak Serai—Hassan Dagh—Madder—Halvar Dere—Euran Sheher, anc. Nazianzus.

MONDAY, July 3.—Being anxious to visit the volcanic phænomena of Kara Bounar, I resolved to proceed to Ak Serai by that place, in preference to the shorter but less beaten track by Obrouk and Sultan Khana, over the uninhabited wilds of Lycaonia. We started at six, our day's march being to Ismil twelve hours, which, however, we performed in eight. Leaving the Pacha's konak behind us, we entered the flat and grassy plain of Koniyeh, producing a few patches of corn, all traces of which gradually disappeared as we advanced in an E.S.E. direction. A few miles from the town the ground was covered with long rank grass, now burnt up, but it indicated that in winter the whole country must be under water. The plain was now dry; but as I expected to find an extensive lake, I was constantly looking out for, and as constantly fancying it within half or a quarter of a mile, until undeceived by repeatedly finding that what I had mistaken for water was nothing but the strong effect of the mirage on this extensive plain, where the distant mountains are scarcely visible above the horizon, and where, owing to the perfect level of the ground, the rotundity of the earth's surface is quite perceptible. In winter I was told there were three or four feet of water in places which were now dry.

As we advanced, and at nine o'clock, the effects of the mirage became stronger and still more deceptive. Dimitri several times exclaimed that there was water a-head, within a quarter of a mile, and after repeated disappointments

would again exclaim, "Well, but *that* certainly is water," pointing to a fresh delusion. Looking back at Koniyeh the effect was very remarkable, for there was distinctly visible an inverted image of the minarets and trees below the real one, which was considerably raised, resembling the reflection of the banks of a lake or river on the surface of the water. As the day advanced the atmosphere became more hazy, and I observed that the least partial unevenness or undulation of the surface, or even a small heap of earth or dung at a little distance, produced the watery mirage. A house, or any other object at the distance of a mile or more, rising above the line of the horizon, appeared suspended in the air, unless its summit was so high as to rise above the perceptible undulation of the atmosphere, in which case only a portion of the base would appear cut away. The effect of the mirage was also increased by the undulations of the hot and cold strata of air, being propelled by the wind like waves upon the surface of the water, which produced the effect of a moving mirage, not unlike the floating and undulating streamers of an Aurora borealis.

These phænomena may thus be divided into two classes; the deceptive appearance of water, and the apparent elevation of objects above their real position. Both seemed to be produced by the refractive powers of different strata of air caused by their being more or less rarefied; and they are increased, perhaps, by their greater or less degree of moisture; and as this difference of refractive power only occurs within a few feet of the heated ground which causes it, it follows that in general the mirage will only be seen in a very extensive plain, where the eye is near the ground, and no object intervenes to prevent the refracted rays passing from the distant horizon to the eye through many differently rarefied strata of air.

As we advanced the ground was covered for many miles with a yellow stubble of reeds and rushes, and the soil was black. At eleven we halted for a few minutes at a

well, near which was a mound forty or fifty feet high, and perhaps a quarter of a mile in circumference; on it were numerous fragments of broken pottery and stones: it was probably the site of a ruined village. A few miles further we passed on our left Kir Oglu Kieui, where I saw several fragments of columns and pedestals. The hills on that side were from twelve to fifteen miles distant. Some of the most conspicuous features in the surrounding scenery of this plain are the rugged mountains of Kara Dagh, bearing S.E., in which are the celebrated ruins of Bin Bir Kilisseh. They rise from the plain like a volcanic island from the sea, and are completely insulated and unconnected with any other range. The heat about one P.M. was excessive; the horses were fairly knocked up, and the suriji was obliged to leave one of them behind, after having in vain attempted to get him on by bleeding him in the mouth. My thermometer, which I carried in a double case, showed 98° Fahrenheit.

As we approached Ismil, low calcareous hills appeared on our right, while those to the left were nearer, and we crossed some marshy ground, covered with high reeds and rushes of a luxuriant green, indicating a moister soil. On entering the village, which contained one hundred houses, we found the ground covered with tents of every size and kind, horses picketed in every direction, and long strings of mules and camels, with their wild and picturesque drivers, grouped about on all sides. I was told they were Turks returning from Damascus and the pilgrimage, and it proved to be the party of the Pacha of Adrianople, the Sur Emin appointed by the Sultan last year to superintend the march of the pilgrims to the Holy City of the Prophet. He was on his way from Mecca to Constantinople, the welcome bearer of magnificent presents for the Sultan. His encampment was a gay and pleasing sight: the tents were of all sizes, shapes, and colours, from the splendid two-poled tents of the Pacha and his harem, with their glittering silver balls, to the humble canvas of the Seis, and inferior

followers. Having secured a konak, I walked down in the evening to the encampment to examine the Pacha's horses, but only saw one chesnut colt worth looking at. It was indeed a busy scene: the numerous attendants were striking and packing up their tents, feeding and cleaning their horses, and loading the baggage, the Pacha being about to start; for he was a sensible man, who did not care about seeing the country, and therefore travelled during the cool of the night. On my way back to the konak the flocks of the village were returning from their pastures, and an active and busy scene of milking was going on outside the village; the inhabitants appeared to live entirely on the produce of their sheep, perhaps the descendants of the three hundred flocks which Amyntas the Tetrarch possessed in Lycaonia.*

Tuesday, July 4.—We started for Kara Bounar, nine hours distant, at half-past five, and continued for some way along the same flat plain as yesterday, the hills approaching nearer as we advanced. On both sides of the road were many vultures, eagles, and dogs, which had been feasting on the carcase of a horse left behind by the pilgrims the preceding night. These scavengers of the desert were so gorged with their prey that they were scarcely able to escape when I attempted to fire at them—they would rise with difficulty and fly about a hundred yards. At nine, after crossing a low ridge of hills, consisting of horizontal beds of compact white silicious limestone connected with the high hills on our left, we came in sight of the volcanoes of Kara Bounar. I distinctly made out three large and perfectly smooth truncated cones, besides many smaller and rugged. After nine the mirage came on again, and I was quite deceived, although prepared for the illusion; I fancied I saw a deep blue lake before me, with the image of the hills beyond reflected on its surface.

Our road led us past several wells, and over a succession of low hills, from the last of which I had a good view of the volcanic district. A long line of low rugged hills appeared

* Strab. xii. p. 568.

in front of us, extending from N. to S., while several high truncated cones rose up behind them. Beyond these was the distant range of Mount Taurus above Eregli to the S.E., and the rugged mountains of Karajah Dagh to the N.E., while beyond the volcanic district the plain extended to the E. uninterruptedly to Tyana. After crossing the plain nearly four miles wide, between the last ridge and Kara Bounar, we entered its now deserted walls. Near the entrance I observed several low conical sand-hills, with a crater-like depression on the summit, which I thought indicated recent volcanic phænomena, but they proved to be nitre or saltpetre works. The town had evidently been once a place of considerable importance, and contained a handsome mosque with two minarets, to prove its royal origin, and a lead-roofed medresseh or college, now deserted and in ruins. The mosque was built, according to local tradition, by a Sultan Selim, on his way to Baghdad. The place, which contains about four hundred houses, was entirely deserted except by the Menzilji and his grooms, and a few men employed at the nitre-works, the rest of the inhabitants having left the unhealthy plain, and retired to their yaila at the S.W. foot of Karajah Dagh.

In the afternoon I visited the nitre-works and the volcanic hills to the S. The nitre is found chiefly on the spot where worked; the whole soil round the village being strongly impregnated with it, where it appears as an efflorescence on the surface after rain. The best, however, is said to come from a place a mile to the S., near the volcanic rocks. The nitre is obtained by washing the soil in hot water, and by subsequent evaporation in wooden troughs. It is a government monopoly, and the whole produce is sent by the Agha to the Baruth Khana (or powder magazine) at Constantinople. I was told that 20,000 or 25,000 okes of saltpetre are annually made here, which are paid for on delivery at Constantinople, at fifty-six paras per oke, sixteen of which are calculated for freight, and forty (or one

piastre) for the expense of manufacture. No wonder the Agha complained that it did not pay; yet, having the monopoly himself, he is compelled to furnish a certain quantity, and dares not sell a dram of it to any one else.

Immediately to the south of the saltpetre-works are the trachytic hills, which I ascended, visiting in the first place two towers called Yel Deirmen, of no very ancient date, but from which I obtained good bearings of the surrounding country. I then proceeded S.S.E. over hills covered with trachytic blocks and boulders, until, after riding over very rough ground, I reached the highest point of the group, distant a mile and a half from the town. Here I was delighted to find myself on the edge of a trachytic crater, perhaps the most ancient in existence; the melted rock occurs all round its lip, sloping on all sides at an angle of 30° or 35°, as if it had been either elevated by the upheaving force of the eruption, or had overflowed the crater; the principal *coulée* of lava having found an escape by breaking down a small portion of the edge, may be traced into the plain, separating in various directions, and completely encircling the hill. Little more, however, than the projecting points and asperities of the lava are to be seen above ground, the hollows and crevices having been filled up with soil, sand, and ashes. But the surface of the stream was very remarkable, resembling huge undulations, which like waves seemed to be pushing on each other. Within the crater, above a quarter of a mile in circumference, is a small flat cultivated plain, in the centre of which is one of the most peculiar features of this spot, viz., an insulated mass of trachyte similar to the rest, which nearly reaches the height of the surrounding lip. To the E. and S.E. were three more similar cones two or three miles distant, besides another rather nearer, which appeared to be of a more recent date. The approach of evening prevented my visiting any more of them to-day, and I returned home by some springs and marshes east of the village, in which were

many plovers. The water of these springs tasted cool and fresh, but the inhabitants object to it as brackish, and procure a better supply from the distant mountains to the N.E., by an aqueduct which is carried across the plain.

There can be little or no doubt that this place represents the Barathra or Barata of the Tables, placed at the distance of fifty miles from Iconium, although the distance on the map is more than fifty geographical miles; but the name, which signifies "deep pits," cannot well apply to anything else than these remarkable craters, which must have attracted the attention of the ancients. The distance from Barathra to Tyana is omitted in the Tables, and the number fifty might with almost equal propriety be said to apply to that portion of the road between Tyana and Iconium.

Wednesday, July 5.—I was so tormented last night by gnats from the neighbouring marshes, that I determined to leave the place immediately, without waiting to examine the other volcanic phænomena in the neighbourhood. Our direction was for some time north, along a narrow plain, beyond which we ascended to a more elevated plateau, when our road trended away rather more to the east. On our left was the rugged chain of hills called Shujak Dagh, bearing N.W. by N. from Kara Bounar, and on our right the lofty chain of Karajah Dagh extended towards Hassan Dagh, but separated from it by an intervening hollow, in which were many conical hills, apparently volcanic, indicating a more extensive range of igneous action than I had at first imagined.

Nothing could be more uninteresting than the unvaried repetition and monotony of the successive plains and hollows over which we passed to-day. Near Kara Bounar were a few yaila villages; but as we advanced the country was one uninterrupted succession of barren and parched downs. The absinthe or wormwood, and a species of wild lavender, alone appeared to flourish in the dry soil, from which a few flocks of sheep derived a scanty nourishment. The bold outline of Hassan Dagh on our right varied the uniformity

of the scenery; and certainly nothing could be finer than the appearance of this insulated mountain, rising like a gigantic pyramid from its base to one conical point. Not a tree is seen to grace its sides, and everything seemed to indicate a volcanic origin, a supposition which proved to be correct. The wells were all dry, the Euruques and other Nomad tribes had consequently abandoned the country; and on reaching the usual halting-place the people were gone, no water could be obtained, and we were compelled to proceed. The general character of the country was perfectly level, the earthy limestone of which it is composed everywhere appearing within a few inches of the surface; but a few ravines and valleys sometimes gave it an undulating appearance.

At length, at half-past two, we descended into a valley, where we perceived a few Euruque tents; these assured us of the presence of water, of which the whole party, man and beast, were in great want. Here we determined to halt for the night, the presumed distance from Kara Bounar, according to the Turkish estimate, being thirteen hours, and only five more to Ak Serai. Large flocks of sheep were feeding in the neighbourhood, besides a few loose horses, some of which in their gambols contrived to run in amongst the cords of my tent as soon as it was pitched, and nearly demolished it, to the great risk of my barometer, which I only rescued by rushing in before the horses fell among the entangled cords.

In the evening I visited the tent of the chief of the village, where all the men were collected round Dimitri and the Tatar: I wished to obtain from them some geographical information respecting the neighbourhood; but they knew nothing. They talked of ancient ruins at Angora, at Cæsarea, at Tarsus, and at Adana, but knew of nothing at Ak Serai, Nemb Sheher, Kir Sheher, or anywhere between Ak Serai and Cæsarea: they were civil and obliging in their manners, and seemed to entertain no jealousy of strangers. The village was called Mousa Kouyou Sú,

or the yaila of Emir Kazéh, the village from whence they came, about half a mile off. Although the wells here were not yet dried up, the people complained of the fatigue of drawing water from a depth of from twenty-five to thirty fathoms: this agrees with Strabo's account of the scarcity of water near Sabatra, or Soatra, a place of Lycaonia, to the north of Iconium, where water was so scarce as to be an article of sale.* In the country between Ak Serai and Koniyeh the wells are three times the depth of those near Koniyeh itself. In some villages, as was the case here, it is usual to pay a man a hundred piastres per month, to draw water for the use of the village.

Thursday, July 6.—We started from our encampment soon after five, and in about three miles descended into a wide valley, where were upwards of a hundred tents, the chief station of the village. Here several springs rose from under the rocks, and formed a small stream flowing west, but which was soon dried up; such a spring, however, is an invaluable property for a yaila. The inhabitants of this village are Turcomans, of whom there are many in this part of Asia Minor.

I have frequently found it a matter of great difficulty to ascertain the real distinctions between the different Nomad and half Nomad tribes who inhabit this country, and also in what respects the real peasant differs from these migratory races: the following characteristics are some of the most general, although they comprise but a few of the features by which they are distinguished. Doubtless there must exist many others, and much more important, which can only be learnt by dwelling amongst them, and understanding their languages.

There are four distinct classes who live in the country, and who are to be distinguished from one another:—1. The common Turkish peasant. 2. The Turcoman. 3. The Euruque. 4. The Kurd:—

* Strabo, lib. xii. loc. cit.

1. The Turkish peasants, who dwell in villages and cultivate the ground, are the real agricultural labourers of the country: they generally possess small gardens, and are called Yerli (from Yere, earth). They always have fixed habitations, although many of them during the summer months retire to the mountains, or other cool places in the neighbourhood which are called Yailas; but even then they live in houses, and not in tents.

2. The Turcomans have also their villages, in which they reside during the winter months, but seldom, if ever, cultivate the ground or raise corn. They live on the produce of their flocks and herds, and sometimes breed camels. They always live in tents during the summer, in some extensive plain near their villages, for the sake of their flocks and herds, and do not go to the mountains in search of a cooler air. Their laws, customs, and language are said to be the same as those of the Turks, but they are governed by their own chiefs. They are, I suspect, the parent stock of the Turks, but have longer preserved their wandering nomadic habits; they are seldom met with except in the neighbourhood of great plains, which afford pasture for their flocks and herds.

3. The Euruques have no villages; like the Kurds in this respect, they are a truly nomadic race. They live on the produce of their flocks and herds, but generally in mountainous and wooded districts. They breed camels; and one of their principal occupations is burning charcoal. They live in tents made of black goat's hair, like the Kurds, and not in the round bell-shaped tents of the Turcomans, which are made of slender twigs, forming a kind of wicker-work covered over with carpets or thick felt. They are said to speak the same language as the Turks.

4. The Kurds are quite a different race of people, and speak a different language; they have their own chiefs and leaders, and lead a thoroughly independent life. They likewise have no villages, and cultivate no land, but breed horses and keep large flocks. They invariably move into different

districts according to the season, having their summer and winter stations. They are not numerous in Asia Minor, except in some parts of the great plain of the Haimanéh, and the country between it and the Euphrates, to the south of Mount Argæus, the neighbourhood of which is said to be constantly exposed to their depredations. They are the most turbulent, and least reconciled to the authority of a regular government, of all the tribes of Asia Minor, but have become more orderly since the successes of Redschid Mehmet Pacha in Kurdistan. In one respect all these tribes of Turcomans, Euruques, and Kurds resemble each other, and differ from the Turks, viz., in the greater liberty enjoyed by their women, who are not obliged to conceal their faces from the gaze of strangers.

After continuing for several miles over the same flat and barren country, without even a tree to vary the scene, we reached another yaila of Turcomans from Adjem, a village in the neighbourhood, which gives its name to the tribe. Here the same round kind of tents, made of wicker-work, and covered with carpets and numuds, were in use as I had seen amongst the Turcomans last year in the great plain of the Haimanéh. In the burial-ground I found an inscription,* which must have been brought from some neighbouring ruins. At half-past eight Ak Serai was in sight, bearing N.N.E., at the extremity of the plain; behind it rose a chain of hills stretching from N.W. to S.E., which formed an agreeable variety to the previously unbroken view. Our course became more easterly, and at half-past ten we descended into a marshy plain covered with a yellow efflorescence, probably nitre, which is collected at Ak Serai in large quantities. The plants were chiefly thick-leaved, like the Salicornia, and others growing on the seashore, or near salt lakes. Presently we crossed a muddy stream, flowing west from Hassan Dagh towards the great salt lake, and approached the town through gardens, vineyards and orchards, the proofs of plentiful irrigation. The corn was

* See Appendix, No. 113

nearly ripe, and the meadows showed a luxuriant crop of wild flowers and plants, which the peasants were cutting as a substitute for hay.

At half-past eleven, after winding for some time between gardens and orchards, we entered the ruined town of Ak Serai: the heat was so oppressive, that a spare horse which had carried a load yesterday, but had shown symptoms of being knocked up, staggered over a heap of rubbish, and soon died. On our way to the konak we passed some fine remains of the Saracenic period, and a low hill in the centre of the town covered with the ruins of a handsome mosque, and other Turkish buildings, as tekiyehs, turbéhs, baths, &c. which once flourished round it, but are now fallen to decay. The bazaar alone remains in this part of the town; for the inhabitants live in their garden houses, with which the site of the old town is surrounded, and which are well supplied with water by means of numerous aqueducts from the Beas Sú: this issues from a deep gorge in the sandstone hills immediately to the N.E. of the town, and is said to rise about eight hours off, in the direction of Nemb Sheher, about E.N.E. Ak Serai contains between six and seven hundred houses, chiefly Turkish, and about ten Armenian families.

Friday, July 7.—I this day made an excursion to visit the country near the foot of Hassan Dagh, as well as the extensive table-lands of crystalline peperite to the N.E. of Ak Serai, which overlie the red and yellow marls and sandstones. The result of these examinations, as well as all other geological details observed between Ak Serai and Cæsarea, will be found in a memoir read before the Geological Society, and published in its Transactions.* It is therefore unnecessary to repeat them here. I will only mention that Hassan Dagh, which rises to a height of nearly eight thousand feet above the sea, as nearly as I could estimate it, (for I did not ascend it,) consists of trachyte, chiefly of a dark brown or reddish colour. The

* Trans. Geol. Soc., New Series, vol. v. p. 583.

mountain rises abruptly to a point, in the cavities of which large masses of snow still remained near the summit. It was, probably, during one of the periods of its greatest activity that the extensive plains of earthy and semicrystalline peperite and pumiceous tuff, which extend to the N. and N.E., were poured forth either as mud or ashes, and deposited in a lacustrine basin, or in the depths of a then existing sea.

The following day I prepared to start for the salt lake. After much delay, the horses were brought, and the baggage was packed, when Hafiz missed his pistols, which he had left in the kitchen. Such a public theft and invasion of the rights of hospitality cause a great sensation in Turkey. However, after much search, and arresting several persons who had been into the house, amongst whom were two servants of the Cadi, and two unfortunate Greeks, and opening all the baggage, and reloading it again, they were not found; the governor, the Cadi, and my landlord then entreated me to remain another day, to allow them a chance of recovering them, which I agreed to do, giving them at the same time to understand that I did so, not for the sake of the pistols, but to please my hospitable landlord, who was anxious that the character of his house should be established.

In the course of the day I visited the Agha, where I found the Cadi, the Imaum, and a full divan of long-bearded Turks. As usual, business was introduced by pipes and coffee, succeeded by a desultory conversation on subjects about which the speakers knew little. One old gentleman, however, talked of extensive ruins and ancient buildings at the foot of Hassan Dagh, about eight or nine hours off; he did not know their name, but I afterwards procured more satisfactory information respecting them, and learnt that at a distance of seven or eight hours, near Halvar Dere, was a ruined town called Viran Sheher, or Euran Sheher, which was described as very extensive. I determined to visit it on the following day, while the Agha was searching for

the tatar's pistols, an event which gave me a specimen of Turkish justice. Five persons had been arrested as possibly concerned in the robbery, three of whom were Turks and two Greeks. I learned towards evening that the Agha had set at liberty the three Turks who were the most suspected and had detained the Greeks, in the hope of extorting money from them; and I was entreated by their friends to apply for their liberation. This I did not feel I had any right to do, as the case had been put into the Agha's hands; but on sending to remonstrate against his having set any of the suspected persons at liberty, before the pistols were found, he replied that they might *all* be set at liberty, and that *he* would find the pistols, which, however, he never did. As another instance of Turkish character, I will mention that the governor wished to persuade me that Hafiz Agha had himself concealed them, that he might have an excuse for remaining here, because he was not satisfied with the horses of the Menzilji.

The principal articles of commerce at Ak Serai are saltpetre and madder; the former is here also a monopoly, and is collected from the walls of houses near the town, after rain, when the ground swells wherever the saltpetre has formed. The inhabitants are not permitted to collect it for themselves, or to sell it even from their own walls; but they are allowed a certain sum by the contractor for the trouble of collecting it for him.

Many fields and gardens of madder-root exist around Ak Serai, and the following is as correct an account of the manner of its cultivation as I could obtain:—Trenches are dug, nearly two feet deep, and four or five wide; into these the seed is thrown, and then covered with a thin sprinkling of earth. It is then constantly watered, as on that principally depends the excellence of the root. In this state it is left untouched for seven years, during which time it is carefully weeded. At the end of the first seven years the beds are opened, and the roots taken out, leaving some young shoots to continue the crop. After the first

gathering, the crop is collected every three or four years, some of the young roots being always left to propagate. This process may then be continued for any number of years, and when once sown it can never be quite eradicated. Madder is often collected fifteen or twenty years after the ground has been supposed to be cleared. Some good soils will admit of a first crop being gathered after five years, but that is of rare occurrence; and in places where it is only raised from seed, it is gathered every four years, all the root being taken out, and fresh seed thrown in: in this case, however, it is generally broadcast, and not in trenches.

Sunday, July 9th.—Leaving Ak Serai soon after seven, we proceeded in a S.W. direction to the village of Halvar Dere, keeping along the foot of the hills which form the N.E. boundary of the plain, between the salt lake and the foot of Hassan Dagh, near Ak Serai. These hills consist of red and yellow marls, sands, and sandstone conglomerates, capped towards the E. by thick beds of pumiceous tuff, and resting on trachytic conglomerate, which is extensively developed in the ravine near Dura Kieui, eight miles to the S.E. of Ak Serai. This pumiceous tuff forms extensive downs sloping to the N. and E., and is perhaps continuous with the same formation near Tatlar and Soanli Dere. In the valley on the right were several volcanic cones, extending to the foot of Hassan Dagh, from one of which a considerable *coulée* of black vesicular lava has flowed at no very distant geological period. Soon after ten, we crossed a stream of excellent water, flowing down the ravine of Dura Kieui, where we arrived, after ascending the steep and rocky pass.

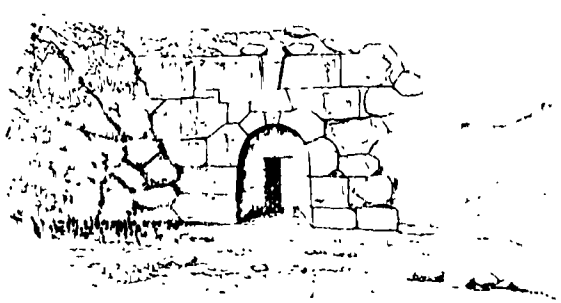
This village, situated amidst rocks on the edge of an elevated plain, had a poor and wretched appearance; the cottages could scarcely be distinguished from the rocks on which they were built, and not a tree or garden was to be seen near it. Keeping the stream on our left, we ascended the valley some miles further, passing the village of Kelleli, until we reached the head of the valley, within

half a mile of Halvar Dere, and found ourselves on the banks of a deep and narrow lake, surrounded by steep hills, at the foot of which, and particularly in the direction of Hassan Dagh, were many copious springs; these are no doubt derived from the draining of Hassan Dagh and the melting of the snow, the porous rocks of which it consists absorbing the water at once, and causing it to percolate underground instead of flowing upon the surface.

Soon after twelve we reached Halvar Dere, built against the rocks at the southern end of the plain which surrounds the lake, and which is partly covered with gardens and well irrigated, other springs rising up at the foot of the hill in the village itself. I lost no time in starting for the ruins respecting which my expectations had been so much raised; and on reaching the top of the cliff above the village we found an extensive plateau, into which we entered by a narrow pass called the Demir Kapou, or Iron Gate, between two rocky heights, and perceived the greater part of the plain and surrounding hills covered with numerous Cyclopian walls of the very oldest style and form. It was evidently a city of great antiquity and importance, and I was soon enabled to make out the Acropolis, with its walls and fortifications, besides numerous tombs and dwelling-houses, with narrow streets and walls on each side upwards of twenty feet high, all built of the same rough blocks, and in the same style of Cyclopian construction. This, I may observe, was in some degree modified by the nature of the stone used, and the form into which it breaks. The mountain consists of a reddish brown trachyte, with a tendency to an irregular columnar structure, by which the rock naturally splits in lengths of two or three feet; these are laid transversely across the walls, and are thus much firmer than if placed lengthwise. The Acropolis seemed to have been on the hill to the right of the Demir Kapou as we entered: there the walls are much thicker, being formed with a double facing of the columnar blocks, while the intermediate space is filled with stones and rubbish, whereas the greater

part of the walls are single. On the west of the Acropolis are the remains of a curious gateway, the top being formed of a single block, with rude flanking towers on each side: this hill covered nearly an acre and a half of ground: another hill beyond a valley to the south presented similar remains of buildings, extending to the east, and then up another lateral valley to the south. Here the collection of walls and constructions, some rising to a height of upwards of twenty feet, was very remarkable; the doors, entrances, and communications were quite perfect, the tops being formed of single gigantic blocks. They resembled the tombs of Cnidus more than anything else, and were as numerous, though not so highly finished. Further to the east were some very curious subterranean buildings, evidently Hellenic tombs; the sketch below will give an idea of one of the most perfect. Within was a small vaulted apartment, with remains of a stone bench or table, as in the tombs of Hierapolis. In the lateral valley to the south were many more of these tombs, one of which had two tiers of stone shelves, and into which I crawled by an opening in the roof, the front being formed by a long Cyclopian wall, in which we could discern no entrance.

No. 22.



[*Tomb at Hulvar Dere.*]

Amidst these ancient tombs were the ruins of a large church in old Byzantine style, built in the form of a Greek cross; the arches which spring from the four pilasters were still entire, but the stones of which the walls are built are very small, although fitting with great accuracy. This church is evidently more recent than the other buildings; and as I am inclined to believe that they mark the site of Nazianzus, it may be the church said to have been built by Gregory, the father of Gregory Nazianzen, in the beginning of the fourth century. Another small church occurred higher up the valley to the south, where tombs and portions of Cyclopian walls abound to the end: it terminated abruptly in a rocky amphitheatre about a mile from its commencement.

Returning down the valley on the opposite or eastern side, I found the lower slopes of the hills, as well as the bottom of the valley covered with similar walls and ruins, which in some instances were partly buried under the accumulated soil of ages. Here also were many circular-roofed buildings, mostly below the level of the plain, with an opening through the centre of the dome, sometimes arranged three or four together, probably intended for cisterns. Continuing to the north, we at length returned to the hill which rises at the edge of the trachytic cliff on the east of the pass of Demir Kapou. The assemblage of high Cyclopian walls which here completely covered the hill side, and in which numerous houses and narrow streets might be distinctly traced for a considerable distance, was most extraordinary. I followed the direction of one of these streets, which led me to a level space on the summit of the hill, the probable site of a temple, or forum, surrounded by similar walls of considerable height. I also found the ruins of another church at the eastern extremity of the town; and near the edge of the cliff another platform, supported by arched vaults of excellent masonry, and evidently of very early construction, commanding an extensive view of the surrounding country, particularly to

the north: besides these, the hill towards the cliff is supported by massive walls of Cyclopian structure, formed of gigantic blocks.

After taking many bearings from this spot, I quitted the ruins at a late hour, and on descending towards Halvar Dere, visited a small Byzantine church, about a mile to the east Besides these, other ruined churches are said to exist on various parts of Hassan Dagh; I did not visit them, but they are probably the remains of the austere seclusions of the early Christians. I have above observed that I consider the ruins just described to mark the site of Nazianzus, the birth-place of Gregory, situated at the foot of Mount Athar, which is probably Hassan Dagh. According to the 'Jerusalem Itinerary,' where the name of Nazianzus occurs, under the strange form of Anathiango, it is placed on the road from Ancyra to Tyana, leading through Colonia Archelais, Sasima, and Andabilis. Now Andabilis is still known by the name of Eski Andaval on the road between Nigdéh and Bor, which perfectly agrees with its position with regard to Tyana at Kiz Hissar near Bor, and may therefore be considered as a fixed point; and Archelais is more than suspected to have been at Ak Serai, although no positive evidence of it has yet been brought forward. The distances given by the 'Jerusalem Itinerary' are, Archelais to Nazianzus 24 M. P.—Nazianzus to Andavilis 40 M. P., which numbers reduced to geographical miles are respectively 17½ and 28¾. On measuring the distance on the map, constructed, as I have already said, independently of ancient authorities, we have from Andaval to the ruins near Halvar Dere 29 G. M., and from thence to Ak Serai 17 G. M.; a most remarkable coincidence, and one which is, I think, conclusive as to the exact position of these places.

It does not appear to have been a place of any great importance in the times of the early Greeks and Romans, and hardly to have been heard of before the father of Gregory was made its bishop. Some writers have indeed sup-

posed that it was formerly known by the name of Diocæsarea, a town of Cappadocia, while others * say that it was in its immediate neighbourhood. I am rather inclined to the latter opinion, as Mr. Ainsworth, in travelling from Ak Serai to Kara Hissar, came to a place called Kaïssar Kieui, which he recognised as an ancient site,† and supposes to have been Diocæsarea: it cannot be many miles to the north of Halvar Dere. I have therefore no hesitation in placing Nazianzus at these ruins, and Archelais Colonia at Ak Serai. The village of Halvar Dere is still situated on the high road from Ak Serai to Bor and Nigdéh, the distance of which over a hilly road is said to be eighteen hours. It contains fifty Turkish and twelve or fifteen Greek houses; but the Greeks have no church, and this they much regretted, and still more that they had no friends at Constantinople to procure them a firmahn, which I was assured would cost between eight and ten thousand piastres, before it was expedited by all the Turkish authorities through whose hands it must necessarily pass: amongst whom were the Pacha of Koniyéh and the Mutzellim of Ak Serai. At present they are under the spiritual charge of the bishop of Nigdéh.

Monday, July 10.—The barometer stood here at 25.350, giving an approximative elevation of 4500 feet. I had now passed more than half round the base of Hassan Dagh, and had not observed a single stream flowing down its rugged sides; the springs of Halvar Dere being the only water I had seen running from the mountains. On my way back to Ak Serai, I observed an unusual mode of threshing corn without injuring the straw. A woman holds a small bundle or handful of corn over a kind of anvil, while two men beat out the grain with flat clubs similar to those used for washing linen; by this method, instead of the usual mode of breaking it up into chaff, the long straw is uninjured. On descending the ravine by Dura Kieui, I visited the black

* Hieroc. Synec. apud Wessel., p. 700. Pliny, Nat. Hist., vi. 3.
† Journal of the Roy. Geogr. Soc., vol. x. p. 302.

vesicular lava which had issued from one of the cones at the foot of Hassan Dagh, and, on ascending a platform near its N.W. extremity, was surprised at finding myself on a terrace covered with tiles and Roman pottery, and numerous substructions of massive walls, which, from their ancient and solid character, appear to have belonged to an old castle. It is not unlikely that this may have been the site of the station of Momoasson, mentioned in the 'Jerusalem Itinerary' as between Archelais and Nazianzus.

## CHAPTER XLIV.

Leave Ak Serai—Beas Sú—Ancient Walls—Adjem Kieui—Sarai Kieui—Encampment—Turcomans—Lake of Kodj Hissar—Kodj Hissar—Salt Lake—Causeway—Red Sandstone—Granite Hills—Boghaz Kieui—Plain of Ak Bounar—Sari Karaman—Tatlar—Curious Caves—Nemb Sheher—Utch Hissar—Conical Hills—Urgub—Bak Tash—Iujéh Sú—Mount Argæus—Kara Sú—Reach Cæsarea.

TUESDAY, July 11.—At half-past eight we left Ak Serai for the salt lake of Kodj Hissar, and crossed the Beas Sú (white water), which flows through the town in a S.W. direction, by a good stone bridge. In walking about the town, I had already perceived on the left bank of the river, above the bridge, considerable remains of a long and substantial wall of Hellenic character. The blocks of trachyte are beautifully fitted together without cement, but proved on further examination to be only the casing of a very coarse wall. With one or two exceptions they are isodomous; and in some places more recent Turkish fortifications have been raised upon them. I must add, however, that part of a very fine but now ruined mosque in the town is built in the same style, which of course implies a much more recent date.

If Ak Serai represents Archelais, the Beas Sú is probably the river which was called by the ancients the southern branch of the Halys, on which that town was said to stand: this supposition is not at all improbable when we recollect the meaning of the word Halys, and that the river in question falls into the salt lake at a distance of twelve or fourteen miles from Ak Serai. It is one of the principal corrections in the geography of this part of Asia Minor to have ascertained that the southern branch of the Halys, or Kizil Irmak, represented in all former maps, does not exist. After quitting the mud walls of the town, we passed for

some way between gardens, orchards, and corn fields, until we came upon a barren plain ten or twelve miles wide, and producing only a few patches of wheat, lupins, and rye; the low hills on the left gradually receded as we advanced, and no trace of cultivation appeared, but in the immediate neighbourhood of a few Turcoman villages. The level plain extended uninterruptedly in all directions for many miles, with the exception of two low hillocks near the road, which had been used by the neighbouring peasants as burial-grounds, as if to protect the dead from the winter inundations. They were strewed with broken columns and large blocks of marble.

Our road for the first six miles was W. by S. until we reached the village of Adjem, situated near a rising ground, the winter residence of a Turcoman tribe. The houses were all flat-roofed, and on each was a stack of hay or dried weeds laid up as winter fodder for the cattle. The road was level and excellent, but we were much incommoded by the dust; on our way towards the marshes near the lake, we met many large waggons or arrabahs, laden with hay for Adjem. Our course changed to the N.N.W. as we left the Beas Sú winding across the plain towards the west; and soon after one we reached the tents of another Turcoman tribe from the village of Sarai, two miles off the road to the north. Here I had my tent pitched in the middle of the encampment for the night, there being no fresh water between this place and Kodj Hissar. I was much pleased with watching the varied scenes of these patriarchal encampments, when the flocks and herds came home at sunset, crossing the plain in long lines from every quarter of the compass; the busy activity attendant on their arrival at the tents, when the young women and children shout and scream, and run about on all sides, collecting their property and driving them to their own dwellings, forms a striking contrast to the silence of the day; while the elder matrons light fires before their respective dwellings, to prepare the evening meal for their lords and

masters. These, however, are not very agreeable to the stranger, as, for want of firewood, the only fuel is cow-dung mixed with clay.

The Turcomans of this plain belong to a large tribe who inhabit the country between Ak Serai and Kodj Hissar, and between the latter place and Nemb Sheher; and although they also go by the name of the village where they live, as Adjem Turcomans, and Sarai Turcomans, &c., they are generally designated as Peroglu Assirete Turcomans. They are said to be eight or ten thousand in number; the chief resides at Sari Karaman, twenty or thirty miles to the north, on the road from Kodj Hissar to Nemb Sheher. They were formerly governed by Beys, but now by a Waiwoda appointed by the Porte; the present chief is a Turcoman of their own tribe. Their principal duty or occupation is to convey lead and copper to Constantinople from the mines in the eastern part of Asia Minor: for this they are nominally paid at the rate of one hundred piastres per load, but only receive twenty-five, the rest being deducted in the shape of taxes and other charges. They are under the immediate protection of the Harem Emin, or Head of the Harem, to whom they pay their contributions. They stated that the money so obtained goes towards defraying the expenses of the Sur Emin's journey to Mecca.

Besides these Turcomans, the neighbouring mountains are sometimes occupied by a large tribe of Kurds, who pass the winter on Pacha Dagh, a mountainous district to the north of Kodj Hissar, and in the summer spread themselves over the mountains north of Ak Serai, and sometimes at the foot of Hassan Dagh, which they make their yaila, or summer residence.

Wednesday, July 12.—We were in the saddle by six this morning, having before us a long journey of twelve hours to Kodj Hissar, without the possibility of obtaining any fresh water on the way. Our direction was nearly N.N.W., and about five miles from the tents, in consequence of the surijis mistaking their way, we suddenly found ourselves

in soft muddy ground, covered with a saline incrustation, and were obliged to bear away to the N.E. towards the hills, to get upon dry ground. These salt-marshes extend very far to the S. and S.E., the Beas Sú losing itself in them before reaching the salt lake or Touz Ghieul; this explains what the Agha of Ak Serai had said, that the river became salt before entering the lake. The plain was now perfectly barren, except a few specimens of Salicornia near the marshes, and the Capparis spinosa on the drier ground. Here we were again frequently deceived by the mirage, fancying the lake within a hundred yards of us; but it soon vanished, like the water in the plain of Koniyeh. Soon after ten, however, it was really in sight; but in consequence of the shallow muddy shores it was impossible to approach the water's edge, while the ground to a considerable distance was covered with a thick incrustation of salt. Three small islands, about two miles from the shore, had rather a peculiar appearance; on one of them, I was told, was a spring of fresh water. As we advanced, the hills on the right approached the margin of the lake, leaving only a narrow pass between it and the rocky cliffs, which I ascended, and from whence I had an extensive view, without being able to distinguish the opposite or western shore. A considerable portion of it was now dry, and the surface covered with a thick deposit of salt, marking its limits during the rainy season.

The road now continued for many miles along the lake, and generally at the foot of the hills on the right, consisting of brown sandstones and conglomerate, containing beds of white saccharine gypsum. Sometimes the intervening strip of land expanded into a plain, but uncultivated and neglected. The only signs of life were the arrabahs carrying salt to Ak Serai. At length, as we approached Kodj Hissar, we gradually left the lake, and at a distance of three or four miles from the town passed a large village of Turcomans, encamped about a mile from the road in an extensive plain, producing a large supply of corn. As we

rode before the tents, a horseman came galloping towards us with an invitation from the chief, requesting us to halt there during the heat, or at least to pay him a visit. The baggage-horses, however, were so knocked up with their long march that I reluctantly declined his offer, thinking it more prudent to get to our halting-place as soon as possible.

A few minutes before four we reached Kodj Hissar, containing 150 or 200 houses, situated at the mouth of a ravine in the rugged hills on the right, and at an elevation of about two hundred feet above the plain and lake. Entering the town, I saw many fragments of columns, of white and variegated marble, and other architectural sculpture, but all apparently Byzantine. I afterwards visited the mosque, where were some columns of greater antiquity, as well as many marble blocks on the outer walls. In front of a small house near the mosque, I copied two inscriptions,* both in a very ruined state. Here I had no difficulty in procuring horses, in consequence of the governor of Ak Serai having given me a letter to the Agha Ali Bey; but packsaddles for the baggage were not to be had, and I was obliged to put up with camels, which were to be sent for from some distance. It is an universal feature in the successive gradation of power in Turkey that more respect and obedience is shown to the orders of an immediate superior than to those of a higher rank: as, for instance, the Governor of Ak Serai shows more obedience to the bouyourdi of the Pacha of Koniyeh than to the Sultan's firmahn, while the Agha of Kodj Hissar pays more attention to the letter of the Governor of Ak Serai than to the bouyourdi of the Pacha.

Thursday, July 13.—I was detained all day waiting for camels. The Agha paid me a visit in the morning, and from him I learned that all the marble blocks and columns which I had seen here came from a place six hours off, near the Kizil Irmak, but he could not tell me its name. Soon after seven I started on horseback for the shores of the salt-

* See Appendix, Nos. 414 and 415.

lake, distant six miles across the plain, cultivated near the hills, but only used as pasture for sheep towards the lake. The spot where I reached its borders was the commencement of the causeway, five or six miles long, which stretches from east to west across a branch of the lake. Its construction is attributed to one of the Ottoman sultans, in order to facilitate his march from Brusa to Baghdad. It is now entirely ruined, and covered or concealed by a thick coat of salt, above a foot thick, which has formed over the soft mud, and in August is perfectly dry, although in winter there are three or four feet of water over it. I rode for about a mile into the lake, along the line of causeway, and found about six inches of water on the salt, but so completely saturated, that every drop of water, with which I was well splashed, left a mass of salt upon me as it dried.* My guide pointed out several holes, through some of which springs of water, probably fresh, gushed up, while through others one might sink, horse and all, into the soft mud below. A few small stones of the causeway appeared above the water, but completely covered with saline incrustations, as was also a column at the east end, which marked the commencement of the pass. In the same way every little bit of wood, or dirt, or stone, soon becomes covered with the salt; and I at first mistook some blocks of stone just visible above the water's edge, for lofty columns, until I found out that their elongation was only the effect of the mirage.

The salt procured from this lake is a government monopoly, for which Hadji Ali Pacha of Koniyeh pays the Porte 26 purses a-year, or 130*l.*, and sells it again to other parties for 34 purses, or 170*l.* It is obtained at four different places, called khans, at each of which is a collector to receive the money: these are—1. Kodj Hissar, from whence Ak Serai and the country to the east is supplied; 2. Bash Khan, to the north, six hours off, for Angora, and the country towards Brusa; 3. Taushanasc, and 4. Yau-

* For an analysis of this salt water, see Appendix, Note E.

shanasc, which two latter places, to the south, supply Koniyeh, Ak Sheher, Ilghun, and Afiom Kara Hissar. The price at which it is sold is extremely moderate, being only 40 paras, or one piastre, for an arrabah-load, generally drawn by two bullocks; 10 paras for a horse, mule, or camel-load; and six paras for an ass's load.

It is probable that the perfect state of saturation in which I found the water of this lake may be partly owing to the great evaporation which takes place at this period of the year, when the streams from the surrounding hills are nearly dry; for Mr. Ainsworth, who afterwards visited it at a much earlier season, does not seem to have found the water so salt. There is another circumstance of considerable interest in a geological point of view, which I will briefly allude to here, viz., the apparent connection between the rock-salt deposits and the red sandstone formation, both here and in Pontus, which I visited last year, so nearly resembling the conditions under which rock-salt is found in England, and other parts of Europe. I have little doubt that it will hereafter be shown that the red sandstone formation of Kodj Hissar belongs to the same system as the red sandstone rocks, containing mines of rock-salt, between Yeuzgatt and Angora.

Another interesting fact connected with the geology of this neighbourhood is the occurrence of a mass of grey granite in the castle-hill, behind the town, which has protruded itself through the red and brown sandstones; elevating them into an anticlinal position, and sending forth numerous small filamentous veins into the adjacent rock, thereby affording additional evidence of the posterior formation of the granite.

Friday, July 14.—The camels at length appeared, after considerable delay. I was amused at the originality of Hafiz's mode of counting, as he paid for the five horses. The distance to Sari Karaman was fourteen hours, and his object was to prove to the owners that fourteen times five were seventy, they wanting more money. First he began

with the tens, which he counted on his fingers, ten, twenty, thirty, forty, fifty: he then told the fours in the same way, four, eight, twelve, sixteen, twenty. "There," said he, "don't you see fifty and twenty make seventy?"

Leaving our konak soon after eight we ascended the ravine behind the town, along the banks of a stream which waters the gardens of Kodj Hissar; between the second and third mile I visited a remarkable rock on the top of the hills to the right, which had the appearance of being a round tower, although the suriji declared it was a single stone, which I found to be correct. It was a square mass of rock eighteen or twenty feet high, cut out of the solid stratum of horizontal limestone, resembling the lacustrine formation of the central plains, which here capped the hills to a considerable thickness, and formed a broad platform round this singular rock. I could discover no inscription upon them, but the surface on the top was cut into numerous lines and squares.

As we descended to the valley I found a bed of white saccharine gypsum, or alabaster, in the brown sandstone underlying the horizontal limestone; this white stone may have been one of the products for which Strabo informs us Cappadocia was celebrated.* On reaching the valley we passed a burial-ground containing several handsome columns. Higher up we came upon a small plain with many Turcoman tents, and saw some of their women washing at a fountain by the roadside. They wore a singular kind of head-dress, formed of several rows of silver coins, partly covering the side of the face like the wings of a Grecian helmet. One of them had a curious pair of earrings; a large ring was passed through the lobe of the ear, to which were fastened eight or nine iron pins four or five inches long, a piece of money being attached to the end of each pin.

* Lib. xii. c. 1. p. 540. Λίγεται δὲ καὶ κρυστάλλου πλάκας καὶ ονυχίτου λίθου, πλησίον τῆς τῶν Γαλατῶν ὑπὸ τῶν Ἀρχιλάου μεταλλευτῶν ὑρίσθαι. Ἦν δέ τις τόπος καὶ λίθου λευκοῦ, τῷ ἐλέφαντι κατὰ τὴν χρόαν ἐμφερὴς ὥστε ἀκόνας τινὰς οὐ μεγάλας ἐκφέρων, ἐξ ὧν τὰ λαβία τοῖς μαχαιρίοις κατεσκεύαζον.

Six or seven miles above Kodj Hissar the ground was covered with boulders of granite and of trachyte; the former resembled that above described, and was apparently derived from a high ridge of serrated hills in front. At every step the country became more barren; rugged peaks rose on either side, at the foot of which a few springs burst forth, but being soon absorbed in watering small patches of ground, they were unable to form a stream. Soon after twelve, and at about the tenth mile, we reached the summit of the granitic ridge, trending from S.E. to N.W., where it probably marked the limits between the ancient provinces of Galatia and Cappadocia; we crossed it obliquely from W. to E.

I halted here for a barometrical observation, the result of which was, det. therm. 97°·5, barom. 25.574 inches, att. therm. 90°·5, giving an elevation of 4596 feet above the sea. As we descended on the other side, the character of the country was rapidly changed; many springs rose on the hill side, flowing N.E. towards the Halys; the grass was green and plentiful, the soil from the degradation of the igneous rocks seemed fertile, and trees and gardens appeared on the hills and in the valleys beneath us. One of the guides pointed out Kir Sheher, about fifteen miles off to the E.N.E. The road led over a succession of hills stretching down to the N.E. from the granitic range on our right; and, notwithstanding the elevation we had attained, the heat was very oppressive. The thermometer in my holsters at two P.M. was 98°.

Our course had been due west since we crossed the mountains, until a quarter before three, when we turned S. and ascended the hills on the right in search of the yaila of Boghaz Kieui, which, after an ascent of two miles, we at length reached near the top of the chain. The camels, with the baggage, did not arrive for two hours, during which time I rested with the Bey or chief in one of his large black tents. At six I retired to my own, in which I observed the barom. 26·206, att. therm. 89°, detached 89°.

The weather had been sultry all day; a thunder-storm was gathering on the hills to the south; and a terrific hurricane soon burst upon the canvas village. In an instant several of the large tents were levelled, and Hafiz Agha was buried under one in which he had been enjoying his pipe. Mine was filled with dust and dirt, and I expected every moment it would be blown away. There was not much rain, the storm having apparently passed along the top of the hills to the south. I looked out of my tent during its greatest violence, when, after having secured my barometer, I expected it to be demolished, and could see nothing but the great tent near me, levelled to the ground, and Dimitri hammering at the tent-pegs to windward to secure them; the others were all obscured by thick clouds of dust. The storm lasted about twenty minutes, and then cleared up as suddenly as it had come on, and all the damage was speedily made good. At seven P. M. the thermometer had fallen to 78°, and the barometer rose to 26·274, att. therm. 74·5.

Saturday, July 15.—The khodja or schoolmaster of the village, a kind of inferior priest, mentioned some ruins called Utch Ayak (Three Prongs), between Kir Sheher and Nemb Sheher, on a mountain called Boz Dagh, with a kiosk and numerous pillars, but they were too far off for me to visit. We started soon after six, and, after crossing a deep ravine, descended the hills to the east, on which granite rocks abounded both as boulders and *en masse*. On our left was the extensive plain of Ak Bounar Ova, which we reached at eight. It extends from S.E. to N.W., and is bounded on the N.E. by another range of hills called Bezirgan, beyond which is the Halys. We passed many flocks of sheep and goats, and large herds of cattle grazing on it, belonging to the Turcoman village of Ak Bounar (White Spring). On reaching the centre of the plain we found a large and well-paved road running from W.N.W. to E.S.E., along which we continued to the E.S.E. for some way. It was a causeway formed of small stones

partly covered over, and probably marked the line of one of the ancient roads; perhaps that from Ancyra to Archelais and Tyana. Suleiman Agha, my Kodj Hissar guide, whom I found extremely intelligent, said that the plain extended without any intervening hills to the salt lake, and that the road led from Bash Khan and Pacha Dagh to the N.W., to Nemb Sheher and Ak Serai to the S.E. Bash Khan, we have already seen, is at the northern extremity of the lake, and Pacha Dagh may perhaps represent the Parnassus of the Jerusalem itinerary.

At half-past nine, near the middle of the plain, we reached a spring of muddy water called Ak Bounar. Here our course changed to S.E. for several miles, and we passed through a large burial-ground near the spring, in which were many columns, blocks of marble, and cornices. Four miles and a half further we had a small village on the right, near which the ground was well cultivated and irrigated; and at half-past eleven we reached a remarkable table-land extending across the plain. The upper beds of this hill consisted of volcanic sand or peperite, like that near Ak Serai, the upper portion being hard and compact, while that below was extremely soft. Many large caves have been excavated along the sides of this hill in the friable stone, while the hard bed above is admirably calculated to form the roofing. Some of them are very extensive and intricate, with long galleries leading from one to the other, and containing niches in the sides, which appeared to have been burying-places, and may have been afterwards used as habitations in the time of Christian persecutions. They now serve as winter dwellings for Kurds and other wandering tribes, who often find refuge in them from the pursuit of the Turks. After crossing the table-land we saw more caves as we descended into the valley on the other side. Suleiman said that they extended all through the hill nearly a mile across.

At half-past twelve we crossed a small stream flowing north, down a narrow plain on the left; it escapes behind

the table-land from which we had just descended, and then falls into the Kizil Irmak. Soon after this we began ascending the hills on our left, and at one P.M. reached Sari Karaman, consisting only of a few cottages besides the Waiwoda's konak. Here I found two chieftains, the one a Turcoman Bey, the head of his tribe, a tall and handsome man, like most of his people, and like them also fond of a gay and gaudy dress, in which red was the predominant colour: the other was the Agha appointed by the Pacha of Koniyeh; he received me in his konak, and installed me in a comfortable room. About three P.M. another violent tornado came on which filled every place with dust and dirt; after which I had to endure the tedious formalities of a visit from my two hosts, and a train of inquisitive followers. One of them, however, mentioned the existence of very extensive ruins at a place called Sonarik, six hours north of Koniyeh, with many inscriptions and sarcophagi. Amongst other curiosities in the neighbourhood, I was told that at Tatlar, my next halting-place, a remarkable book full of writing was kept in a great cave near the village, and could not be carried away. Tradition recorded that dreadful misfortunes had befallen, and would befall, whoever should attempt to remove it, and that the book would invariably find its way back again the next day.

The nearest point of the Kizil Irmak was said to be two hours and a half (or between seven and eight miles) distant from hence, Ak Serai eight hours, Nemb Sheher nine, and Kir Sheher five.

Sunday, July 16.—Again the horses came without pack-saddles, and I was kept waiting several hours while camels were sent for. The Turcomans of this district, like their Cappadocian predecessors of old, are great breeders of horses, which, of course, they sell as soon as possible to other parts of the country, keeping the mares only at home; these they ride, but never use as beasts of burthen; when, therefore, the neighbouring villagers were ordered to procure me the means of going away, they sent nothing but

mares, and these without pack-saddles, so that they were perfectly useless. Those I saw were neat, though small, and generally active, and were followed by their young foals.

We got off about noon, with most unusual weather: a hot and oppressive simoom from the south raised thick clouds of dust, and there was thunder on the hills, but only a few drops of rain fell, and it cleared up before evening. As we descended into the valley the ground was covered with boulders and angular fragments of granite, trap, greenstone, and red jasper. Our road continued for several miles over an undulating country, rising towards a ridge of hills in front, which connected those on the right with the granitic mountains on the left.

Between eight and nine miles from Sari Karaman we reached the head of the valley, and descended into a deep ravine, bounded on each side by steep and rugged syenitic rocks, in the midst of which the small and picturesque village of Tash Devler (Stone Camels) was on our left. Through this ravine flowed a stream to the north, on the east bank of which the rocks assumed a redder hue, and were much larger grained. After ascending the opposite side of the ravine, we entered a bleak undulating country, sloping gently towards the N.E., and at the twelfth mile passed round the foot of an insulated hill, consisting chiefly of granite, which appeared to have risen up through beds of trap and greenstone.

Several caves were pointed out to me in the neighbouring hills; and as we advanced numerous masses and pebbles of black vesicular lava were lying on the surface of the ground, mixed up with other rocks and boulders of igneous origin: I was not prepared to expect here evidences of such recent volcanic action. The angular fragments of basalt increased as we advanced, until, at a quarter before five, we came in sight of the hills on the opposite side of the deep valley of Tatlar, rising in a striking manner to an elevated plateau, capped with a thick bed of basalt; numerous caves and tombs were

excavated in the soft beds beneath, on both sides of the village. The view became still more striking as we descended into the ravine, where the horizontally stratified white beds proved to be volcanic sand, or pumiceous tuff, while the cliffs on the N.E. were capped with basalt, which, in many places, has fallen down in consequence of the degradation of the softer rock. I was much struck with one detached conical hill, standing in advance of the cliff, and in which caves and tombs were cut; while the village itself, further to the right, was picturesquely situated on the face of the rocks, amidst the caves and masses of fallen basalt. The ruins of an old castle, with its mouldering walls and towers, seemed to totter on the cliff above.

Soon after five we crossed the stream, flowing over huge boulders of the basalt, and ascended to the village by a steep road over these chaotic fragments, amongst which the houses are partly built; the rest, being excavated in the rock, are scarcely visible. Altogether the appearance of the place was very extraordinary, and well adapted for the marvellous tales I had heard respecting the mysterious book. The room in which I was lodged was excavated out of the solid rock, with an artificial front built before it. On entering, I heard strange subterranean noises, which, on looking about, and finding a small narrow aperture at the back of the room, opening downwards, I ascertained proceeded from a dark cave below, equally hollowed out of the rock, and used as a stable. My first inquiries were respecting the book, and the cave in which it was said to be kept; I was again assured of its existence, and told that I could see it, but was strongly entreated by Hafiz not to touch it, for he said he was answerable to the Elchi Bey at Constantinople for my safety. He then pretended that he would not let me go until I had given him a regular certificate, to prove, in case of accident, that he had done everything in his power to dissuade me from entering the cave. When I had complied with his request, he left me to my kismet, or fate, with all the indifference possible—the fact being

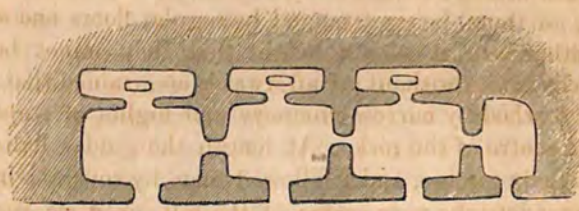
that he was only anxious about himself. He procured two old men to show me the way, and borrowed some large wax torches from the mosque to light us into the recesses of the cavern.

Leaving the village, we proceeded down the ravine along the foot of the cliff, to the end of the table-land, when we ascended the talus to the caves cut in the rocks above, many of them, being arranged in regular floors one above the other, are at such a height that they cannot be approached from without; I afterwards ascertained that they were reached by narrow chimneys and flights of steps cut in the centre of the rock. At length the guides halted to light their torches, and I followed them by several winding passages into the very centre of the hill, until we reached the celebrated cave, consisting of three apartments, and containing several niches and tombs cut in the side walls. The middle apartment was the largest; in the centre of it two small natural altars of rock were left standing, on one of which was lying the book I was in search of. It was a Greek Menologion on parchment, much worn and damaged, and apparently of the twelfth or thirteenth century. On examining the black and smoky walls, I perceived that they had been painted over with figures of saints in old Byzantine style: one figure, in armour, and covered with a coat of mail, was probably intended for St. George of Cappadocia; the walls were also covered with writings in modern Greek, by persons who had lately visited the place, besides a few in Armenian characters. No Greeks reside in Tatlar, but they visit it in great numbers from distant parts.

On quitting the cave I explored some of the other excavations, and, entering the lower ones, was able to ascend to an upper tier by the same kind of chimney which I had seen in the caves near Buldur. The insulated conical hill before mentioned was excavated in the same manner, containing several chambers and apartments one above the other, the largest of which had evidently been a chapel.

Monday, July 17.—This morning I renewed my examination of the caves, with their long passages and chimneys. The accompanying woodcut will give an idea of one of them, which has evidently been a Greek chapel, and perhaps not of very great antiquity.

No. 23.



[*Plan of Cave at Tatlar.*]

Leaving the caves I ascended the hill above the village, from whence I saw other table-lands stretching away to the N.E. and N., presenting everywhere cliffs of peperite capped with basalt, which, in its perpendicular fracture, sometimes showed an approach to columnar structure: streams of lava of a more recent period flowed down the intervening valleys and lower levels, having issued apparently from a rugged mass of conical hills, about three or four miles off E. by S. The castle above the village was a modern construction of the middle ages, with round towers; but the view from it of the numerous caves in the cliff below to the S.E. was very remarkable: in many instances the fronts of the caves have disappeared, the soft rock having been undermined and destroyed by weather, so as to leave the interior fully exposed, showing the columns or pilasters by which they are supported.

A field of black and scoriaceous lava extends from the village several miles to the E. and S.E., in which direction are two conical hills with craters: in front of one of them is said to be a small lake of brackish water, but not producing salt, the only place where that article is procured in this neighbourhood being the mines of

Hadji Bektash, three hours from hence to the north. These mines are said to be situated in the red marl and sandstone formation, and tradition accounts for their origin in the following manner: Hadji Bektash, a starving pilgrim, wanted some salt to eat with his egg, but the people had none to give him; whereupon he stuck his staff into the ground and obtained what he required. The village of Tatlar contains about one hundred and twenty houses, and the gardens in the ravine produce excellent apricots and pears. The poverty of the place is so great that the inhabitants are exempted from lodging troops when marching, but they were hospitable and civil to the stranger.

Having sent on the camels to Nemb Sheher, four hours distant, I started at eleven, and having reached the plateau, I found myself on a field of lava, the upper part very scoriaceous, over which for nearly two miles a rough road has been made with great difficulty, winding round and between the numerous rugged masses which cover the surface. A wilder or more desolate scene cannot well be imagined; it was as bare as the most recent lava *coulée* on Vesuvius. At twelve the country became smoother, the crevices being filled up with sand and ashes near the foci of eruption, which appeared to be two conical hills of scoriæ and ashes, between which the road passed: we descended on the eastern side into a plain of pumiceous tuff, probably of the trachytic age.

Here I caught the first sight of the snowy peak of Mount Argæus, bearing E. by S.; its highest point, however, was lost in the clouds. On reaching the bottom of the pass, I visited a ruined modern castle perched upon an insulated rock of basalt at the troglodytic village of Alajah Sheher, a mile N. of the road. A little corn grew on the sides of this ravine, and I was astonished at the devastation committed by the burrowing animals before described under the name of *rats des steppes*. The mouths of their holes were strewed with ears of corn, from which the grains had been carefully picked. The plan of these ani-

mals seemed to be, to bite off the ear and carry it bodily to the mouth of their burrow, where they could safely remain prepared to retreat, whilst leisurely picking out the grains, which alone they carried into their holes. They looked like careful farmers laying in their store of provisions for the winter.

The pumiceous tuff or peperite, which constitutes the soil of this undulating country as far as Nemb Sheher, consists almost entirely of pink pumice, with a few small fragments of black obsidian; it is extremely light and dry. At two we reached a fountain on the banks of a dry river-bed, flowing from a gorge in the high hills to the right. No less than twenty or thirty stone troughs were here placed in a line, the water flowing continually from one into another. After another mile we descended by steep and well-cultivated hills into a deep ravine which conducted us to the valley of Nemb Sheher, bearing E. by S. In the bottom I unexpectedly met with the underlying formation of red and yellow marls, sand, and gypsum, dipping to the S.E.; and after crossing the bed of the torrent, and two other low ridges and intervening gulleys, all converging towards the north, and capped with basaltic lava, we reached at three the burial ground of Nemb Sheher, below the modern town of that name, built round the N.W. shoulder of the mountain-chain, at the confluence of two large valleys: it is commanded and overlooked by a formidable castle, built on a projecting promontory of basalt, and erected, like the town, about 120 years ago.

I was scarcely established in my konak when the governor sent his Chiaya, a jovial, laughing Turk, to congratulate me on my arrival. He was evidently bitten by the prevailing taste for Frank manners, was constantly talking of everything *à la Franca:* he would hum a tune, and then ask with an air of satisfaction whether I liked music *à la Franca*, after which he concluded his civilities by requesting a bottle of rum. He offered his services as cicerone, and conducted me to the bazaars, mosques, &c.; the former were clean,

cool, and apparently well stocked; the new mosque is a handsome building near the south end of the town, overlooking an extensive and well-watered valley to the east. Nemb Sheher, although new, is evidently a flourishing place; it is estimated to contain 4000 houses, said to be nearly equally divided between Greeks and Turks, with only ten or twelve Armenian families.

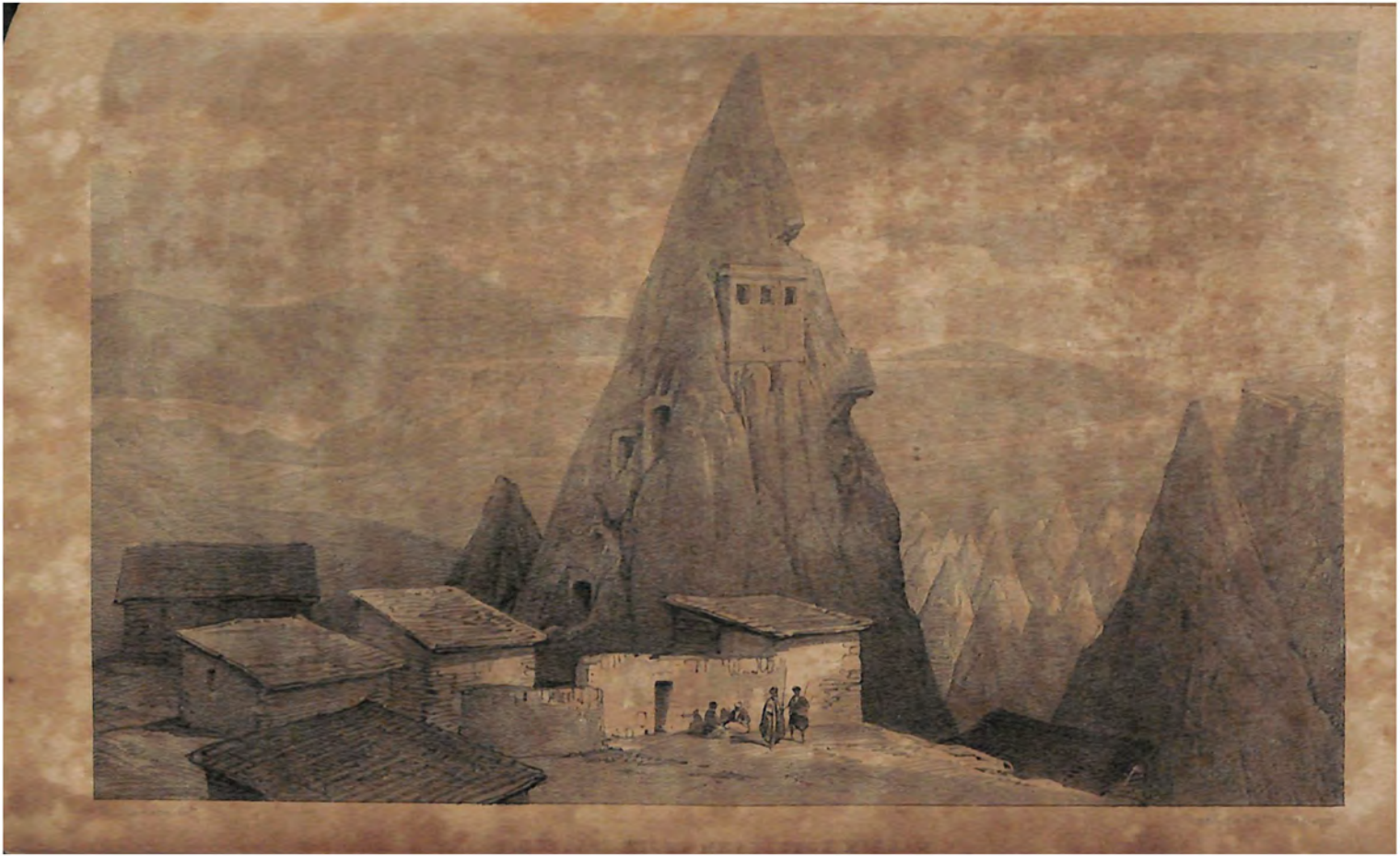
The elevation of this place must be considerable; water boiled at 203°·82 Fahr., and the barometer showed the following height: barom. 25·506, att. therm. 71·5, det. therm. 71°.* Amongst the curiosities in the vicinity I was told of a small village one hour to the N., called Nar, with many caves like those at Tatlar, and whence Nemb Sheher was supplied with fruit and vegetables.

Tuesday, July 18.—We started this morning at half-past seven, eager to see the remarkable valley of Urgub, of which M. Texier has published such an interesting account.† We were, however, told to expect objects still more remarkable at a place called Utch Hissar, half-way to Urgub. Descending to the valley on the E., we crossed the stream by a very primitive bridge, consisting of a few trees laid lengthwise, having the interstices filled up with large rough stones; and then ascended another valley in the same direction, planted with vines and fruit-trees, chiefly apricots. Notwithstanding the porous nature of the tufaceous soil, gourds, French beans, &c., grew well without water. After emerging at the head of the valley, we still ascended over the plain, sloping gently to the west, with the remarkable rock of Utch Hissar in front, honeycombed by the caves cut in its sides, until we reached the burial-ground at its base.

At a quarter after nine we were in the village, situated on the extreme edge of the table-land, with a deep valley beyond. On arriving at this edge I witnessed a most curious

* According to the tables for the equation of the boiling point, 204° Fahr. corresponds with 25·250 inches of the barometer. A mean of the two observations would give an elevation of about 4500 feet.

† See "Journal du Tems," 27 Fev., 1835.



and extraordinary sight: in the several valleys spread out beneath our feet, towards the E. and N.E., many thousand conical hills, or rather pointed pinnacles, varying in height from 50 to 200 feet, rose up in all directions, so closely arranged that their bases touched each other, leaving only a narrow path between them, and presenting a most strange and inexplicable phænomenon. In many places they were so slender and close together, that they resembled a forest of cedars, or lofty fir-trees. As we descended through the village and wound round the base of the lofty rock above mentioned on our left, its sides were literally covered with caves, some of which, from the front wall having fallen away, presented vast apartments supported by columns; on our right was an insulated pinnacle, rising up in the centre of the village, to a height of more than 200 feet, excavated on all sides, and offering many windows and openings even near the very summit, an approach to which appears impossible, except by an internal staircase cut in the rock itself. The accompanying sketch may perhaps give some idea of this combination of extraordinary forms.

Beyond this valley several table-lands of the same rock appeared to the E., N.E., and S.E., being portions of that from which we had just descended, and with which they must have been continuous, before the valleys were hollowed out, and the pumiceous tuff had assumed its present singular state. The peculiar nature of the several beds of which it consists has of course had some influence in modifying their subsequent forms. In the upper portion are several bands of hard stone, which have preserved the horizontality of the table-lands; the middle beds, some of which are slightly tinged with red, are worn by weathering and running streams into these pointed cones, while the lower beds are still softer, and wear away with a more rounded form. As our road led down a narrow ridge from the village and across the valley, I was struck with the fertility of the gardens and orchards on this dry soil. But the apricot was almost the only tree in abundance, producing fruit of an

excellent flavour, and I should think indigenous to the country.

But, much as I had been struck with the appearance of this valley at a distance, I was still more surprised at finding that almost every one of the conical hills was excavated inside; in most cases this had been done in very ancient times. Some, which were most elaborately worked, appeared to be tombs. I entered one, which had an arched or rounded doorway leading into a small vestibule; this communicated with a larger apartment, the floor of which was cut into graves, long since opened. Another was excavated so as to represent the portico of a Doric temple. Crossing the valley, we observed a village called Matyas, built amongst these conical hills, the caves of which served as dwellings; in other places the grottoes are excavated in the steep sides of the cliffs, or extend from the conical hills into the ground beyond; in short, no description can convey a sufficient idea of the variety and novel appearance of this extraordinary tract of country.

The most difficult questions connected with these places are to ascertain the uses for which they were intended, and the people by whom they were made. Some appeared to have been intended for tombs, while others must have been dwelling-places; others, again, from the paintings with which they are adorned, have evidently served as chapels. In the present day many are used as dovecotes, and we saw pigeons flying out of the upper openings, to which there appeared to be no external means of approach; though even these were decorated with red paint, and many Greek letters were inscribed on the outer surface of the rock, round the openings. This singular formation existed not only in the large valley which we crossed, but in all the smaller ones which opened into it. Everywhere countless pinnacles appeared, and man seemed to have been as active in appropriating them, as Nature had been in producing them, wherever a stream of water had formed a ravine or glen. In a smaller valley to the S.E. was one

containing several apartments, the walls of which were covered with fresco paintings of Greek saints, in very old style, but not sufficiently well preserved to indicate their date or subjects.

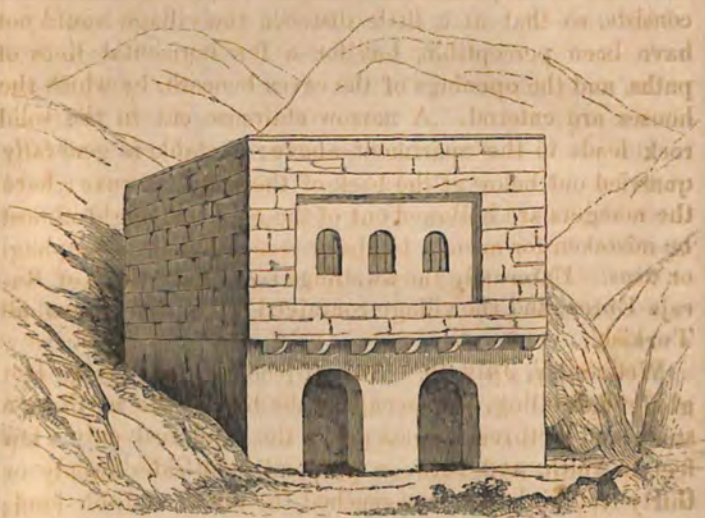
After crossing the intervening table-land, about two miles wide, where we passed several subterranean channels, or aqueducts, excavated far into the hills, and along which flowed a stream of water, we descended into the valley of Urgub, containing almost similar pinnacles, but capped with masses of harder rock, besides numerous caves excavated in the castle hill. On reaching the town, situated in a deep ravine, I was also struck with the peculiar style of building there adopted. The houses are raised upon arches, under which are entrances to caves; they are built of the same soft tuff, and finished with a remarkable degree of care and neatness. A singular appearance is caused by the practice of painting great patches of red and blue over the doorways and windows. The town contains about three thousand houses, of which four or five hundred are Greek.

We left Urgub at a quarter before one; the heat, increased by the reflection of the sun's rays amidst these white rocks, was most oppressive, particularly in the narrow valleys, and not a cloud was visible, except on the summit of the peak of Argæus. After crossing a narrow plain we again ascended a valley to the E., winding between beautiful gardens, vineyards, and orchards, in which the apricot was still the most frequent tree. Here basaltic rocks cropped out in the bed of the torrent, and large blocks of red jasper were abundantly spread over the hill-side on our left. The tufaceous peperite still occurred in many parts of the valley, and I think that the quartz resinite, and jaspidified beds are connected with it, rather than with the limestone, as I have supposed in the memoir before alluded to*. Soon after two we reached the large village of Karajah Euren, built in the style peculiar to this part of

* Trans. of the Geol. Soc., second series, vol. v., p. 594.

the country, and which, for the Turks, is quite classical and handsome. The front of almost all the houses is made of well-cut stone, with three windows barred and grated, but without glass, a rare commodity in this part of Asia Minor. Even in the better houses there is no other mode of excluding the air, but by shutting out the light also by means of wooden shutters. The back and lower parts of the houses are cut out of the solid rock against which they are built. The following woodcut will give an idea of these buildings.

No. 21.



*[Turkish house near Karajah Euren.]*

We passed more conical hills and caves as we ascended the valley, which gradually widened until we reached the village of Kara Hinn (Black Cave). The caves cut in the conical hills are generally more ancient than those in the solid rock; many of the latter are made by the modern Greek stone-masons, who work them for building-stone: they sometimes find bones in the older caves, but never

ornaments or coins. The valley again contracted, and, having passed the village of Boyali, our road led through shady gardens to a narrow pass, where the peasants were gathering yellow berries, to be sent to Smyrna. About a mile further the valley branched into two, near the village of Bak Tash, built on the steep hills to the north of the most northern branch, and towards which we directed our steps.

The appearance of this village was remarkably striking, hanging as it were to the steep side of the rocky hill, with the houses extending underground, and the façades built of the same white pumiceous stone, of which the barren hill consists, so that at a little distance the village would not have been perceptible, but for a few horizontal lines of paths, and the openings of the caves beneath, by which the houses are entered. A narrow staircase cut in the solid rock leads to the apartment above; a stable is generally quarried out below at the back of the entrance cave; here the mangers are hollowed out of the rock, and might almost be mistaken for ancient tombs or receptacles for sarcophagi or urns. Externally the dwellings resembled those of Karaja Euren, and the village contained 150 or 200 houses, all Turkish.

Wednesday, July 19.—At half-past five we left our troglodytic dwelling, and ascending the hills to the north by a steep and picturesque pass cut in the solid rock only a few feet in width, and between perpendicular sides twenty or thirty feet high, we soon reached the elevated table-land; this was covered with boulders of basalt, or lava, derived from the degradation of a basaltic plateau, with which a portion of the table-land is capped. The view of Mount Argæus was very fine, towering far above every other hill, and perfectly clear: but there was less snow on the summit than I had expected to see. Whilst crossing this high stony region, a peasant we fell in with nearly terrified Hafiz Agha to death with long stories about the Kurds from Syria, Ibrahim Pacha's Kurds as he called them, who

had been driven across the frontier, and now infested the flanks of the mountain before us.

As we descended gradually over this stony country towards Injesu, the peperite appeared to break easily into flags of considerable size; the road was marked by deep and parallel ruts or grooves worn into the soft rock by the constant passage of animals along the same line for many years; when these are no longer safe, fresh tracks are made at a short distance on one side or the other. Near the town of Injesu a few gardens and vineyards have been planted on the bare rock, the vines or fruit-trees being inserted in crevices or natural fissures, or in patches of artificial soil heaped round the roots, when the fissures gradually increase, and a light soil is formed upon the surface. A steep and winding descent brought us soon after eight to the town, built in the bottom and on the sides of a small valley, separated by a low ridge of hills from the plain which skirts the base of Mount Argæus. In these hill-sides are many caves and tombs, and the place had a strange appearance, filled as it was with tall poplar-trees, inhabited by storks, which have destroyed the upper branches of most of the trees. The town contains a handsome mosque and some capacious khans; the governor's konak is a fine building, situated near the lower end of the town, where a substantial wall, extending from N.W. to S.E., closes in the valley.

After passing through a gateway in the wall we continued N.E., crossing the valley obliquely from left to right, towards the N.W. point of Mount Argæus. This intervening valley, or rather plain, for the low ridge of hills above mentioned had now ceased, was well cultivated. The rugged roots of Mount Argæus bound its eastern side; they consist of streams of lava, trachyte, and basalt, and have flowed down from some of the numerous cones which cover this side of the hill, where there is now not a trace of wood.

At half-past nine we passed round the N.W. point of the

mountain, and entered an extensive plain stretching far to the N.E.; in the centre of it is a marshy lake or Sas, full of reeds and rushes, and much frequented at all seasons of the year by wild fowl of every kind. This, I may mention, *en passant*, must have been, from what I subsequently saw, the plain which King Ariarathes converted into a lake by means of an artificial dam. Eight or ten years ago it was much infested by robbers, both Kurds and Turks. In some places it was covered with a thin saline incrustation, but whether nitrate or muriate of soda I did not ascertain. Our road led over several ridges of trachyte and basalt, extending from the mountain into the plain, and round the foot of others, where copious and sparkling springs gushed up from under the rocks, to form pellucid streams which flow into the lake. These springs, caused by the melting of the snow on the summit of Mount Argæus, are the principal sources of the Kara Sú, the Melas of antiquity, which, according to Strabo, flowed into the Euphrates. After crossing these ridges, we descended to a small Café close to the water's edge, from whence we continued, between the lake on our left and the roots of Argæus on our right, until we entered a narrow plain which separates the lofty ridge of Yelanli Dagh from the mountain, and down which a considerable torrent flows in wet weather from the east.

I here ascertained that the Kara Sú, or Melas, did not flow between Cæsarea and Argæus into the Euphrates, nor could it flow to the south of Mount Argæus, or I must have already crossed it. I was now told that it flowed to the N.W., through a gorge in the hills, into the Kizil Irmak. After obliquely crossing this plain, a steep ascent soon brought us to the summit of Yelanli Dagh, where we passed a deep crater-like depression on the summit of the ridge, but without any appearance of lava having issued from it. From thence a winding road brought us into the plain of Cæsarea, rich in corn-fields, and bounded to the east by low hills, partly covered with gardens and vine-

yards; over these was visible to the E. by S. a remarkable rounded hill called Ali Dagh, with three mammellated tops, on each of which was another small protuberance: the remains of a ruined church are said to exist near the summit; the base is skirted with villages and gardens.

After crossing the hot sandy plain, and passing close under some low hills on the right, we reached the burial-grounds of Cæsarea at three, and presently entered its narrow and dirty streets, where the cracked and dilapidated appearance of many of the houses bore witness to the effects of the earthquake of the preceding year. The population seemed squalid and miserable, and rather belied the vaunted commercial importance of the capital of Cappadocia. I was not sorry to find a large and comfortable room prepared for me in a house belonging to the Armenian church; though large, well-lighted rooms are not so cool as the dark rooms of the villages. I regretted too being lodged with Armenians instead of Greeks; the latter are far better informed respecting antiquities and natural curiosities than the smooth-tongued Armenians; but Hafiz always tried to get my lodgings with the latter, whose mild and pliant manners are more agreeable to the tyrannical Turk than the fiery impatience and blustering of the cowardly Greek.

## CHAPTER XLV.

Cæsarea—Kara Sú, anc. Melas—King Ariarathes—Eski Sheher—Greek Convent—Ali Dagh—Yanar Tash—Empress Helena—Nyssa—S. Gregorio—Fountain—Death of an American Traveller—Coins—Population of Cæsarea—Trade.

I REMAINED a week at Cæsarea, during which time I made several excursions in the neighbourhood, collected some good coins and cameos from the Greeks and Armenians in the town, and made inquiries respecting the best mode of reaching the summit of Mount Argæus, which I at length learnt could only be attempted, with any chance of success, from a village called Everek Kieui, on the southern flank, where I should find Armenian guides well acquainted with the mountain.

One day I visited the Boghaz, or defile through which the Kara Sú flows out of the lake into the Kizil Irmak or Halys, by which means I satisfactorily ascertained the impossibility of any stream or river flowing from the neighbourhood of Cæsarea into the Euphrates. Leaving the town by the western gate, and passing the ruined walls and moat, we came upon some extensive saltpetre works outside the town; this is obtained in large quantities from the soil itself. After a ride of six or seven miles nearly due west, partly over an undulating sandy country, and partly over a marsh, now covered with melon-gardens, we reached the banks of a considerable river, called the Sarmasakli Sú, which flows along a broad valley from the E.N.E. or N.E., and here empties itself into the lake, very near the outlet of the Kara Sú. In fact during the summer season it can hardly be said to enter the lake, but flows along a narrow channel between it and the hills, falling into the Kara Sú at the point where the latter river issues

from the marshes. After crossing the Sarmasakli Sú, and riding about a mile along its right bank, we reached a bridge thrown over the Kara Sú at the upper end of the defile, down which the united streams flow in a N.W. direction towards the Halys. The hills on either side are not high, and the valley is about two or three hundred yards across. The river appeared deep, but not rapid, and has probably derived its name from the dark, inky colour of its water. From the appearances on the bridge, a portion of which is evidently of great antiquity, the water rises two feet in wet seasons.

I rode some distance down the valley, but found that it soon widened very considerably, and that the fall of the water increased. I was satisfied that the only place where the valley could have been dammed up to stop the river must have been at its very commencement, where there are remains of banks or ridges of rough stones or boulders, about twenty or thirty feet above the level of the river, extending in an irregular line across the valley, particularly on the north side of the river. If, then, King Ariarathes did ever really dam up the course of a river to form a lake near Cæsarea (and from the circumstantial fact, related by Strabo, of his having had to pay three hundred talents to those who had suffered by the inundation caused by the bursting of the dam, there can scarcely be any doubt of the fact), it is, I think, certain that the Kara Sú must have been the river so dammed up, and that it could only have been done at the head of the pass or valley: for, in the first place, there is no other river flowing out of a lake and through a narrow valley near Cæsarea; and, secondly, the fall of the ground in the ravine is so rapid that, had he attempted it anywhere lower down, he never could have constructed a dam sufficiently high to keep back the waters of the lake.

Two objections may perhaps be brought against this opinion. In the first place, a geologist may, on future examination, ascertain that the bank or ridge which I have described as extending partly across the valley is of na-

tural, and not of artificial origin, and could not therefore have been made by King Ariarathes: but could he not have availed himself of a pre-existing embankment? Is it not indeed most probable that he would do so, if such a bank existed? And may we not easily suppose, according to Professor Agassiz' theory, that the glaciers on Mount Argæus formerly descended lower than at present, and, having extended across the plain, deposited a *moraine* at the head of the valley, thereby forming a natural embankment, which the king found ready to his hand? The other objection is perhaps more important; but I have already answered it, I trust satisfactorily, in the Journal of the Geographical Society,* viz. that, according to Strabo, the Melas, which flowed out of the lake dammed up by King Ariarathes, *ran into the Euphrates*, notwithstanding which the country of the Galatians towards Phrygia was inundated by the bursting of the dam. With this single exception, the description given by Strabo† agrees in every particular with the actual position and character of the Kara Sú, as well as of the lake out of which it flows. It rises at a lower level than the town itself, from which it is distant rather more than forty stadia, and flows into a lake and marshes, εἰς ἕλη καὶ λίμνας διαχεόμενος. There can therefore be no doubt that Strabo, or one of his copyists, wrote the word Euphrates instead of Halys confounding this Melas with another which falls into the Euphrates near Malatia; for it is impossible that the rising of the Euphrates could have flooded the lands of the Galatians, whereas the Halys flows through a great part of Galatia. There is only one doubt on this subject which occurs to my mind on reperusing the text of Strabo: he says that the Melas is a river ἐν τῷ πεδίῳ τῷ πρὸ τῆς πόλεως, which may signify the river now called the Sarmasakli Sú, which falls into the marshes previously to entering the ravine. I regret that I did not trace its course higher up the valley to the N.E., where the quarries described by Strabo might have been

* Vol. viii. p. 149. † Strabo, lib. xii. c. 2.

found. This, however, has nothing to do with the question of the dyke of King Ariarathes.

I had brought with me from Smyrna a letter of introduction to an Armenian merchant, Taktaraboun Oglu: in company with him I made an excursion to visit the ruins of the old city called Eski Sheher, at the foot of the hills to the south of the town. Here I found a small plain called Batal Ghazéh, and the remains of a substantial building of rude construction, apparently Roman, with an arched entrance through one of the end walls. In the hills above were traces of a few ordinary ruins and vaulted substructions, probably tombs; and in a hollow between two steep acclivities the site of a stadium was still visible, extending from S.S.W. to N.N.E.: the line of the Metæ, in the centre, is very well defined, but scarcely a vestige of building remains on the rough sloping sides; it is called by the Turks and Armenians Deniz Koulak (ear of the sea). In an Armenian garden near the summit of the hill a few marble fragments had been lately found. These hills were mere barren rocks only twenty-five years ago; they are now covered with plantations of yellow berry, a profitable article of trade at Cæsarea. Proceeding a few miles to the east along the foot of the hills, we visited the garden-house of the Hodja Bashi, or chief magistrate of the Armenians, situated amidst delightful groves and orchards, at the foot of Argæus.

Hence, having been hospitably entertained, we started for the Greek convent, on the eastern shoulder of the mountain, about five miles further. After crossing the dry bed of the Delhi Sú, a considerable torrent in spring, caused by the melting snows of Argæus, we rounded the southern base of Ali Dagh on our left, passing several villages on our right, half buried in the woods which skirt the base of the mountain. On reaching the convent we were told that the Bishop was at Yanar Tash, but the monks received us hospitably, and gave me some information respecting the ascent, which they said could only be

effected from Everek Kieui. They also described some curious and interesting ruins, three days' journey off, at a place called by the Turks Afshar, and by the Greeks Anabarza; on further inquiry, however, they proved to be ten days' journey distant. They are probably the remains of Anazarba. The country is difficult and dangerous to travel through, the inhabitants being all robbers, who are called by the Turks Aufshari, and by the Greeks Isavri. This latter name is remarkable, and it occurred to me that they might be descendants of Isaurians, driven from their former habitations, and settled in these distant mountains. The monks also spoke of considerable ruins at a place called Euren Sheher, three days' journey E.N.E. from Cæsarea, and, ten hours further, they described two lofty rocks, forty or fifty feet high, and covered with Greek inscriptions.

On our return from the monastery to Cæsarea we passed to the north of Ali Dagh, apparently a volcanic outburst, consisting of loose scoriaceous matter overlaid in places by basalt. To the right was the large village of Thalass, consisting chiefly of caves, in and near a narrow gorge of volcanic tuff, and partly built on the edge of the table-land. The foot of Ali Dagh, and the plain between it and Thalass, are covered with luxuriant woods of fruit-trees, and gardens green with walnut and apricot trees, while the steeper sides of the mountain presented young plantations of yellow berry, all proofs of industry and increasing consumption; for this latter plant, which grows wild in many parts of Asia Minor, is cultivated round Cæsarea wherever the ground is available. After it is collected by the peasants it is bought up by the Armenian merchants for about six or eight piastres the oke, and sent to Smyrna, where, when there is a demand for it in the European market, it fetches two or three times that price. This year, however, the Armenians complained of great losses, not being able to sell their produce in consequence of the failure of some large houses in England.

Another day I made an excursion to the monastery of Yanar Tash, about eleven or twelve miles E.N.E. from Cæsarea, over a bleak, rocky, and partly undulating country. On some low heights, about a mile and a half N.E. from the town, I observed several remains of Turkish or Saracenic buildings which, with the ruined edifices within the walls, prove that for some time after the decline of Byzantine or Roman rule, Cæsarea must have been a much more important place than it is now. Two or three miles further we came upon hills of volcanic tuff, which form the S.E. boundary of the valley of the Sarmasakli Sú, and presently descended to a large village, called Ghirmi, built on the steep sides of a ravine in the same formation, perforated by numerous caves, and surrounded by gardens. Some of the houses, built of stone, were large and respectable; the streets were generally paved, so that it hardly resembled a Turkish village; indeed, a considerable portion of the inhabitants were Greeks.

Seven miles from Cæsarea we passed near the village of Beli Yaséh on our right, which had been nearly destroyed by an earthquake two years before, in consequence of a large portion of the cliff of the table-land falling on the houses; these were still open and in ruins, the beams and rafters exposed, and huge masses of rock lying about amidst them. Twenty-one persons lost their lives on this occasion; but I did not learn that any similar accidents had happened at the same time in other places.

One of the principal features along the road were the pigeon-houses built on the hill-sides in the ravines near the villages, not excavated in the rocks, as at Urgub, but high, square buildings, with a sloping roof. At half-past eleven we passed an Armenian convent, near a large village called Erkene; then changing our direction from N.E. to S.E. we soon gained the summit of the table-land, and, after another mile, reached the Greek convent and village of Yanar Tash (Fire-stone), as it is generally called, although the Greeks call it Taxiarchi. The monastery

and new church are its principal features. The latter is a large and well-built edifice, but be-daubed with many staring red and blue figures of saints painted on the white-washed walls. It stands on the site of a smaller church, said to have been built by Sta. Helena, the mother of Constantine, and takes its name of Yanar Tash from a semi-transparent yellow stone, placed high up in one of the oriel windows, apparently a piece of lapis specularis. The monks said that, when Sta. Helena passed through this country on her way to Syria from Constantinople, the archangel appeared to her in a dream, and directed her to build a church in his honour, where she should first find a remarkable stone, and that this mass of lapis specularis being found here decided the position of the edifice.

After passing some time with the hospitable priests, I walked half a mile up the valley to another village, called Nirse, or Nyssa, to see a *wonderful* fountain, where we found some Armenian ecclesiastics enjoying the shade of the plane-trees, and throwing paras into the water for the boys to dive after. An abundant stream of water rises in a large stone basin, flowing from a spring in the rock underneath the church, and which always stands at the same height, both in summer and in winter.

We first visited the church, or rather chapel hewn out of the rock, and dedicated to St. Gregorio, whose tomb it contains. The Armenians said that he was the brother of St. Basil, and born in this village; they describe him as the Armenian Gregory, and not the native of Nazianzus. Behind the chapel we descended by a dark and narrow passage cut in the rock, each of us carrying a wax taper, to the marvellous spring in which St. Gregory was baptized. Here I found a pool of very cold water at the end of the sloping gallery, but without any current either in or out. It cannot therefore be the source which supplies the spring outside, although it probably has some connexion with it; for, from the direction in which we descended, we could not be very far from it. As the water in the outer

basin constantly overflows, both in summer and in winter, it always stands at the same level, and consequently any pool in the cavern communicating with it would equally do so, however much or little water might be taken from it or from the fountain.

These Armenians talked of considerable ruins and tombs at a place called Tonosa, six or eight hours off, towards the E. or E.N.E., but I heard nothing sufficiently definite to send me in search of them, and I was anxious to make the ascent of Mount Argæus. For this purpose the governor of Cæsarea gave me letters to his subordinates, and assisted me as far as lay in his power, although the Armenians begged him to refuse permission, in consequence of the fate of an American gentleman who had attempted it two years before, and, either from his own imprudence or the carelessness of his guides, met with an accident which terminated fatally.

I never could ascertain satisfactorily the real truth of this story. Almost every one I asked had some new version of it; but the following, which I heard from a priest in the convent at the foot of the mountain, the brother of the dragoman who accompanied him, is, I think, on the best authority. The unfortunate traveller ascended the mountain from Hassarjik, on the north side, not intending or expecting to reach the top; but on reaching the snow, which appeared hard and easy of ascent, he determined, notwithstanding the advice of his guide, who refused to accompany him any further, to make the attempt alone. After a time, finding it impossible to get on, he sat down, in an almost exhausted state, and rolled to the bottom, where he lay for half an hour, wet and shivering in the snow. On recovering a little, he drank some cold water, rode home four hours in a heavy rain, and ate a great quantity of fruit. It was during the month of October, and he caught the fever of the season, but still intended to attempt the ascent again from the other side when he should recover. However, he got worse, and expired in a fortnight. One

account says he died in six days, another in two; while some assert that his death was occasioned by the wounds he received in his fall.

During my stay at Cæsarea I procured many coins of that city as well as of various towns of Cilicia and the neighbourhood, as Mopsus, Tyana, Anazarba, Tarsus, Alexandria, Augusta, Samosata, Antioch of Syria, Epiphania, Nicopolis, Comana Pontica, Gaziura, and Flaviopolis, besides others from more distant parts of the country, amongst which was a beautiful and rare tetradrachm of Lebedus. I also purchased some pretty intaglios, one with the type of Mount Argæus, resembling that remarkable representation of a tricuspid mountain which occurs on the imperial coins of Cæsarea; I also obtained a small marble statue of Æsculapius, which, with its head lying beside it, had been dug up in a garden near the town.

Cæsarea is estimated to contain 10,000 houses, but I did not hear how they were distributed between Turks, Greeks, and Armenians. Mr. Brant gives 8000 houses — 5000 Turkish, 2500 Armenian, and 500 Greek; whereas Macdonald Kinneir gives only 25,000 inhabitants, or 5000 or 6000 houses. The bazaars are extensive, and seemed well supplied, but I inquired in vain for tobacco or a steel ring. The principal Armenian merchants exhibit their goods in a large place called the Vizir Khan; these are chiefly quincaillerie, snuff-boxes, glass beads, shells from the Red Sea in strings for ornamenting pack-saddles, &c., scissors, paper, cards, and very bad Russian or German padlocks: most of these things are of German manufacture, and come from Trieste. Of native produce the chief articles are yellow berries and gall-nuts, which are sent to Smyrna; also tragacanth, madder, and a blue dye made from the lees of wine. The small Sultana raisins also grow here and at Karaman in great abundance.

I found myself under the necessity of making use of my letter of credit addressed to the Armenian merchant Taktaravoun Oglu, who at first made many difficulties about

advancing money, stating that trade was bad, and there was great uncertainty in making remittances; that he did not want to send money to Smyrna, but rather to receive money from thence, and he hinted at requiring very high interest for lending it. However, when I said I must have the money, and that if he could not lend it me I should procure some from the governor, he agreed to let me have it before evening, giving him a bill on Smyrna at two months' date, and paying him six per cent. for it.* The climate of Cæsarea appeared healthy and agreeable during my stay; the heat was certainly great, though not oppressive, the thermometer in my room at noon only varying from 80° to 82° Fahr.; the markets were well supplied at moderate prices; fruit and ice were abundant; and after a week's stay I started for Everek Kieui, from whence I proposed ascending Mount Argæus.

* The usual rate of interest at Smyrna varies from 14 to 20 per cent.

## CHAPTER XLVI.

Leave Cæsarea—Rediff—Greek Monastery—Road over Argæus—Everek Kieui—Develi—Ascent of Mount Argæus—Volcanic Rocks—Glaciers—Ruins of Geraméh—Plain of Kara Hissar—Reach Kara Hissar.

THURSDAY, July 27.—After much delay on the part of the Menzilji and a party of Armenians, with whom Dimitri had had some money transactions, it was past nine before we could start. While waiting I was surrounded by a motley group of ragged Armenian boys, who wished to dispose of some worthless Byzantine coins. My intention was to go, in the first instance, to the Greek convent, pass the night there, and after getting what information I could from the Bishop, who had been described to me as a clever and agreeable person, to proceed the next day to Everek Kieui.

As soon as we were out of the town we got into conversation with a Yeuzbashi of the Rediff of Cæsarea, raised and organised by the present Mutzellim: the corps consists of 3000 men, and is divided into four battalions, each of which does duty for three months. Their pay is no more than twenty-five piastres, or five shillings a month for the privates; twenty-seven piastres a month for the corporal, or On-bashi (head of ten); sixty or seventy piastres, twelve or fourteen shillings, for the Yeuzbashi or captain (head of a hundred); and three or four hundred for the Bimbashi, or colonel, equal to three or four pounds per month. A mile beyond the city wall I observed a mass of basalt in the plain, quite detached from the hills, and which I had not remarked when last on this portion of the road. The bed of the Delhi Sú, which we crossed three miles from the town, was perfectly dry: it extends to the N.W., spreading

out considerably, so that the water loses itself for the most part in the plain before it finds its way into the Sarmasakli Sú.

We reached the monastery after passing to the north of Ali Dagh in rather less than three hours, the assumed distance being four. I was hospitably received by the Bishop or Despotes, whom I found sitting in a handsome alcove open to the north, in which his bed was placed, with a large pool or tank of water in front of him. He requested me to dine with him; and I was surprised to see the European luxuries of chairs and tables, which I had so long lost sight of, that the unusual attitude was almost irksome. Like all Greeks who have any pretension to information, the Bishop, who lived in considerable state, was fond of talking politics, and asked an endless string of questions respecting the statistics and political views of the different European nations, and the state of their relations with the Porte. But I failed in obtaining any correct notions from him respecting the date and object of the numerous troglodytic habitations to which I have already alluded; he had never even heard of the mysterious book at Tatlar or its cavern.

Friday, July 28.—This morning I started at seven for Everek Kieui, said to be six hours distant. Our road led over the eastern shoulders and ridges of Mount Argæus, which connect it with the high range of mountains to the east, a district considered unsafe on account of the predatory inroads of the Kurds, and Aufshars. Hafiz Agha insisted, rather against my will, on the Bishop giving me a guard of five mounted men. Our direction was nearly south for several miles, ascending immediately from the village, by a narrow ridge sloping rapidly to a ravine on either side, and along which a stream of water is carried underground from a distant spring for the supply of the monastery. The appearance of the country gradually became more wild, the hills consisted entirely of trachytic rocks, and the surface was covered to a great extent with

boulders of the same formation. At half-past eight we had attained a considerable height, and were looking down upon the summit of Ali Dagh; the wind from Mount Argæus was cold and raw. At nine we crossed a low ridge, having on our left another range of hills forming a kind of circular crater round the mountain at a considerable distance, and in a quarter of an hour reached the summit of a still higher range, consisting of vesicular basalt, boulders of which were overlying a yellow felspathic rock.

The elevation here was very considerable, the barometer having fallen to 22·046 inches, att. therm. 69°, detached therm. 66°; the rocky summit of Mount Argæus bore W. 12° S. by compass, and the form of a crater was now very conspicuous; but the N.E. side, from which a stream of lava appears to have flowed to the north, had broken away; the N.W. side of the crater appeared the highest, and most steep and rugged, and I feared the summit might prove inaccessible, though I was convinced that nothing could prevent my reaching the lip of the crater by ascending the sloping talus. The greater portion of snow appeared to lie in the crater itself, the form of which was not visible from the bottom.

From hence we descended to a grassy plain, watered by a small stream derived from the springs on either side, and flowing towards the north, between Argæus and the range of encircling mountains. In this plain were a few tents belonging to the yailas of Everek Kieui and Develi. We soon began descending a rugged ravine, with lofty hills rising abruptly on either side, and on the right extending apparently without a break at an angle of 24° to the summit of Argæus, which now appeared as a vast crater of elevation, surrounded, in part at least, by another, not rising to so great a height, but covered externally with a bed of basaltic rocks. But this outer crater, if really to be so considered, has been broken through by torrents and glaciers in so many places, as to have acquired the appearance of a concentric line of detached hills.

After a long descent we reached the undulating plain which extends to Everek; having crossed a small stream flowing S.E., the only instance of water running in that direction; and from the configuration of the surrounding country there can be no doubt that it falls into the stream we crossed before entering Everek Kieui. As we approached the village, we saw a great extent of gardens and orchards stretching down from the town to the marshy plain S.W. Basaltic rocks appeared above the surface in several places, particularly in the bed of the river, as it flows through the village, where the lava was highly scoriaceous and vesicular; to the S.E. rose another mass of hills, near the summit of which was the Turkish village of Develi, the residence of the Agha. We entered Everek soon after two, and went on to Develi, to be in more immediate communication with the governor, whose assistance might be necessary in making arrangements for ascending the mountain. We accordingly passed through the town, along the narrow and crowded passages of the bazaar, stared at by the inhabitants, who had never seen a European before, whilst I in my turn was admiring the dress and appearance of the people. The women seldom covered their faces, except the old and ugly; the young were particularly handsome. The men, too, were a remarkably fine race, well made, and showily dressed in coloured robes of striped silk: they were all armed, and wore enormous turbans: they had also a wilder and more independent manner than their western brethren, partaking somewhat of Arab blood, and the haughty bearing of the neighbouring Kurds.

Leaving Everek Kieui, where the Armenians and other christians reside, and which in fact consists of three contiguous villages, viz., Everek, Agiostan (a corruption probably for Agios Kostantin), and Fenisse, containing altogether 1050 houses, we ascended the hill to the S.E. by a steep road, partly amongst gardens near the bottom, and in half an hour reached the Agha's konak in Develi. He is dependent on the Mutzellim of Nigdéh, in the sanjiac

of Koniyeh, and nothing could exceed his attentions: he paid me a visit soon after my arrival, and having learnt what my object was, sent for an Armenian who was reported to have reached the summit. In the mean time two others arrived, who stated that they also had been there, and I ultimately engaged them all at one hundred piastres each: besides these, the governor appointed a guard of five chavasses to accompany me to the spot where we were to pass the first night, and to take charge of the horses; for it is impossible to reach the summit in one day, the only time when it is safe to ascend the upper part being early in the morning, before the sun's rays have thawed the superficial snow.

I was told by the governor and others that the country to the S.E. was full of castles, caves, and ruins, one of which, on a high pointed rock, three hours off, at a village called Yeuksus, was very remarkable; but even the governor admitted that that part of the country was dangerous, on account of the Aufschars, who had done much mischief within the last two or three years, having been driven across the borders by Ibrahim Pacha, whose frontier was said to be only three hours distant. With respect to the ruins to the east, of which I had heard such contradictory accounts at Cæsarea, I now learned that the Sarmanti Sú was about nine hours off, due east. If, as it is said, it falls into the sea near Adana, without joining the Gihoun, it must be the upper branch of the Sihoun or Sarus. I was positively assured that there was no river rising to the east, within any moderate distance, which falls into the Euphrates. There cannot therefore be a doubt that, in the passage of Strabo which says that the Melas rising near Cæsarea falls into the Euphrates, we should read Halys instead of Euphrates.* Develi is said to contain 550 Turkish houses. The barometer stood at 24.472 inch.; attached therm. 73°, detached 74°.

* Strabo, lib. xii. p. 539.

Saturday, July 29.—Every thing being ready for our visit to the mountain by half-past nine, we proceeded to Everek Kieui, where the Armenians were to join us. One of the guards whom the Agha sent with me was called Kara Oglan Abram Agha: he was a perfect model of the peculiar characteristics of the people in this neighbourhood, being tall and well made, with a countenance marking great intelligence, and a complexion of the darkest mahogany; his beard was strong and lustrous, and as black as ebony; his features regular and expressive, his nose slightly aquiline, and his eyes very dark and piercing. Dressed in the gay and picturesque costume of the country, he wore a long cloak or gown of rich silk embroidered and worked, with pieces of various colours let in, and forming a handsome ornament on the back.

Leaving Everek Kieui, we crossed the undulating plain rather to the west of the road, by which we had travelled the day before, our direction being nearly north by compass. For the first time during the last fortnight the summit of Argæus, here called Erjish Dagh, was obscured by clouds, which at times descended even below the line of snow. As, however, nothing indicated a change of weather, and we were not to attempt the summit till the morrow, I determined to proceed, hoping that the wind would blow away the misty veil in due time.

The elevation of this mountain is so great and so unusual in this part of the world, that the inhabitants of the surrounding country look upon it with awe and astonishment, and have associated with it many fables, some of which my guides now related to me to beguile, as they said, the tedious ride across the plain. A large snake or serpent plays an important part in all of them, which has perhaps the same origin as the Dragon of the ancients; and both may have been intended to indicate the workings of an evil spirit. The first I heard was respecting a celebrated Turkish warrior named Batal Ghazéh, who lived in the middle ages, fought against the Byzantines, and made war

with all his neighbours. He bore a charmed life, and no weapon could injure or destroy him. At length he was taken prisoner, and carried to the summit of Argæus, where he was placed in a deep well, from which he made his escape, with the assistance of a large snake. Another fable ran as follows:—A traveller once came from Frangistan, in search of a rare plant which grew only on the summit of Argæus, having ten leaves round its stalk and a flower in the centre. Here it was said to be guarded by a watchful serpent, which only slept one hour out of the four and twenty. The traveller in vain tried to persuade some of the natives to accompany him, and point out the way; none of them would venture, and at length he made the ascent alone. Failing, however, in his attempt to surprise the dragon, he was himself destroyed. The story adds that he was afterwards discovered, transformed into a book, which was taken to Cæsarea, and thence found its way back into Frangistan.

Two miles and a half from Everek we reached the base of the mountain, and began a gentle ascent over hills of black basalt; on reaching the first plateau, we passed a conical hill of more recent appearance, consisting of sand and ashes, with a partly broken crater, rising above the basaltic plateau. On this rugged soil there was little cultivation, except here and there a few small patches of corn; wild pear-trees, dotted about the lower portion of the hill, were the only trees we saw. As we ascended more rapidly, we became sensible of a great increase of cold, particularly at a yaila where we halted a little before one, when I was glad to have recourse to my cloak.

At half-past one we again began ascending steep hills of sand and pumice. My guides pointed out the village of Geraméh, two miles off to the W.S.W., where they reported the existence of ruins. As we reached a greater height the vegetation, which in the plains below was quite burnt up, was green and flourishing, and the ground enamelled with flowers. Higher up we crossed an extensive tract sloping

to the S.E. from the foot of the great cone; here the rocky soil was covered with junipers, growing low and spreading over the ground. On our left rose a lofty rock, called Kartun by my guides: it consisted of felspathic trachyte resembling phonolite, detached and standing out like a gigantic fortress, to the south of the high peak; huge boulders of it had rolled down into the plain, and added to the dreary wildness of the scene. After proceeding over the talus of the great cone for some way, amidst boulders of trachyte and porphyry, at half-past three we entered a deep ravine, which we ascended, following the bed of a torrent, winding from N. by W. to N. by E., until we reached the foot of the steepest portion of the cone.

At four P.M., while still ascending this ravine, a drizzling rain came on, which in this elevated region was very cold and discouraging. The horses and asses ascended much higher than I had expected, carrying our carpets and provisions for the night, although the road was so steep that we had long been obliged to dismount. At a quarter before five we reached the first patch of snow, and I observed that there was much less of it on this side of the mountain than towards Cæsarea. At a quarter after five we gained the head of the glen, where the ground spread out into an amphitheatre, surrounded by steep and lofty ridges of hills, beyond which the horses could not accompany us. Here we were to pass the night, and I never saw a more unpromising lodging than the bare and rocky space around us, without a tree or shrub; its dull monotony being only varied by a few gigantic fragments detached from the rocks above, under the shelter of which we looked about for hollows into which to creep. I found a block of large dimensions, under one side of which, after scooping out the stones and rubbish, we laid my carpet on the ground. It was just big enough to hold one person, but would have been no protection against rain. Dimitri and the guides arranged themselves as well as they could in other similar hollows near me; while the horses and asses

were left to range about as they pleased. As evening advanced the sensation of cold became intense, the elevation being between nine and ten thousand feet above the sea, as marked by the barometer, which had fallen to 20.198 inches, the attached therm. being 48°, and detached 47°. Having collected a few sticks on our way up, we contrived to make a fire and had some coffee, but it was not enough to warm us; and as lights were out of the question, we had nothing to do, as soon as darkness came on, which was increased by a heavy fog, but to roll ourselves up in our cloaks and carpets, and turn in to sleep under the rocks, to be ready to start before sunrise. The only vegetation on the spot, except a few scanty blades of grass, was a low and flat plant, smelling strongly of musk. The large flower resembled that of a thistle, but the leaves were very different. The Turk who pointed it out to me said it grew nowhere else.

Sunday, July 30.—At five A.M. detached therm. 33°.8, barometer 20·246 inches, att. therm. 35°. The morning was extremely cold, and the rolling clouds and mist made me despair of a distant view from the summit of the mountain. The effect of the rising sun lighting up the country below was very beautiful, particularly on the snowy tops of the high peaks of Allah Dagh to the South, on the further side of the plain of Kara Hissar: these form, I believe, the principal branch of Anti-Taurus. Notwithstanding the necessity, which the Armenians had insisted on, of starting early, the sun had been up some time before I could get them off. There was first the fire to be lighted, and then coffee to be made, without which nothing can be done or attempted in any part of the Ottoman empire. At half-past five, however, we were off, leaving the Turks behind in charge of the horses and the baggage. At first the road led straight up towards the summit, at an angle of 15° or 20°, over a talus of loose stones and boulders. At six we reached a large mass of fallen rock called Yatch Tash, rising to a height of nearly one hundred feet above the

ground, where some of the guides had proposed our spending the night; in a few minutes more we reached a bed of deep snow or glacier filling up the ravine, and extending the whole way to the summit of the mountain, at an angle of nearly 30°. The ground on each side was frozen hard, but the thaw as the sun rose detached large stones and particles of rock which had been already cracked and split by the frost: these falling on the snow bounded down the steep declivity, rushing past us at a rapid rate, and making the ascent in some places a work of toil and hazard; it was, however, the only danger which attended the attempt. In this way we continued ascending along the edge of the glacier on our right, with lofty overhanging cliffs on our left, and many patches of snow in all the crevices, until we were stopped by the precipitous cliffs rising up directly from the snow without any intervening space, and we were obliged to creep round the point by hanging on with our hands, and stepping on the projecting masses of rock, some feet above the glacier which stretched far down the ravine below us. In this manner we reached the apex of a precipitous ridge of barren rock, intervening between two glaciers, which, although much steeper, and more dangerous if we missed our footing, was easier than toiling up loose stones and shingles. Thus we proceeded until near the summit, when we were obliged to cross two or three narrow glaciers, one of the guides who led the way cutting steps in the snow before him, to prevent our being precipitated to the foot of the icy slope.

At five minutes before eight we reached the highest attainable point of the mountain, not indeed the actual culminating point, which is a mass of rock with steep perpendicular sides, rising to a height of twenty or twenty-five feet above the ridge on which we stood, for that could not be ascended without an apparatus of rope, which we did not possess. The prospect which lay at our feet was, unfortunately, not satisfactory: the sky above was as clear as could be wished, but a sea of clouds and vapour floated

far beneath us, over which the summits of distant mountains to the N.E. rose like islands above the waves; while to the north and east extensive glaciers stretched down in one unbroken slope into the sea of clouds, proving all ascent on that side to be totally impracticable. The spot on which we stood consisted of a narrow ridge, the point of junction of two large contiguous craters on the north side of the mountain; one of these, which I had already seen on the road from Cæsarea, is broken down to the N.E., the other is open to the N.W.; the sides of both being completely obscured by snow and glaciers, except where a few steep ridges of rock rise through it. The summit is a red brecciated scoriaceous conglomerate, containing fragments of trap, trachyte and porphyry; but lower down, where the solid rocky nucleus of the mountain appears above the surface, it more nearly resembles a species of hornstone or phonolite.

The barometer on the summit had fallen to 18.000 inches; it stood just below the scale, which was graduated to eighteen inches, but some allowance must be made for the quicksilver, which had escaped in consequence of the hard usage it had lately undergone, and the heat to which it had been exposed, and which had caused the wooden cap of the cistern to contract. This would give an approximative elevation of 13,000 feet, which nearly coincides with the result of two angles of elevation taken from different spots below the mountain: one of these observations from the Greek convent, 5200 feet above the sea by the barometer, makes the height of the mountain 13,242 feet; while the other taken from Kara Hissar, S.W. from the mountain, and 4300 feet above the sea by the barometer, makes the whole height of this celebrated peak 12,809 feet. If we therefore take a mean of these three observations, I do not think there will be any great error in estimating the height at 13,000 feet above the sea.

Since the above was written, Mr. Ainsworth's journal of his route from Angora to Cæsarea has been published, in

which* he gives a thousand feet less elevation to the plain of Cæsarea than I do; I was at first disposed to consider Mr. Ainsworth's account the most correct, on the ground of his greater experience in scientific observations. This would have made a difference of 1,000 feet in the height of Mount Argæus, as the correctness of my calculation depends upon the elevation of the plain of Cæsarea being also correct. However, I have since found that I have an observation of the temperature at which water boils at Cæsarea, which is 204° 45 Fahr.; the difference between this and 212° is 7° 55, which, according to the tables of M. de Luc, corresponds with the barometrical height of about 25·597: my observations of the barometer at Cæsarea varied from 25·350 to 25·587, a sufficiently close result to convince me that the elevation which I have given to the plain of Cæsarea is not far from the truth.

Whilst sitting on the summit we felt no wind, but distinctly heard it whistling and rushing among the clouds and rocks below us. My guides declared that the sea was sometimes visible from the summit; but I am disposed to doubt it, from the high mountains which intervene both to the N. and S., and I also doubt whether the Armenians had ever ascended to the same height before. Unfortunately the state of the weather and the extreme cold prevented my taking many bearings, as so few objects were visible above the clouds. Amongst the loose stones and scoriæ on the surface there was a considerable quantity of pumice, and also a white salt which my guides said was soluble in water, and an efficacious remedy in several complaints.

After remaining above an hour on the summit, during which time I felt no inconvenient effects from the rarefied state of the atmosphere, we prepared to descend by a rocky pass to the west, which, though steeper, more circuitous, and much more rugged, the guides declared would be safer than the ravine by which we had ascended, and it

* See Journal of the Royal Geographical Society, vol. x. p. 310.

gave me an opportunity of seeing more of the mountain. The path led over a chaotic mass of large rocks, so nicely balanced on each other, that our additional weight often displaced them. They consisted chiefly of highly crystalline quartz rock, soft grey granite, red porphyritic trachyte, and brown trachyte of a more earthy character. The descent was steep and rugged, and in many places extremely difficult, from the size and looseness of the blocks, over which we were obliged to scramble. Here we found great assistance from the stout iron-shod sticks which I had procured at Cæsarea for Dimitri and myself. Long before we reached the spot where we had left the horses I was suffering from a most intense headache; all my companions made the same complaint, adding, that it was invariably the case whenever they ascended the mountain. It took exactly three hours to reach our halting-place from the summit.

Having again mounted our horses at the bottom of the ravine, the Armenians led me to some rocks at the northern foot of the high hill called Bostan Dagh, where, they pretended, were some ruins, and inscriptions on the rocks. Ruins there were none, and the only writing was of a barbarous kind, and evidently of a late date, accompanied by an ill-carved cross. The sloping plain between it and Argæus was covered with large boulders of trachyte and other rocks derived from the summit, some of which were smoothened and glazed in a remarkable manner, perhaps the result of lightning. From thence we descended by our former path to near the yaila above mentioned, when, striking off to the west, we descended a steep and sandy ravine of pumice-stone and ashes, to visit some ancient remains at Geraméh.

After proceeding about a mile in this direction, we reached a Byzantine church in ruins, standing by itself away from the village, built in a plain and severe style, and constructed of brown trachyte fitted together without cement. The bema was quite perfect, as well as parts of the sides and the arches which supported the central dome. The length of the whole building was not more than forty

feet, the Greek cross being considerably lengthened out. A few fragments of ornamented capitals were lying about amidst the ruins, and the remains of another church were visible on the heights to the north. Continuing along the foot of these hills, in a W. by N. direction, we reached the village of Geraméh, behind which a ravine extends to the north, containing other interesting ruins. Here I particularly remarked a large church in the same style as that above described, with the remains of interior columns, supporting the arches of the aisles; the windows were small, and the whole formed a perfect square with a semi-circular bema, to the east. Near it was another building of massive Hellenic blocks with a handsome façade, but without windows. It appeared to have been a tomb, probably of the Roman period, as it resembled those of Hierapolis; the door was narrow and low, with a small aperture above it. At a fountain not far off were several marble and trachytic columns decorated in the Byzantine style; and in our way through the village we passed some other buildings, one of which had an arcade of four arches in front.

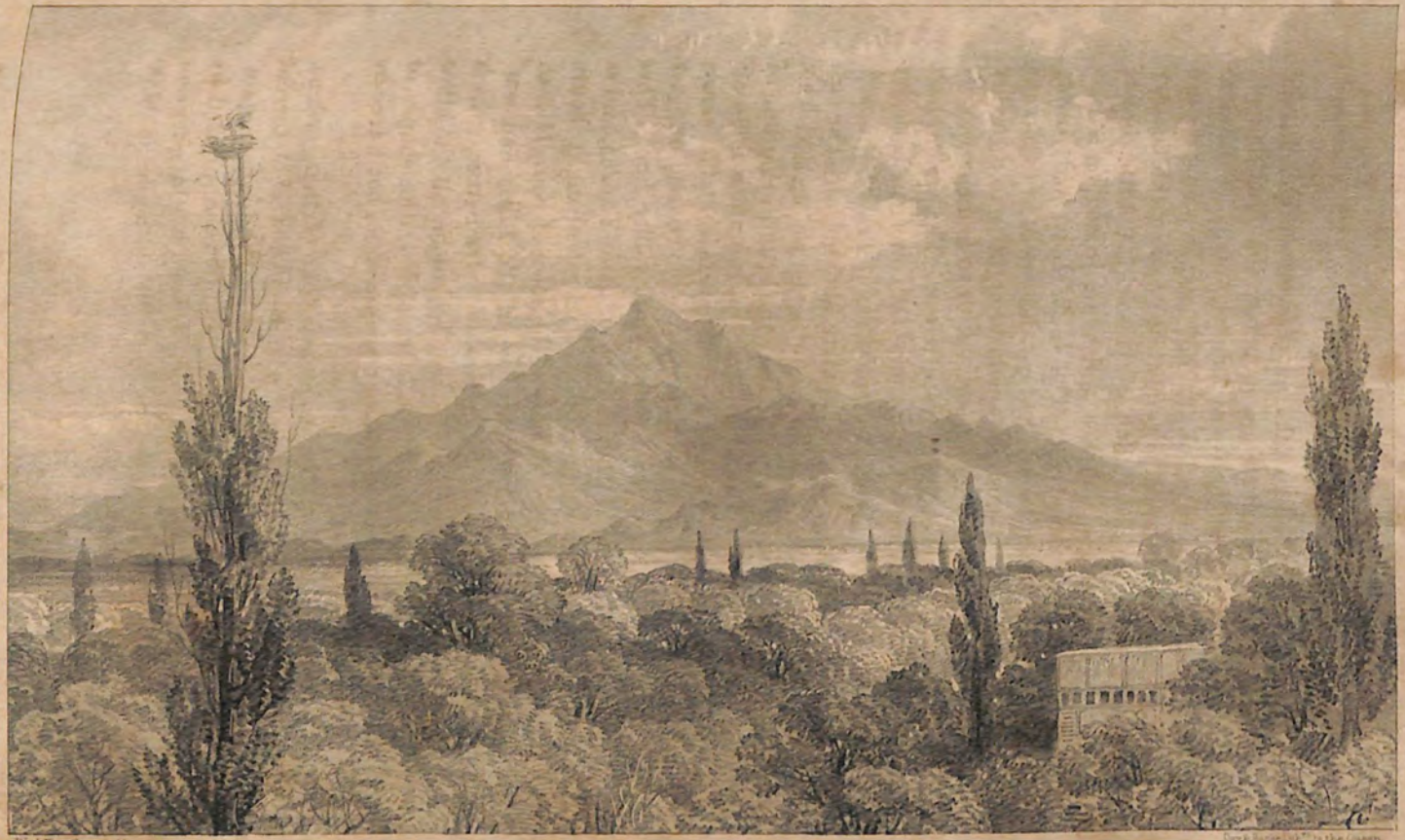
After crossing a small plain, about a mile in width, I had just reached the summit of a low ridge of hills and was looking at the mountain and surrounding country, waiting for the rest of the party to join me, when a cloud of dust, caused by at least a hundred horses and beasts galloping down the steep sides of the sandy hills at the base of Mount Argæus, arrested my attention. My mind being full of volcanoes and eruptions, my first thought was that an eruption had broken out at the foot of Argæus, and I was on the point of starting to examine it. I was suddenly stopped by the vociferations and angry tones of my Turkish guards, who declared that it was caused by a large party of Kurdish freebooters returning from a foray across the frontier, driving before them the flocks and herds, which they had been plundering from the mountain valley, and they insisted on our hurrying down the hill-side out of sight. I was sorry not to have a nearer view of them, but a visit even to

Mount Taurus in their company would have been a disagreeable conclusion to the day's excursion. Descending from the ridge we passed traces of a basaltic platform and conical hills skirting the foot of Argæus, on one of which were the remains of a crater slightly broken away on the north side. I think it may be inferred from the form of this crater, and the loose materials of which the cones consist, that they must have been elevated subsequently to the period when the country was under water. We reached Develi at seven, and received the congratulations of the Agha on having succeeded in our object.

Monday, July 31.—Before starting I obtained from an Armenian some good coins of Anazarba and Tarsus, and again visited the Agha, to whose civility and exertions I was much indebted, and who was determined I should remain his debtor, by sending after me a basket of delicious pears, which were to be doubly acceptable in the dry plain of Kara Hissar. We started soon after ten, descending the hill, and leaving Everek Kieui on our right: on reaching the vineyards we crossed several small streams flowing to the S.W., which lose themselves in the marshes below. Our road led along the foot of the roots of Mount Argæus, which extend to the south, occasionally crossing those which stretched further into the plain. Our direction was nearly due west, making a slight angle towards the north, about eight miles from Everek Kieui, in order to avoid the marshes. Soon after twelve we crossed a ridge of trachyte covered with boulders of basalt, and descended the plain, which was everywhere intersected by streams issuing from the foot of the basaltic roots of Mount Argæus. The plain itself, as we advanced, rises towards the mountain, and is covered with pebbles and boulders from the trachytic hills above. In the middle of it a mass of black scoriaceous and vesicular lava appears above the surface, from under which several copious springs of water gush forth.

I had been advised to take an escort from Develi, consisting of two men armed, one mounted, the other on foot; and on reaching at half-past one the yaila of Sendere Makéh, still at the foot of the hills, Hafiz said that we must take an additional escort while crossing the country between the mountain and Kara Hissar. A little before two we entered the marshes, which we passed on a narrow and winding causeway. The high reeds, and rushes, and the streams on both sides are the resort of numerous aquatic birds. A ten minutes ride brought us to the other side, soon after which our escort left us to find our way by ourselves across the plain to Kara Hissar. The greater part of this plain is under water in winter, but was now both dry and barren; the soil is apparently disintegrated granite, consisting of small grains of quartz and mica. The appearance of the surrounding country as we crossed this miniature desert was very striking; the beautiful outline of the lofty range of Allah Dagh was nearly sixteen miles off to the south, while a more distant and more lofty range rose to the S.S.W., presenting many pointed and rugged peaks, and ridges of a singular white milky hue. This must be a branch of the Taurus, or Anti-Taurus, and is said to contain lead mines, at a distance of eight hours from Nigdéh. In front of us was the town of Kara Hissar, picturesquely situated at the foot of the hills, and embosomed in gardens and orchards of fruit-trees, which stretched far up the valley behind; but on all the other hills by which the plain was surrounded, the shapes of which were curiously varied and picturesque, not a tree or shrub was to be seen.

At five we reached the commencement of the gardens, ascending among them, along the wide bed of a torrent now dry, and in half an hour we reached the town, containing about 700 houses: it is a miserable place, oppressed by excessive and injudicious taxation, imposed by the governor of Cæsarea. Its contribution to Constantinople is 8000



W. J. Hamilton del.t

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MOUNT ARGEUS, from KARA HISSAR.

piastres a year, for which the Mutzellim collects 70,000, besides the profits of the collectors, the difference going into his own pocket.

The distress of the country too at this time was much increased by the conscription for the army, and by the manner in which the recruiting was conducted. All the young men are claimed for this purpose by the arbitrary orders of the government, unless they are able to buy themselves off by bribing the local governors. Many conceal themselves or escape in order to avoid serving; and as none of the recruits from this or any other part of the country ever return from Constantinople, their friends look upon them as dead. It was painful to witness the despair and anguish of some of the women at having their children thus torn away. The long continuance of the practice has been one amongst the many causes of the diminution of the Turkish population in Asia Minor. Plague, undoubtedly, has done much, and vicious institutions and habits have done much, but nothing has operated so strongly as the carrying off the whole male population as soon as they reach the age of sixteen or eighteen; and this has been the case in many thinly-peopled districts. In several places I have seen only old grey-headed men, whose time and day were passed, and youths, or rather children of ten or twelve, too young to carry a musket.

## CHAPTER XLVII.

Ruins in Soanli Dere, anc. Soandus—Extensive Caves—Zengi Bar—Misli—Nigdéh—Andaval, anc. Andabalis—Bor—Kiz Hissar, or Kilis Hissar, anc. Tyana—Fountain of Asmabæus.

TUESDAY, August 1.—Having learnt that there were some interesting and extensive ruins to be seen at a place called Soanli Dere, about eight miles from Kara Hissar to the S.W., I started early this morning for the purpose of exploring them. Leaving the town to the left, we entered a rich and well-cultivated valley, watered by the stream which supplies the gardens below, and in which, as we gradually ascended along its banks, we found more water at every step. The cultivation, however, does not extend far up the sides of the valley, being limited by the height to which irrigation can be conveniently carried. The hills at first consisted of stratified beds of sand and gravel, dipping S.E., and containing boulders and pebbles of quartz, basalt, trachyte, &c., evidently derived from the hills to the west; but as we advanced we came upon a formation of pink and yellow peperite and pumiceous tuff, with beds of coarse conglomerate, and masses of quartz resinite. This tuff continued the whole way to Soanli Dere, trap rocks occasionally appearing in the bottom of the valley. A very remarkable instance of this occurred close to the bed of the river, three miles above Kara Hissar, where a mass of greenstone is penetrated in various directions by large and small veins of grey granite, diverging in various directions. Our course had hitherto been nearly W. or W. by S., but after the third mile the river coming from the south makes a sudden bend; we therefore quitted

it, and leaving its shaded roads and gardens, chiefly filled with apricot-trees bearing delicious fruit, we ascended the cliffs on our right, in a direction W. by S..

This cliff consisted of a succession of terraces formed by several thick formations of peperite, separated by beds of coarse conglomerate, containing pebbles of granite, trap, basalt, &c., and which, being of a firmer texture, form the flooring of each successive terrace. On reaching the top of the cliff, a barren rocky valley nearly a mile in width opened before us, bounded by hills of tuff, in which I observed a few instances of those conical masses into which this rock has a tendency to disintegrate, some of which were capped, like mushrooms, with masses of a harder stratum, similar to that with which the hills on either side of the valley were uniformly covered: large masses of it, detached by the decay of the subjacent rock, lay scattered about in the valley at the foot of the cliffs. Here, also, as at Urgub, caves have been cut in the rocky pinnacles, some of which betrayed an attempt at architectural decoration.

After we had ascended the valley for about two miles, it branched off into two, each being watered by a small stream, the one flowing from the N.W., the other from the west. On the point of the low hill which separates them were several large blocks of stone; and ascending the hill, I found the ruins of a square building of the same style, surrounded by an extensive terrace marked by numerous blocks fixed in the ground, and still remaining *in situ*; the south wall of the terrace extended from W.N.W., to E.S.E., and below it were the foundations of other buildings. At the east end of the hill a tomb was excavated in the rock, in which a stone bench or ledge was left all round the inside about three feet from the ground; the entrance was very low, with a small hole perforated above it, for giving light. A porch with a round roof was left outside, under which were a few sepulchral tablets carved on the flat surface of the rock on each side of the doorway; two of these con-

tained inscriptions, in one of which I could make out a few Greek letters.*

Leaving the tombs, and proceeding along the western branch of the valley, we soon reached a narrow pass between high cliffs of volcanic tuff, capped with horizontal beds of a harder variety of the same formation, numerous fragments of which covered the talus at the foot of the cliffs. Presently we reached an insulated mass of rock on the left side of the road, in which a thousand tombs or grottoes had been excavated. The scene in front became singularly curious and striking, as we thus entered what may be really called the commencement of Soanli Dere: the cliffs on either side of the valley were perfectly honeycombed with a countless number of excavations, dwellings, and tombs, hollowed out of this soft and peculiar rock to the height of 200 feet, and many thousands of which are inaccessible from without. A little way further on we passed under an arch cut through another mass of rock which projected over the road, and entered at once into this wonderful valley, which, for its strange peculiarities and mysterious character, far exceeded in interest anything I had been led to expect. Curious as the scene was, it became more wonderful at every step; as the valley narrowed, and the cliffs on either side became more perpendicular, they were covered to the very top with innumerable caves and excavations, some of which were large and handsome, with broad openings and architectural façades, while others again were plain and small, resembling windows in the face of this natural wall. Some of the larger grottoes were covered with every possible variety of architectural ornament; arches supported by rich pilasters, decorated cornices, elaborate architraves, and columns, all cut out of the solid rock, vied with each other in giving to this wild and abandoned valley the strange and mysterious appearance of a conflict between habitation and desolation.

* See Appendix, No. 416.

Proceeding onwards we passed the remains of a small aqueduct, carried across the little stream which flowed on our left; the style of it appeared to be Greek or Roman, and no cement was used in its construction: a little higher up, the valley again branched off to the W. and N.W. At the extremity of the point between the two ravines stood the ruins of a small Byzantine church of very ancient date, above which the cliff was again excavated in an extraordinary manner, studded with innumerable caves one above the other, which, from the circumstance of the front of many of them having been worn away, presented a strange appearance: some idea of them may be formed from the accompanying sketch, which, however, barely does justice to the original. I climbed into several of them, in one of which were remains of painting, as well as a handsome cornice round the ceiling. Others were very extensive, communicating by narrow passages with each other, some of them appearing to have been enlarged in more recent times. Near the chapel above mentioned was a burial-ground; the gravestones, which seemed to have been cut out of small projecting pinnacles, and very rudely finished, all faced the north; some had small niches, with a cross carved beneath them.

Returning by the same valley I examined several of the caves more in detail, but could not ascertain in what manner many of the smaller ones were to be approached, unless it was by a rope from the top of the cliffs. Several of the openings, (whether merely windows or entrances I could not always tell,) just below the edge of the cliff, were not more than a foot, or a foot and a half in diameter, painted white all round, with letters and other signs upon them in red colours. Some of these letters were certainly Greek, but I could make nothing out of them, and could only distinguish a few here and there, such as Θ. Υ. Φ. Ε. Ο. ⊕. In some which I entered were many rows of small niches or columbaria about eight inches square, which might have been used either as doves' nests, or for placing

cinerary urns. Lower down, the cliff to the left was, for at least 200 feet in height, riddled as it were with these small openings, few of which were more than two feet in diameter. A large aperture at the foot of the cliff by which I entered led into a passage parallel with the face of the rock; by it I passed through numerous small chambers with windows at regular distances looking out into the valley. The floor of the passage gradually rose, until at the end a few steps brought me, after crawling through a wall and up a chimney, into another passage over the former one, running in a contrary direction. After following this gallery some way, all further progress appeared stopped by a wall of rock, until I perceived, about four or five feet from the ground, a small window or opening, through which I crept, and, descending on the other side into a diminutive Greek chapel, alighted on the altar itself. Another entrance had been effected into this chapel by means of an opening in the floor itself, communicating with the passage below. From hence I still continued ascending gently from chamber to chamber, and zigzagging from floor to floor, without difficulty, until I reached a considerable height inside the cliff, but met with nothing worthy of remark, except that most of the chambers contained many small niches like those described above, and generally arranged in regular rows.

A little further to the east I climbed up the sloping talus to a large church cut out of the solid rock, and supported within by six columns still erect. A great portion of the interior was painted, and the colours appeared perfectly fresh. The entrance on the outside represented a handsome arch, and near it were several smaller chapels. In some of these the facing of the rock had fallen away, or had been gradually abraded by the effects of weather, so as to leave the interior exposed to view. This was also the case with another building on the opposite or south side of the valley, where nothing now remains of a similar church, except a bare wall of rock, with four or five pilasters. A great *écroule-*

*ment* took place here about two years ago, which overwhelmed many of the houses or subterranean dwellings below; it was said to have been caused by the rain penetrating the cracks and fissures, but I should be rather disposed to attribute it to the effects of the earthquake experienced here about that time. At length I was obliged to think of quitting these interesting scenes, forming, next to Urgub, the most curious features which I had seen in any part of Asia Minor, where all the inhabitants appear to have been troglodytes, and to have had but one habitation common to themselves, their pigeons, and their dead.

It is almost useless to form a conjecture as to what may have been the object of these extensive excavations. The rock itself is peculiarly dry and porous, and therefore admirably adapted for man to live in; and it is a singular circumstance that, wherever it occurs, whether in Phrygia, Galatia, or Cappadocia, but particularly in the latter province, it is excavated in the same manner as above described. In proof of this I need only refer to the grottoes of Kirk Hinn, between Beiad and Afiom Kara Hissar; those of Doghanli, between Dorylæum and Khozru Pacha Khan, described by Colonel Leake and Mr. Fellowes; those near Buldour, and in the neighbourhood of the Rhyndacus, as described in the former volume; and lastly those of Urgub, Utch Hissar, and other places in that district. It can scarcely have been mere chance which led the inhabitants of these regions to avail themselves of the same formation, in the same manner, in such distant quarters of the country; nor does it seem probable, or even scarcely possible, that so many and such extensive excavations were necessary or solely intended for sepulchres.* I may, however, be

* The following description of a subterranean town in Sicily, from the work of Giuseppe Sanchez, entitled 'Campania Sotteranea,' will not be read without interest in connexion with the remarkable valley of Soanli Dere. In describing Ispica, near Modica, between Noto and Spaccaforno, the author mentions, at page 80, a valley eight miles long with perpendicular rocks on each side: he says, "La valle scorre dentro due rocce intagliate a pico, essa e una strada che ha d'ambo i fianchi abitazioni in un numero infinito incavate nella pietra, e moltissime di dieci in

permitted, in the absence of all inscriptions or other positive information, to suggest what I suppose may have been the ancient name of this locality. Strabo,* in describing the great road from Ephesus to Mazaca, mentions Soandus as one of the last places on it, and within the distance of 680 stadia (68 G. M.) from Cæsarea. Now Soanli Dere is precisely upon this route, particularly if, as we may infer from Strabo, it did not pass through Iconium, but kept to the north of that city, in a direct line from Laodicea Catacecaumene, through the desert of Lycaonia, and to the south of the Tattæa palus. It is, moreover, between forty and fifty miles from Cæsarea. All these circumstances, combined with the similarity of name, render it highly probable that Soanli Dere is the Soandus of Strabo.

Quitting at length this interesting spot, we returned by the same road for a few miles, when, leaving the direct route to Kara Hissar on our left, we descended into the deep ravine by a steep and rocky path, and soon came again upon the trap and greenstone rocks, on which the peperite and conglomerate beds repose. Here also the igneous rocks, amongst which were some fine masses of serpentine, were traversed by numerous veins of granite, of various degrees of thickness. From this ravine we ascended the opposite side, over igneous rocks traversed by veins of serpentine and quartz, until we reached a sloping plateau

dodeci piani o appartamenti sovraposti gli uni agli altri." These caverns are described as having many windows, passages with ascending floors, steps and raised benches round the apartments, and rooms opening from one to the other.

After describing many caves in different parts of the world, Sanchez concludes that these were the original habitations of troglodytic people before they had learnt to build houses; but he observes that in Sicily there is evidence of their having been made use of as habitations by later people, who looked upon them as places of refuge. It is impossible not to be struck with the resemblance which these Sicilian caves bear to those of Soanli Dere; nor can we avoid attributing them to the same origin. I am disposed to adopt the opinion of Signor Sanchez, and to look at them as the habitations of ancient races of the earliest period. Perhaps, too, when abandoned by the original occupants, they again served as habitations, or places of refuge, to people of a later age.

* Lib. xiv. p. 663.

covered with fragments of a red compact porphyritic trachyte, which led to the ruined castle of Zengi Bar, two miles S.W. from Kara Hissar. All the men were absent from the village, except the old Imaum; and I had some difficulty in finding my way to the summit of the rock, on which are the ruins of the castle, evidently Turkish: from it the town of Kara Hissar, or Black Castle, appears to have derived its name. I found no traces of antiquity: the castle was in a most dilapidated state, but the view was magnificent, and I was able to take many distant bearings. From its elevated and insulated position, it must have been a place of great strength, probably, as suggested by Macdonald Kinneir,* the ancient Nora, where Eumenes was besieged by Antigonus, and which, as Strabo says, was afterwards called Neroassus,† where Sisina, the Governor of Cappadocia, preserved his treasures.

After I had sufficiently explored the castle we returned to Kara Hissar by a steep road over the conglomerate, which forms the surface of the hill on that side. The castle itself is built upon a solid mass of red and grey porphyry; I also found there many masses of serpentine and greenstone, traversed by veins of granite, loose, and apparently brought thither from the bed of the river. As Kara Hissar itself contains no vestiges of antiquity, I do not see on what ground Colonel Leake supposes it to represent Cybistra, or Macdonald Kinneir Castabala. It is, I think, evident from Strabo's account of Tyana that both these towns must be looked for farther to the east and south.‡

Wednesday, August 2.—I was delayed several hours this morning for want of horses, in consequence of new levies of troops, who were going to Constantinople. It was near one P.M. before I could start, having taken a meridian

* Travels in Asia Minor, &c., p. 111.

† Strabo, lib. xii. cap. ii. p. 537.

‡ Herr Zeune says, in the 'Gesellschaft für Erdkunde,' No. 4, Aug. 10, 1839, page 84, that it appears, from information received from Capt. Fischer, that Cybistra is at a place called Pasmaktchi, on the road from Cæsarea to the Cilician pass.

altitude, which gave 38° 20′ N. as the parallel of Kara Hissar. For the first three miles we proceeded along the road to Soanli Dere, and then, turning due south, we continued five miles along the bed of the river, which soon became almost dry. For some miles the banks were lined with rich and fruitful gardens. Igneous rocks filled the bed of the river, and caverns were excavated in the tufaceous rocks above, many portions of the valley affording good sections of the horizontal beds of peperite, overlying the trap. This involves rather a curious consideration, for it is almost certain, from the appearance of this tuff, that it is a subaqueous and not merely a subaërial formation, and consequently that it must have been upheaved to its present elevation: the occurrence of bands of flint and quartz resinite is conclusive as to this point, and yet the beds are everywhere horizontal, without any perceptible dislocations or faults. The elevatory action, therefore, must have been very slow and gradual, or it must have extended over a great surface. It is also evident that the tuff must belong to a more recent formation than the trap, and is in fact one of the newest deposits in this part of the world.

As we approached the head of the valley the country became barren and uncultivated, and the burnt-up pasture scarcely afforded food to a few flocks of sheep. Trap rocks traversed by veins of granite rose up in the middle of the valley, with the horizontal peperite resting against them, but denuded by the continual action of the stream. In one place the cliff on the right was covered with small cones capped with blocks of a harder stone. These caps I found on examination were derived from the upper bed, and, by falling on the sloping surface of the softer formation, which was being gradually washed away and abraded by the combined action of air and water, had prevented those portions of the bed below them from being so much destroyed as the more exposed parts.

On emerging from the valley our direction changed to S.W. over an undulating plain sloping gently to the S.E.

The ground itself consisted of the hard capping of tuff which I had already observed in the valley, but presented a most curious and remarkable appearance, having been broken and shattered in every direction, and so dislocated and disturbed, that the broken ends of some of the larger fragments rose several feet above the ground, giving the country, for nearly a square mile, a very singular character. This effect must have been produced by an earthquake or the protrusion of some igneous rock, or by the washing out of the softer beds beneath. As we descended to a lower level, the ground was covered and the air scented with a profusion of wild heliotrope. The view of the mountain range of Maden Dagh rising up to the S.E., behind Allah Dagh, and forming a branch of Mount Taurus, which reflected the bright tints of the evening sun, was extremely beautiful. The plain too was better cultivated, when at a quarter after five we passed the village of Edrye Kieui, one mile off on the right; a mile further we reached a burial-ground, where I saw a few small columns, and copied an inscription* from a large block of marble. A little way further was a fountain with a ruined khan, built of large blocks of peperite, many of which had evidently been derived from ancient buildings, as on one was carved a row of Doric dentils. To the N.W. and N.N.W. I could distinguish several conical volcanic-looking hills, rising above the level plain of tuff. During a space of eight or ten miles across this plain, which in winter is covered with three or four feet of snow, we crossed no stream or water-course. On asking the guide which way the water ran off when the snow melted, he said it did not run anywhere; that it all sunk into the ground: the porous nature of the soil, and the total absence of all water-courses or channels, give sufficient probability to this explanation.

At seven P.M., after leaving the high road to Nigdéh, for that of Misli, where we were to halt for the night, our

* See Appendix, No. 417.

road was marked by numerous deep and parallel furrows, worn into the rock, and at nearly equal distances; these have been caused by the constant passing of strings of horses or camels keeping the same tracks over the bare rock. At half-past seven we reached Misli, a small village, almost underground, being built on the soft peperite, into which the houses are partly dug. The place contained between 200 and 300 houses, all inhabited by Greeks independent of the Turkish authorities, and subject only to the Bishop of Nigdéh. The inhabitants pay no taxes to the government; but work gratuitously in the lead-mines of Maden Dagh, distant five or six hours to the E.S.E. This at least used to be the practice, but now they are said to pay their contributions to the mines, and miners are procured from Gumishkhana. The Greeks of Misli never leave their village or travel in search of employment elsewhere, and neither men nor women are allowed to marry strangers.

Thursday, August 3.—We started from Misli soon after six, crossing a large sandy and barren plain, covered with pebbles of quartz, and sloping a little towards the mountains in the S.E. These must be of very great elevation, as the snow extended far below the summit. I was told that ruins existed at their base; Cybistra and Castabala should be sought for in that direction. At the foot of these hills two large villages were pointed out, bearing nearly south, four or five miles off, called Seimen Dere and Boulagatch. As we advanced, the plain became more cultivated, producing large crops of corn, and at a quarter before nine we commenced a very gradual descent. Immediately a few springs rose on our left, which, forming a stream, and giving freshness and verdure to the grass, flowed away S.W. towards Nigdéh and Bor, irrigating in its course numerous gardens, and fields of corn, flax, and beans. The valley became gradually better cultivated, poplars and willows flourishing along the banks of the stream. At a quarter after ten we passed the ruined village of Amos on our right, near which the valley and meadows widened con-

siderably. Here, as I was afterwards informed by my Greek landlord at Nigdéh, was Eski Andaval; but no remains are now to be seen, except a ruined church, dedicated to Agios Kostantinos (St Constantine). It is, however, enough to enable us to recognise the site of a place, mentioned in all the Itineraries, called Andavilis or Addavilis, and which, according to the Antonine Itinerary, was sixteen miles from Tyana; this very closely agrees with the construction of the map, which gives fourteen geographical miles going round by Nigdéh and Bor, and eleven and a half in a straight line over a country almost everywhere passable; the exact proportion of G.M. to sixteen M.P. would be twelve.

The Jerusalem Itinerary, after mentioning this place makes the following curious remark:—"Ibi est villa Pampali unde veniunt equi curules." * It is certainly a singular fact that there is not a spot in the surrounding country so well suited as this for the purpose of breeding horses; no place where there is such a happy mixture of water and meadow-land, for in general, where water occurs in this country, it either flows over a dry sandy plain, or produces deep and impassable morasses. Here, then, was probably the stud of Pampalus, or (as they are supposed by the critics to have been one and the same person) of the Palmatius mentioned in the Glossæ Nomicæ of the Lower Empire,† whose breed of horses, extensive landed property, and magnificent palace at Cæsarea, nearly equalled the splendour of the Emperor Valerian.

From this spot the town of Nigdéh and its castle on a low insulated hill appeared about three miles off, S.S.W.; low hills skirted the roadside on our right, consisting of alternating beds of sand and conglomerate. Soon after eleven we reached the extensive gardens of Nigdéh; in the burial-grounds which we passed through, I only perceived a broken shaft of a handsome fluted column, and a few shrines or monuments of elegant Saracenic structure. On

* Jerusalem Itinerary, Wesseling, p. 577.

† Lex unic. C. Th. de Greg. Dominic.

entering the town itself, which covers a large space of ground, I was struck by its wretched appearance, owing to the dilapidated state of many large Turkish buildings, and the narrow winding lanes, intended to serve as substitutes for streets. I reached the konak just in time to obtain a meridian altitude, which gave the latitude of Nigdéh 37′ 5° N. The town is said to contain 300 Greek houses, 40 Armenian, and 900 or 1000 Turkish. My Greek host informed me that there was another old village, called Eski Aravan, between two and three miles to the west of Nigdéh, with a church dedicated to St. Theodosius. It rather militates against the idea of Nigdéh occupying the position of any ancient city, to find that this name of Aravan is that by which all letters are now addressed to Nigdéh from Constantinople, rendering it probable that it is the oldest and most important place. In the afternoon I strolled through the bazaars and Bezestan, which are extensive, and visited the castle built on a low rising ground between the town and the valley: its construction appeared to be entirely Turkish. Several other villages were pointed out, as existing on the hills to the west, amongst which were Yeni Andaval, Agios Nicolos, and Yelanli Panagia, which latter is also called Firmasún or Frank Deresi.

I cannot conclude the events of this day without mentioning the loss of my barometer, which broke, while I was arranging it in consequence of its having become leaky from the contraction of the wooden cover or cap of the cistern, perhaps owing to my carelessness in handling it. I was thus deprived of my most useful attendant; and so accustomed had I become to carry it myself, and to observe it constantly (carrying it slung over my own shoulders when on horseback), that on starting the following morning I really felt as if I had lost a companion.

Friday, August 4.—We left Nigdéh at eight, winding along the foot of the hills on our right, amongst which were many Greek villages, and from which descended several

streams flowing S.E. into the river of Nigdéh. About a mile and a half from the town we passed the remains of a paved causeway, parallel to the present road. I have observed similar causeways in several parts of Asia Minor along the lines of ancient roads, of which I believe them, in many instances, to be the remains. Several tumuli appeared on the low hills beyond the river towards the S.E., probably of very early construction, as the foundation of Tyana in that neighbourhood is attributed to Semiramis. I was accompanied as far as Bor by a young Greek, who was running away from a neighbouring village to escape from the Turkish press-gangs: these heroes were seizing all the young men of that nation whom they could find, to send them to Constantinople, not for soldiers, but to work as artisans for the new troops, as tailors, shoemakers, &c.; he was in great alarm, and anxious to reach Eregli, where he had friends, and where he hoped to avoid the inquiries of the governor of Nigdéh. Before reaching Bor we passed through what were once well-cultivated gardens and vineyards, but now deserted and neglected. My companion explained the cause of this change, by stating that some twenty years ago, when they were rich and flourishing, the country was attacked by Choppan Oglu, in one of his predatory excursions, when the gardens, and the village to which they belonged, were plundered and destroyed. Afterwards, the inhabitants of another village higher up the mountains turned off the stream of water which flowed through them, in order to irrigate their own grounds, and since that time the vineyards have been quite abandoned.

At ten we reached the suburbs of Bor, and soon after descended into the town, which is neat and tolerably well built. Most of the houses are situated in the midst of gardens and orchards; in the streets and different buildings are many large blocks of stone and marble, and fragments of broken columns, brought from the neighbouring ruins of Kiz Hissar. In the burial-ground I copied an inscription,* and

* See Appendix, No. 418.

saw many fluted columns, and large slabs of marble. Leaving Bor, we crossed the end of a low spur of limestone hills, which forms the northern limit of the plain of Tyana, and, after a ride of three miles due south, reached the village of Kiz Hissar, or Kilis Hissar, built upon a low mound in the middle of the plain. Here also many of the gardens were neglected for want of water, and the plain was strewed with blocks of marble, probably left there on their way to Bor.

Before reaching the Agha's konak we rode under the ruined arches of an ancient aqueduct, which comes from the hills to the east, along the line of a small stream which waters the gardens; it was evidently intended to supply the town built upon the above-mentioned mound. From its construction, it appears to be Roman; it is built with blocks of compact scaglia limestone, not granite, stated by Macdonald Kinneir. When we reached the konak, the Agha was absent, measuring the crops of wheat, in order to calculate his own share. On his return I questioned him respecting any lakes which might exist near the village, as on this I thought the solution of the question whether these were really the ruins of Tyana would mainly depend. He stated that there were two small lakes or Ghieuls near the town, one of which was salt, and that, although constantly bubbling up, it never overflowed. With the intention of examining them in the afternoon, I took possession of a shady garden, where the tent was pitched under the branches of a large mulberry-tree.

Having procured horses and a guide, I proceeded to visit the curiosities of the neighbourhood. Following the clear and limpid stream, flowing past my tent, and along the banks of which I traced the remains of the aqueduct, gradually diminishing in height as the ground rose, I reached its sources about two miles and a half N.E. from the village, where a copious spring rises in the centre of a small lake or pool about 100 feet long and 50 wide, at the foot of low limestone hills; it is surrounded by numerous blocks of

marble and fragments of cornices and architraves, many of which have been used in the construction of a dam, to keep up the water for the supply of a neighbouring mill. It is called Kesler Ghieul, and from its abundant supply, even at this period of the year, must have been a powerful inducement for laying the foundations of a town. From the numerous ruins about it, I was at first disposed to consider it as the source, named Asmabæus, near which was a temple dedicated to Jupiter.* From Kesler Ghieul I proceeded a mile and a half N.W. to some caves in the face of the hills which extend towards Bor, and which are called Iftyan Kas or Iftyan Keler. There was nothing remarkable in them except their name, which bears a close resemblance to that of Tyana, and, although originally the caves may have been intended as tombs, they have certainly served in later times for other purposes, as one of the largest which I entered was carved all round at the height of about eight feet from the ground with narrow round niches, like the windows and arches of a Byzantine church.

Leaving the horses in the plain, I ascended the cliff to a tumulus, from whence I had an extensive view to the west. The upper part of the hill consists of horizontal beds of white earthy limestone, resting on peperite, with a gradual passage from one into the other. At a short distance from the hills, after returning to the plain, I visited another fountain, the water of which rises in a deep circular hollow in the rock, where it forms a pool, or well, about thirty feet in diameter, into which we descended by a steep path. The water escapes by a small crevice in the rocks into the plain, where it forms another larger lake outside, its course underground being about forty or fifty feet. The banks of the outer lake appeared to be partly artificial, as well as a portion of the subterranean channel, and it seemed to be used as a reservoir to supply water for irrigating the neighbouring fields.

I understood that there was still another lake to be seen

* Philostratus, vit. Apollon., lib. i. c. 4.

to the south of the village, and thither I now proceeded, trusting that it would better answer the descriptions given of the lake near Tyana, by Ammianus Marcellinus,* and by Philostratus,† in the Life of Apollonius the Impostor, than those which I had yet seen. I passed through the burial-ground, full of columns, many of which were fluted, some of white marble, others of a beautiful breccia, besides marble blocks, cornices &c.; but I only saw two unimportant inscriptions.‡ The mound on which the village is built consists of loose sand; in the walls and foundations of the houses, and in the pits dug near them, were many marble blocks and old foundations, particularly one of the basement of a temple, on which a well-proportioned Doric column was still standing *in situ*, about thirty feet high, consisting of four blocks of unequal length, while many fragments of similar columns were built into the walls of the neighbouring dwellings. The village also contains numerous saltpetre-works: this article is collected in large quantities from the soil in and about the place; 40,000 okes are said to be made here annually; but kirk (forty) and bin (thousand) are often used by the Turks indefinitely, to express what they consider a large number.

The ground to the south of the village is wet and marshy, and intersected by several springs and streams of black muddy water. About two miles south of Kiz Hissar my guide pointed out to me some small springs of brackish water, a little way beyond which we reached a very remarkable lake or pool, which I at once recognised as the fountain of Asmabæus, or at least as presenting a very singular phænomenon. The lake, in the middle of a perfectly flat plain, is about forty feet in diameter, full of brackish turbid water, bubbling and boiling up all over, particularly in the centre, where a violent jet rises to the height of nearly a foot, being a foot and a half in diameter, with considerable noise, and yet the water never rises or overflows its banks,

* Lib. xxiii. 19. † Lib. i. 4.

‡ See Appendix, Nos. 419 and 420.

nor does any stream escape from it. The water is quite cold, and emits a slight smell of sulphuretted hydrogen gas. It was impossible on seeing this lake not to perceive at once how completely it answered the apparently contradictory descriptions of the two authors whom I have mentioned. Ammianus says that there is a fountain in a marshy plain near Tyana, in which the water rises up, and, again disappearing, never overflows its banks. Philostratus says that near Tyana is the fountain of Asmabæus, sacred to Jupiter, which is very cold, although it bubbles up like a boiling cauldron. Every feature in both these descriptions is correct, and at once identifies the ruins of Kiz Hissar with those of Tyana,—an opinion also confirmed by the mound on which it stands, and to which, according to Strabo, the name of Semiramis was given. With regard to this fountain of Asmabæus, I have only one remark to make, that the jet in the centre is perhaps chiefly caused by the escape of gas.

About 300 yards S.E. from the lake a small hill rises out of the plain, which is covered with masses, beds, and veins of fibrous gypsum and compact white alabaster, while the greater part of the rock is a brown brecciated sandstone. It occurred to me at the time, and this was afterwards confirmed when I visited the salt springs at Kekrout, near Eregli, that it marked the site of a mineral spring, where the gypsum had been deposited round a central nucleus of sandstone. There was an apparently anticlinal dip in the alabaster, but whether owing to its protrusion from below, or to the mineral spring flowing down both sides, I could not determine. Lying on this hill was an elegant fluted marble altar, with a large hole bored through it: this may have been dedicated to the Divinity of the Fountain.

## CHAPTER XLVIII.

Leave Kiz Hissar—Eregli—Hot Springs of Kekrout—Sulphur—Salt—Oolitic Structure—Lake of Ak Ghieul—Katabothron—Encampment—Divlé—Ruined Town—Ak Chesha—Chorla—Kara Dagh—Bin Bir Kilisséh—Site of Lystra—Reach Karaman, anc. Laranda.

AUGUST 5.—Kiz Hissar to Eregli thirteen hours. We left the gardens soon after six this morning, proceeding due west along the stream, with the aqueduct to our right. Near the village it had reached a considerable elevation, in consequence of the fall of the ground; and close and slender piers gave it a picturesque appearance. After quitting the village, with its springs and marshy ground, we traversed in a W.S.W. direction (by compass) an extensive plain, bounded to the south by the snowy range of Taurus, to the north by Karajah Dagh, and probably constituting a portion of the great Cappadocian district of Tyanitis. We stopped at some tents a short distance from the village, to fill the water-jugs at a dirty well, as none was to be found the whole way to Eregli. The plain, which is flooded in winter, was perfectly dry, a slight saline efflorescence occurring here and there. To the north the mountains of Karajah Dagh were seen stretching away to the S.W. from Hassan Dagh, with many volcanic-looking cones rising out of the plain near the foot of the mountains. The road soon approached the low hills on the left, consisting of red marl and sandstone; a few miles off to the right Turcoman tents were pitched near the marshes, in which the waters of the Nigdéh river, not absorbed by irrigating the gardens of Bor, are lost. Flocks and camels were grazing in all directions on the plain and low hills to the left, at the foot of which were a few ruined houses and saltpetre-works.

After proceeding eight miles the ground sloped slightly towards the marshes, and the soil washed down from the hills on the left became redder and more alluvial. In it were a few rounded pebbles of porphyry, trachyte, grit, and grey compact limestone, the latter evidently secondary; it was more abundant as we advanced, proving, as has been already observed, the vast extent of that formation in the mountains of Taurus. At half-past eleven I could just perceive the last glimpse of snow glittering on the summit of Mount Argæus, bearing N.W., but it was almost down to the horizon. Thence our road continued through an uninteresting and uncultivated district, winding occasionally over low hills, stretching out from the chain of Mount Taurus, until at one P.M. we reached a few fields of corn and fallow. The mirage here was very strong, and many lofty whirlwinds of sand were driven across the arid plain. The lofty range of Mount Taurus, the summits of which were partly covered with snow, and which here extends much further to the north than it is generally placed in the maps, now appeared to rise abruptly from the plain like a gigantic wall, with occasionally a low ridge of intervening hills.

At two P.M. we passed over several successive ridges covered with pebbles of grey limestone, jasper, and trachyte; the conical hills on the north side of the plain now seemed rather to extend between Hassan Dagh and Karajah Dagh. At half-past three we came upon thick beds of white fibrous gypsum and compact alabaster, dipping 30° to the S.W.; soon after which the gardens of Eregli were in sight, while a deep gorge or valley opened on the left, from whence issues the river, which waters the gardens and suburbs of the town. We again came upon beds of gypsum, associated with red and grey marls and hard red sandstone: these probably belong to the red sandstone system, which stretches across from Galatia through Cappadocia to the Taurus, resting against the scaglia limestone, and underlying the great horizontal formation of central Asia Minor.

Soon after four we descended from these hills, having the gardens of Eregli spread out like a picture at our feet, and extending far into the plain, whilst, beyond the corn-fields, a clump of poplar-trees and a lofty minaret marked the site of the town. We crossed the river at the foot of the hills by a wooden bridge, and proceeded over a well-cultivated district extending to the foot of the mountains on the left, and as far as irrigation could be carried on the right; beyond this the craggy tops of Karajah Dagh stood out in the bold colouring of mountain scenery. The inhabitants were busy threshing out their corn, which, as usual, was done on a paved floor in the open air, by driving cattle over large heaps of it, until the straw is broken and the grain beaten out.

After a mile and a half of this English-looking scenery, we reached the cassaba of Eregli, built on a low hill, over which the road led between gardens and orchards and dilapidated cottages. All the agreeable anticipations which I had formed from its cheerful appearance vanished on entering its dirty streets. The invariable consequence of a town in Turkey having a burst of wealth and prosperity, is, that it is proportionably harassed by its governors, and is thus speedily restored to a state of poverty and ruin. The place is said to contain a thousand Turkish, and about fifty Armenian houses. I was soon comfortably established in my tent, pitched in the midst of a delightful garden belonging to one of the latter description.

Sunday, August 6.—I started very early this morning to visit the extraordinary springs of Kekrout which I had heard of at Nigdéh, and was told last night were in the plain five miles to the north of Eregli. They were described as warm, salt, and forming a kind of white stone round the sources, which had choked up several of the vents. Marvellous tales also of mysterious caverns were told me, which, in the midst of a marshy plain, sounded very extraordinary. Passing through the town, I observed, amidst the ruined mud buildings of the present day, several large blocks of

stone and marble, besides some old Turkish buildings, a large khan, and a mosque, or tekiyeh, said to have been built by Sultan Alettin of Koniyeh. We rode for nearly three miles between well-watered gardens and orchards, and then entered the plain, which stretches across to the foot of Karajah Dagh, and is covered with the tents of Turcomans, who spend four or five months here during the summer, and retire on the approach of winter into Eregli.

A smart gallop soon brought us to a low ridge of hills, rising in some parts to a height of sixty or seventy feet, and extending from S.S.E. to N.N.W. The southern end is the highest and broadest, and on it have been built a few Turcoman huts, out of the reach of the annual inundations. This ridge consists of calcareous and gypseous beds, deposited by the springs in former times, and sloping off on each side in undulating lines. At the southern extremity all these are now dry; but, on proceeding to the N.W., I found a narrow crack or fissure extending along the summit of the ridge, out of which springs issue in nine or ten different places, fresh sources appearing to open in this direction in proportion as the older ones become silted up. The S.E. portion of the hill is evidently much older than the northern end, which latter is now undergoing the process of formation, and consists of a steep narrow ridge, with a succession of small pools and springs, and little conical hills along the line of fissure on the top, the whole length of which is between two and three hundred yards. The cones which occur on this line appear to have been formed by the gradual deposit of the earthy matter, with which the water is charged, and which forms, in the first instance, basins or pools round each orifice, which, by the rapid evaporation of the water, are soon elevated into cones. This rapid accumulation of matter round the mouths of the springs, on reaching a certain height, gradually closes up the vent, a process which goes on more quickly in proportion as the spring diminishes in strength, in consequence of the additional height to which the water must be forced:

thus it is compelled to find a fresh vent lower down towards the N.N.W., by which the hill may be said to grow, as it is soon raised there to the height of the older portion.

The crack or fissure is at the same time prolonged in the same direction by the expansive power of the confined water and gases, which may be heard in several places along the top of the ridge, bubbling underground, in their efforts to escape where the vent has been filled up. I tasted one of the springs; it was a compound of salt and sulphur, which, with lime, seem to be the sole ingredients in the water, and neither in the taste nor in the deposits did I perceive the slightest trace of iron. One of the most singular features of these springs are the small basins formed as the water trickles down the side of the cliff, by the gradual enlargement of the ridges, of the nature of ripple-marks, caused by the action of the water. These ridges, having a semicircular form, are gradually raised by the spray and deposit of the water, until they are two or three feet high, and contain a considerable quantity of water. But, besides these large basins, many thousand smaller ones, each an inch or two in diameter, are constantly being formed on the same principle, in some of which pure salt is deposited. Although these springs are all evidently connected with each other, there is great variety in the substances deposited by them. Some deposit pure salt round their orifices, others pure sulphur, and others again sulphate of lime or gypsum, which is the most frequent. In the older formation, and even in those of a former year, I did not discover any salt; probably the water of the atmosphere had dissolved and carried it off. There was also much difference in the heat of the springs, some being quite cool, and others nearly 100° Fahr.; from the latter, large quantities of gas escaped, and the water became frothy if much disturbed.

In the cliff on the N.E. side, the horizontal beds of limestone and gypsum were cut off and separated by vertical beds of the same formation—a phænomenon I could

not account for until I found, further north, a large mass, horizontally stratified, detached from the cliff itself, and the intervening chasm gradually filling up with the same substances, deposited by the water as it trickled down the side, thus producing an appearance of vertical stratification. Near this chasm the incrustations and stalactites overhanging the cliff have assumed very singular forms, being regularly jointed and curled under, like the feelers of an encrinite, or the curled-up extremities of a star-fish. In some places the saline springs, falling over the cliff, have formed, by rapid evaporation, thin tubes of salt, full of water, which, however, were too delicate and slender to bear the slightest touch; a breath of wind would have dissolved them.

While examining the various phænomena of these springs, and particularly the basins in which the mineral waters were collected, I observed a fact which seemed to throw light on the cause and origin of the oolitic structure, where the concentric layers have not been deposited round a pre-existing nucleus. In some of these pools many little globular incrustations were floating on the surface, produced by bubbles of gas which successively rose to the surface, and which appeared to have been formed in the following manner:—When the bubble comes in contact with the atmosphere, evaporation takes place, and the film of water, which enclosed the gas, is replaced by a still thinner film of the matter with which the water was saturated, and which, from its extreme tenuity, continues for some time floating on the surface, until it gradually acquires greater solidity, from the cohesion of other matter contained in the water. I saw many of these *hard* bubbles floating on the surface, but of such a fine and delicate texture that they did not bear any handling. By degrees, however, they become thicker, and acquire greater strength, when their specific gravity no longer allowing them to float, they sink to the bottom of the pool; here they soon become agglomerated together, some remaining hollow, and others

being filled up concentrically within. I succeeded in obtaining several of these sunken spherical masses, before they were attached to the rock at the bottom; and, although the phænomenon is here seen only on a small scale, I think it may possibly throw light on the causes of oolitic structure, where, as I have observed, the matter has not been concentrically deposited round a pre-existing body.

Not the least extraordinary feature in these detached hills is a copious spring of cold and sparkling water, at the foot of the cliff towards the N.E., which, flowing in that direction, is lost in the marshy plain. At the N.W. extremity of the ridge I was surprised to find a mass of brown sandstone or peperite raised above the level of the plain, and which probably forms the nucleus of the whole mass. It is impossible not to be struck with the resemblance between this hill and that near the lake of Asmabæus at Tyana. Another detached hill, of the same gypseous formation, rises close to the north end of the principal ridge, in which is a cave of some size, but into which I could not penetrate further than was sufficient to ascertain that there was no truth in the Menzilji's tale of the noise of waterfalls being heard within.

Returning to Eregli, we started again at half-past ten for Karaman. Instead, however, of going by the direct road, we went round by Kara Dagh to see the ruins of Bin Bir Kilisséh, or Maden Sheher. The gateway of Eregli was of primitive simplicity, having neither gate nor walls, but only high door-posts with mud banks three feet high on each side. We here crossed several streams flowing into the great plain on the right, and passed through an extensive burial-ground, without any antiquities, but full of long large slabs of sandstone grit, pointing out to the geologist the character of the best stone in the neighbourhood. For several miles we passed well-cultivated gardens and corn-fields, but at length the ground, which sloped gently towards the plain, became stony and covered with limestone pebbles from the high hills on the left, which we were approaching.

At half-past twelve we were passing along a narrow plain hemmed in between the hills and the marshy lake; two miles further we began ascending a broad talus or moraine apparently brought down by floods or glaciers * from a deep ravine called Argli Boghaz, through which the road from Eregli to Karaman passes; the distance is eighteen hours, but it is said to be now almost impracticable in consequence of the scarcity of water and provisions. As we descended from the talus, the space between the mountains and the lake gradually narrowed, until, at a quarter after two, there was only room for a narrow causeway. The mountains, although of a more rounded form than the loftier peaks of Taurus, were perfectly barren, and consisted of a thin bedded white saccharine limestone. The heat was excessive, the thermometer in my holster showing 98° at three P.M. At a quarter after three, the mountain being still close on our left, I was surprised at finding a small stream flowing out of the lake into a deep circular pool, twenty or thirty feet lower, and situated in a recess of the marble cliff, and from which there was no visible outlet. The marks on the rocks round this pool, as well as the sides of the rocky channel, along which the stream flowed, proved that the water generally stands at a much higher level. Workmen were busily employed building a new bridge and causeway between the lake and the pool, thereby confirming the statement which I heard, that, after the melting of the snows, a great body of water flows out of the marshy lake into this deep recess, which is about the eighth of a mile in circumference; as no stream emerges on the other side of the hill on the other road to Karaman, the water must find a subterranean passage through the limestone, to reappear on the south side of Mount Taurus flowing into the sea through Cilicia. Thus we have here, and I believe here

* This idea is thrown out in consequence of Professor Agassiz's developement of his new theory: had I been previously aware of it, I should have examined the valley more particularly. The appearances were very remarkable, resembling those of several slopes at the foot of Sultan Dagh, between Chai Kieui and Ishekli.

only, an outlet or Katabothron for the waters of these extensive plains, which, in winter, form an uninterrupted lake as far as Iconium.

Two miles more over a dry and sandy plain brought us to a spot where the lake washed the foot of the hills, and where the road, impassable in winter, led along the stony beach. Aquatic birds were in abundance here, as well as in the deep pool before mentioned; amongst them I observed different species of gulls. At this point the lake suddenly terminates, the shores trending away to the north, while the hills on our left diminished considerably in height. Continuing in a westerly direction, we ascended the rising ground, and in a few minutes reached the yaila tents of Ak Ghieul, situated in a recess of the mountain-chain.

My tent was pitched near that of the headman of the village, whence I enjoyed the sight of a most glorious sunset; while a party of Turks sat under their tent, smoking and drinking coffee, with their backs turned to the western sky, only moving at stated hours to go through the formal ceremonies of their religion. The women undergo much harder labour than the men; their principal occupation during the day, besides the household duties of fetching water, &c., consists in preparing fuel for the winter, or in making carpets; in the evening they collect together and milk their flocks, and get ready the suppers of their lords and masters.

The weather was now remarkably fine and settled. I almost daily witnessed the following gradations and phænomena:—In the early part of the day not a breath of wind is felt, except occasionally at sunrise or for an hour after; about two P.M. a few puffs of wind begin to skim over the sandy plains in various directions, sometimes from one side, sometimes from another, but generally from the N.W., and tall whirlwinds of sand are constantly traversing the plains. These seem to be caused by the meeting of two gusts of wind rushing in contrary directions, and producing an eddy, which raises the sand, and carries it off

in the direction of the strongest. But about five or six P.M. a high wind generally gets up, blowing in squalls and raising clouds of dust, which in an instant cover and fill everything with dirt and straw.

The inhabitants of the yaila said that they came from a place called Divlé, eight hours to the south, on the road from Eregli to Karaman. They assured me there were no ruins at Divlé, though I was afterwards told at Karaman that there were many very extensive caves there, as well as a church and some columns. We know that Derbe was in later times called Delbia,* and, from the great resemblance of the modern name Divlé to Delbia, as well as its position towards the Cappadocian frontier of Isauria or Lycaonia, I am inclined to think that it may mark the site of Derbe, alluded to in the letters of Cicero,† and better known to us by several passages in the Acts of the Apostles.‡ This position of Divlé, near the lake of Ak Ghieul, justifies the opinion of Dr. Cramer, § that the French translators of Strabo || are correct in substituting λιμνὴ for λιμὴν, in the description of Stephanus.

Monday, August 7.—We left the tents of Ak Ghieul soon after seven, and proceeded due west for a mile and a half, having a wide plain on the right, stretching away uninterruptedly to the volcanic hills of Kara Bounar. We then turned south, crossing the limestone hills by a remarkable kind of road, evidently ancient, and forming a channel, with perpendicular sides, six feet deep and ten wide, over the crest of the hill. Soon after reaching the small plain on the other side, bounded by barren undulating hills of marble, part of the downs of Lycaonia, we passed close to a low insulated mound, the Acropolis of an ancient city, having many tombs excavated in the neighbouring hill; by the side of one of these I found a Greek inscription cut in the rock, part

* Steph. Byz. ad v. Δέρβη.
† Cicero ad fam. xiii. 73.
‡ Acts, chap. xiv. and xvi.
§ Asia Minor, vol. ii. p. 68.
|| Lib. xii. c. 6, p. 569.

of which was still legible.* The tombs were generally small, with a stone ledge inside; the entrance appeared to have been closed with a marble slab, and they were principally placed along the line of an ancient road, leading obliquely up the hill-side towards the N.E. The Acropolis had, at some period, been surrounded with a wall and ditch, still visible: it is about a quarter of a mile in circumference at its base, and on its summit were foundations of walls and fragments of pottery. Considerable remains of buildings, houses, streets, &c., adorned with fallen columns, extended round it in every direction, amongst which was a marble pedestal. The remains were chiefly N. and S. of the Acropolis; most of them appeared to be of more recent date than the inscription, as if constructed with the ruins of older buildings. Indeed, when we recollect the wars which have ravaged these exposed districts even since the period of their first invasion by the Saracens, it ought not to excite surprise that scarcely one stone remains upon another, not only of the old towns themselves, but even of those which have risen out of their ashes. Added to this, the Kurds and other nomad tribes, who, until fifty years ago, and even later, infested these plains, in their hatred of fixed habitations, towns or villages, destroyed them wherever they were able.

I also observed many pits formed of large blocks of stone, intended either for cisterns or for keeping corn, as is still the practice in Turkish villages. At the southern extremity of the ruins I saw the foundations of a large building, probably a temple, and lying on the ground several of those flat double columns characteristic of the Byzantine age, and used in the galleries under the roof or ceiling. There is no evidence that these ruins mark the site of Derbe itself, or of Parlais, a town of Lycaonia, or of any of the other numerous cities which once flourished in this district. In wandering over them I put up a hare and a brace of small

* See Appendix, No. 421.

bustards; it is probably owing to the scarcity of water that I have seen so little game throughout these extensive and almost uninhabited plains.

Leaving the ruins, a ride of several miles over the barren plain, with the outliers of the limestone mountains on the left, occasionally extending to the road, brought us at a quarter after eleven to the small village of Ak Chesha. Here I halted for an hour for the purpose of getting a meridian observation and taking some distant bearings. The village was almost deserted, all the inhabitants being at their yaila, except those who were stowing away their corn in pits before their houses. About the village and in the burial-grounds, of which there were several, I found many large blocks of marble, broken columns, and double Byzantine columns, with old Greek or Christian tombstones; for, although there were no inscriptions, several had large crosses sculptured on them: at the time I thought they had been brought from Bin Bir Kilisséh, in Kara Dagh, but I was obliged to give up this opinion when I found that all the remains at Bin Bir Kilisséh consisted of the trachyte of Kara Dagh, whereas those of Ak Chesha were all marble; it is, therefore, not improbable, that they are the remains of some ancient city, either on or near the same spot. From hence a ride of nine or ten miles over the sandy plain brought us to Chorla, a small village at the foot of Kara Dagh, and the nearest place to Bin Bir Kilisséh where we could procure wood and water. Soon after leaving Ak Chesha the hills on the left gradually retired, and the plain opened to the S.W. and S.S.W., showing the distant range of Mount Taurus or Itch-ili Dagh beyond Karaman. Further to the west was another high range called Allah Dagh. The insulated appearance of Kara Dagh, as we approached it, was very remarkable; it was rocky, steep, and barren.

Two miles before reaching Chorla we passed the site of another ruined town or village. Large stones were lying in heaps, or scattered about on all sides, amongst which

were two fragments of a sepulchral monument eight feet high and three wide. I copied an inscription,* which, as well as half the bas-relief with which it was adorned, remained on one part. At three P.M. the thermometer was at 101° in my right-hand holster, which, as we had been travelling west all day, was the most shaded. Wolves and jackals were said to abound in the mountains near the village; and on Mount Taurus, tigers and an animal called washak, which I afterwards learned was a species of lynx celebrated for its fur, are also found.

Tuesday, August 8.—I have often been surprised at seeing how imperfectly the inhabitants of these villages, who live almost entirely on milk, understand the mysteries of the dairy. They have several preparations, such as cheese, yaourt, kaimak, and butter; yet, from want of care and cleanliness, these are almost invariably sour. The first thing they do after milking the cows and sheep, is to boil the milk, without which they say it would not keep. In these dry plains they trust chiefly to their sheep for food; but they are only milked once a-day, viz., in the evening, and are then led from the village to the hills and mountains, to return the following afternoon.

At a quarter before seven I started for Bin Bir Kilisséh, also called Maden Sheher (Mine-town), perhaps because the ruins serve as a mine of stones for the surrounding villages. Leaving Chorla, we crossed the plain for a few miles, and then ascended gradually for about four more, until we reached the foot of the mountains of Kara Dagh. Here the ground was covered with boulders of red and grey trachyte, with small pebbles of limestone, the former derived from the central portion of the mountains, the latter from a low ridge stretching away N.E., and which appeared to have been elevated by the upheaving of the trachyte; the ridge is prolonged in the direction of Hassan Dagh and Mount Argæus, with which Kara Dagh appears to be con-

* See Appendix, No. 122.

nected, forming part of the same system of elevation. Soon after eight we entered a narrow ravine exhibiting a good section of the limestone rocks, much broken and disturbed, resting against porphyritic trachyte, which both in colour and texture resembles that near Smyrna. In this ravine the wild almond flourished abundantly, with a small drop of gum, exuding from each kernel: I also noticed the wild pear-tree, a species of cytisus, and many flowers which I had not seen in the flat and arid plain. On reaching the summit of the ridge we crossed a small cultivated plain, and then descended to the ruins embosomed in a hollow in the mountains, surrounded on all sides by lofty peaks of trachyte, except on the north, where the valley opens into the plain of Koniyeh, in the direction of Ismil.

We reached the ruins of Bin Bir Kilisséh before nine; and, notwithstanding their extent, and a certain degree of mystery and interest with which they are always alluded to by the Turks and passing travellers, I was disappointed at their general appearance, for not a fragment of marble or a column is to be seen. The ruins consist of about twenty Byzantine churches, of various sizes, built entirely of red and grey trachyte, a few ancient tombs and sarcophagi, and many deep subterranean cisterns. The town is chiefly built on the western side of the valley, sloping gently towards the N.E. Near its S.E. extremity are three small churches close together, in a very ruinous state, and without any remarkable feature about them. Ascending from them to the west, I passed through an ancient as well as a modern burial-ground, containing many large sarcophagi, the stone covers of which had been removed, and were lying near them, the sarcophagi themselves, in many cases, retaining their original position.

A six-minutes' walk from these churches, in a westerly direction, brought me to another, surrounded by a rude wall defended by round and angular towers, the church itself forming the S.W. angle. Here also the style is Byzantine, a circular bema being at the east end: the greater

part of the roof had fallen in, but it had evidently been lower over the aisles than over the centre. Here I had an opportunity of seeing the mode in which the flat double columns were used in the early buildings, viz. to support the roof of the centre aisles; for they, as well as the horse-shoe arches which spring from them, were here quite perfect. The walls were well built, the outer stones carefully jointed and fitted together without cement, as was also the dome over the bema, although the inner part of the wall was generally filled up with loose rubble and mortar. Within the enclosure belonging to the church were many other ruined walls, besides sarcophagi, tombs, and cisterns, some of which opened at the top, while others had steps leading down to them.

Proceeding N.N.E., and at a distance of 230 paces from the enclosure, measured as carefully as was possible over broken ground, covered with ruined walls and subterranean hollows, was another large church, the west end of which presented a handsome Byzantine façade, with numerous windows.* Near it is a small octagon chapel, with an Echinus beading carried round the architrave of the doorway, the only attempt at ornament or carved work which I saw amongst the ruins. Not far to the east of these two churches are several ancient tombs, which have an imposing and even classic appearance, resembling some of those in the Necropolis of Hierapolis; but they have no inscriptions, nor are they so numerous as the sarcophagi.

I next proceeded to a large building at the N.N.W. extremity of the town, distant nearly a mile from the principal edifices, and which had greatly attracted my attention. Two other masses on the way thither appeared to be the extremities of a large hall or basilica. That to which I was going, proved also to be a church of considerable dimensions, although of ruder construction than the others, the stones of the outer wall not running in

* A view of these ruins is given in Laborde's work on Asia Minor and Syria.

straight courses. The roof of the centre had fallen in, but the arches, which spring from the columns over the aisles, were still standing. A small octagon chapel stood near it on the north side, which may have been attached to the church, on the wall of which was the only inscription * I found amongst the ruins; it was very rudely cut upon the rough trachyte. I have already mentioned the circular cisterns; they seem to have been the only means by which the inhabitants were supplied with water, as there are no streams, and the rocky nature of the hills precluded the possibility of digging wells.

Colonel Leake † supposes that the ruins in Kara Dagh called Bin Bir Kilisséh (1001 Churches), may be those of Derbe; and that Lystra, which, from the account of St. Paul's journeyings, narrated in the Acts of the Apostles, was between Derbe and Iconium, should be sought for nearer the latter town, and in the neighbourhood of Khatoun Serai. After a careful examination of the chief authorities on the subject, I am inclined to think that these ruins are those of Lystra, rather than of Derbe, for the following reasons:—

First.—The many remains of churches, some of which are of considerable size, prove that this place continued of great importance, even after the introduction of Christianity. This agrees with the fact mentioned by Hierocles, that a bishop of Lystra sat in the Council of Chalcedon, A.D. 451;‡ whereas nothing of the kind is mentioned with regard to Derbe, which appears to have sunk into insignificance after the death of Antipatras in the first century.

Secondly.—According to Steph. Byz., Derbe was a fortress and a port; but, as I have before observed, we should probably read λίμνη instead of λιμήν, thereby implying that it was near a lake. This agrees with the position of Divlé, which may have been Derbe; but it also agrees with the ruins which we passed about four miles from Ak Ghieul,

* See Appendix, No. 423. † Tour in Asia Minor, p. 101.
‡ Hierocl. Synecd., p. 675.

and which, if they had been more extensive, I should have concluded to be those of Derbe. There is no lake near Bin Bir Kilisséh or Kara Dagh, so that the description of Derbe given by Stephanus cannot apply to that place.

Thirdly.—We know, from the Acts of the Apostles, that St. Paul, on leaving Iconium, came first to Lystra, and proceeded thence to Derbe; and in the sixteenth chapter, where he is described as passing through these towns on his way from Syria and Cilicia, Derbe is mentioned first, thereby implying that Lystra was on the direct road to Iconium. If, therefore, the ruins of Lystra were not here, they must be between Kara Dagh and Iconium; but no traces of ancient towns need be looked for on the plain which covers this intervening space, the greater part of it being under water in winter.

On returning to Chorla I found the whole country enveloped in clouds of dust, in consequence of a violent south wind. My room and every article in it was almost buried, and heaps of sand were collected on the windward side of the cottages, which, as we approached the village, were obscured by the dust. It was altogether so dirty, that although late I determined to start immediately for Karaman, which being situated at the southern extremity of the plain under the hills, was more protected from the violence of the gale. The ride, however, was most unpleasant, with the hot sun and high wind, and gusts of dirt and sand blowing constantly in our faces. The road led along the plain the whole way to Karaman, distant four hours, round the eastern shoulder of Kara Dagh, which confirmed my opinion that it was completely insulated.

In rainy weather, the resemblance of this mountain to an island must be still more striking, as a great portion of the plain is then flooded, in consequence of which many parts of it are at all times covered with rushes and marshy grasses. The S.E. side of Kara Dagh is studded with volcanic cones, extending irregularly from near the summit almost to the

low ground. Six miles from Chorla we crossed an old bridge and causeway over low grounds now dry, which appeared to be the midday resort of cattle, when other parts of the plain are dried up: the ground was covered with dung, which had been set on fire by the ashes of a pipe shortly before our arrival, and was burning in every direction; the rapidity with which it spread was astonishing; it had even extended to some prepared fuel placed against the wall of a hut to dry for the winter.

Our road continued in the same S.S.W. direction, over the plain, until we reached the gardens of Karaman at half-past seven. Many large heaps of corn, ready to be threshed out, were piled near the road side, announcing an abundant harvest. Another mile brought us to the gate of the town; where we had to wind our way for some distance in the dark, between houses and garden walls, and through the bazaars, obscured by awnings and verandahs, in constant danger of falling into holes or ditches, until we reached the konak assigned to us: here we had great difficulty in persuading the Armenian women to open the door in the absence of the Ev Sabéh, or master of the house.

## CHAPTER XLIX.

Karaman—Passes of Mount Taurus—Illisera—Cassaba—Elmasún—Ruined villages—Enter Isauria—Discover ruins of Isaura—Description of them—Olou Boumar—Tris Maden.

WEDNESDAY, August 9.—We halted this day at Karaman, and enjoyed the first day's rest since our departure from Cæsarea and ascent of Mount Argæus. I employed it in writing up my journal, making notes, and purchasing coins, amongst which I procured some of Soli, Celenderis, Seleucia, and other neighbouring towns. Here we saw the first grapes and figs of the year; the latter were large and excellent; they came from a village called Sarikavak, sixteen hours off, on the southern flank of the first or most northern chain of the Taurus. The skin of a washak was brought me to-day, the back and legs of which were spotted grey, white, and brown, and the belly white: this animal abounds in the mountains of Itshili.

The only ruins which I could hear of in the neighbourhood were at Selevke (Seleucia) and Ayash (Eleusa); I was also told of a kilisséh at Ermenek, eighteen hours off. An Armenian, of whom I made inquiries respecting the passes over the mountains, stated that there was an intermediate road between that which leads from hence to Selevke, and that from Tyana to Tarsus; adding that it goes from Karaman to Kizil Chesméh, six hours distant, to the north of the Taurus, leaving Sarikavak on the right: from thence it crosses the first chain of mountains and descends by a Boghaz called Alan Búzúk, in which are many caves and ruins, one of which, very large, and built of hewn blocks of stone, is close to a village of the same name, eight hours from Kizil Chesméh. From thence it traverses another mountain chain, and descends by a valley to the sea at

Mezetli, twenty hours from Alan Búzúk, the whole distance being thirty-four hours. This is evidently the pass by which the route laid down in the Peutinger Table led from Iconium to Soli or Pompeiopolis, passing by Tetrapyrgia, and leaving Sarikavak on the right hand, as marked out in Colonel Leake's map.

Thursday, August 10.—The greater part of this day was spent in walking about the town, and visiting the castle and the bazaars. From the circumstance of each house being surrounded by a large garden, the place appears to be more extensive than it really is: most of the houses are in a ruined, dilapidated state. The bazaars are ill supplied, and its Turkish castle consists of a square keep with several round and square towers, surrounded at a little distance by an outer wall, within which above a hundred small houses have been erected. In these walls several Arabic or Turkish inscriptions have been inserted, which appear to come from other buildings, and many of which are so low that the whole of the present wall must have been raised after the earlier Turkish constructions were already falling to decay. In the town were several ruined mosques of graceful Saracenic style, one of which was particularly striking. The entrance is of marble, handsomely ornamented with arabesques; the interior supported by several columns, four on each side, some of which appear to have been derived from ancient buildings. Karaman was formerly the residence of a Pacha, who, although he now resides at Iconium, still keeps up the title of Pacha of Karaman. The town is said to contain between 2000 and 3000 houses, some of which belonged to Armenians, who have a large and handsome church. Perhaps it was from this place having been formerly the seat of a Pachalic that the whole of the district along the sea-coast was for a long period known by the name of Caramania, an appellation now in disuse.

Friday, August 11.—Having given up the plan of crossing Mount Taurus, and descending to the sea-coast by Ermenek,

my next object was to endeavour to reach the lake of Eregli by a new route, through the mountains to the south of Koniyeh, and to ascertain if possible the position and character of the lakes of Bey Sheher and Kereli, which I expected would be the Caralitis and Trogitis of Strabo. I also hoped by following this direction to discover the ruins of Isaura, if any traces of them still existed.

Leaving Karaman at a quarter after seven, and passing under the castle wall, we crossed a small stream flowing through the town into the plain to the north, and proceeded W. by N. towards Illisera, distant about eight miles. The road led over several dry water-courses, and low ridges of cretaceous limestone, extending into the plain from the mountains on the left. At nine Kara Dagh bore nearly N. by E., and another low conical hill about three miles off in the plain, N.N.E.; two steep and rugged rocks, belonging to the igneous system of Kara Dagh, rose at the foot of the latter.

Before taking leave of this insulated mountain I will only allude to one circumstance, which must strike the observer on viewing its position on the map, I mean the line of volcanic action which extends in a S.W. direction from Mount Argæus, passing through Hassan Dagh, Karajah Dagh, and Kara Bounar to Kara Dagh: these mountains are chiefly, if not entirely, trachytic; and, from the similarity of their products and their lineal arrangement, appear to be connected with each other. It might, perhaps, be carrying speculation too far to attempt to connect them with the elevation of Mount Taurus, which chiefly consists of scaglia or Jura limestone; but there certainly is a remarkable parallelism between this line of volcanic action and that portion of Mount Taurus which extends from the south of Kara Dagh to Maden Dagh, south of Mount Argæus, and which, broken as it is by a few transverse fractures affording a passage to some of the rivers, seems almost to warrant this opinion: to this may be added the parallel direction of the great range of Mount Taurus

itself and the line of coast between Tarsus and Celenderis. From the results of frequent observations, I am inclined to consider the period of most of the trachytic outbursts of Asia Minor as intermediate between those formations which may be considered as the representatives of our secondary and tertiary deposits.

We quitted the road to Koniyeh through Tchumra, which is impassable during the winter, at a quarter before ten, and entering an undulating arable country, we proceeded due west for three miles, with the high summit of Allah Dagh directly in front of us: at half-past ten we entered the mud walls of Illisera. Here I observed many blocks of marble in the walls and foundations of the houses, and several of those flat double columns which are used in the Byzantine churches. This confirms the idea thrown out by former travellers, that it stands upon or near the site of Ilistra, a town mentioned by several Byzantine writers as the see of a bishop who assisted at the councils of Ephesus and Chalcedon All the inhabitants seemed to be threshing out their corn, of which great heaps were collected round the town, without the walls. It was probably owing to the want of water that this place was not surrounded by gardens as in other cases. A few vineyards only appeared at the foot of Allah Dagh, between two and three miles off to the S.W.

From Illisera our direction was W.N.W., nearly parallel with the range of Allah Dagh on our left, but gradually drawing nearer to it as we approached Cassaba, three miles from Illisera: here I copied a sepulchral inscription* in a burial-ground containing a few columns. At twelve we entered Cassaba, an inconsiderable town, surrounded by a ruined wall with small salient angles, instead of towers, at regular distances. All the houses, like the wall, are built of flat thin stones, formed by the natural cleavages of the limestone. As we passed through the streets several Turkish peasants were proceeding to the

* See Appendix, No. 424.

mosque to repeat their midday prayer; previous to this, ablution is enjoined by the Koran, and I was much amused at the simple manner in which they got over these inconvenient ceremonies. The Arabs and inhabitants of arid countries are allowed to use dry dust, or sand, instead of water, the scarcity of which was probably as severely felt at Cassaba as in Arabia. Here, however, so great was their hurry, that they did not even go through this form, but stooping down as if to take up water, pretended to rub their hands over their feet and arms, without touching them, and then walked into the mosque with an air of pride and satisfaction at having performed one of their most strictly enjoined duties.

At Cassaba we quitted the road to Koniyeh on our right, skirting round the base of Allah Dagh, which consists apparently of thin-bedded semi-crystalline limestone, dipping S.E. The low hills sloping to the N.N.E., over which our road led, were of the same formation, and had been quarried for building-stones. Four miles from Cassaba we reached an extensive burial-ground containing a few double columns of marble, besides some large blocks; a little way further to the S.W. were the ruins of a town or village, which, although apparently Turkish, I turned off from the road to visit, in the hope of lighting upon something of greater antiquity. I found many marble blocks and other fragments, the evidence of ancient plunder, together with a mutilated inscription;* the commencement of the lines being buried deep in a wall, could not be deciphered. The name of the village was said to be Bossola by some Turks, whom Dimitri called to assist him in drawing up the bucket of a well thirty fathoms or koolatch deep.

The country through which we were now passing, and which continued to within two or three miles of Elmasún, consisted of undulating grassy hills, with a few patches of corn, and occasional clumps of trees, chiefly elms, thorns, and junipers. A range of steep and rocky hills about one

* See Appendix, No. 425.

mile and a half off, the lower portions of which were slightly wooded, rose to a considerable height on the left, while the ground sloped gently on the right towards the plain of Koniyeh. Two miles beyond Bossola another ruined village called Sosta, distinguished by the remains of a large mosque, was pointed out W.S.W. from the road. The many villages of this description which we have seen in the plain since leaving Karaman, generally situated at a short distance from the road, formed a remarkable feature in this day's journey. It would seem that the period of their prosperity must have been during the reigns of the Sultans of Iconium, and that they were laid waste by the nomad tribes, who afterwards settled in this part of Asia Minor, and still inhabit the plain during the winter. Haply, too, the churches and other buildings of the older towns had been destroyed by these very Sultans for the sake of their marble fragments, which they required for their mosques and colleges. It is, therefore, the more extraordinary, not that so little remains of the towns in the plain, but that so much is still remaining at Maden Sheher: this is probably owing to the circumstance that everything there is built of rough coarse trachyte, a hard and unprofitable stone, and quite useless in the construction of their mosques and other edifices.

Two miles short of Elmasún we entered a valley nearly three miles wide, between the mountain range on the left, and low hills on the right. Soon after four we reached Elmasún, a small place, where scarcely a tree or garden was to be seen, except on the distant hills. Here I learnt for the first time, that eight hours further to the west, near the villages of Olou Bounar and Hadjilar, there were very considerable ruins on the summit of a lofty hill. We were now entering the mountainous defiles and passes of Isauria, and I hoped, from its position and apparent strength, that it might prove to be one of the strongholds of this robber people. The distance from Elmasún to Koniyeh is said to be twelve hours, or thirty-six miles.

Saturday, August 12.—Elmasún to Hadjilar eight hours. On leaving the village we ascended the hills on the south side of the valley, consisting of red indurated clay and cherty rocks associated with the scaglia limestone; and crossing their crest, soon entered a wild and wooded district, forming as we advanced a most intricate and impassable country, intersected by numerous deep ravines and steep escarpments, and a most complicated system of valleys. For some time oak coppice and juniper abounded, and occasioned considerable difficulty and delay to the baggage-horses, from the imperfect and untrodden character of the road in several of the passes, conformably to the descriptions which have been left us by ancient writers respecting the mountainous district of Isauria. Three miles from Elmasún we forded a small stream flowing to the N.E.; and a mile further, after crossing a rugged chain of hills, descended into a well cultivated and wooded valley, watered by a stream flowing in the same direction. Here several masses of trap and green-stone rose up through the bottom of the valley, explaining the cause of the various dips and contortions which I had remarked in the shales and indurated marls of the surrounding hills.

From this valley, our direction being still W.S.W., we ascended another range of hills, much broken and varied in their forms, and more thickly wooded than before, where our guides frequently lost their way. Oak coppice and juniper still continued most prevalent, until, on our descent into a more open and undulating country, the wild pear and the ilex became predominant. Here the suriji again lost his way, and led us too far south towards the range of Taurus, the distant summits of which were frequently visible, adding to the wild scenery of the country by the boldness of their outline. At the spot where we were set right by some peasants, a steep ridge of limestone rocks rose to a great height in front of us, extending from N. to S., and apparently checking our further progress to the west, until we were directed to pass round its

northern shoulder; here, however, I had an interesting opportunity of seeing how the drainage of the valley, which appeared to slope towards the Taurus, was effected by two hollows in the rocky bottom of the plain, resembling perpendicular funnels or spiracula, swallow-holes or katabothra. The cavities were very irregular, and I could not distinguish any bottom, owing to the broken and uneven nature of the rocks, the sides of which were coated with the red clay of the plain, as if deposited by water flowing down them.

Proceeding to the west over high and undulating ground, we crossed several deep valleys in the limestone rocks sloping to the S.S.E.; one of which appeared at a distance to resemble a steep and rugged glen. The mountain chain of Taurus to the south was not here visible, and the valleys almost seemed to run through this barrier, in which case we should look for the source of the Calycadnus or its feeders in the neighbourhood. It is, however, more likely that the streams which flow to the south have no visible pass by which they traverse the mountains, but escape through swallow-holes or katabothra, similar to those just described. At half-past ten, between eleven and twelve miles from Elmasún, we passed through the village of Saroklan, consisting of eight or ten houses, and descended into a fine arable plain dotted over with wild pear trees, in which the barley was not yet cut, or rather pulled: for the peasants here generally use such blunt sickles, and the soil is so light and dry, that the plant is pulled out of the ground root and all; sometimes they do not even pretend to use the sickle, but pull the whole plant up with their hands.

As we advanced, a bold and picturesque limestone hill rose on our left about one mile off, the stratification of which, dipping S.S.E., and forming several terraces, was very visible in the steep escarpment. Dwarf cypresses occasionally occurred in the plain, the scenery at every step was more striking, and the hills were more thickly wooded.

The wild barberry covered with rich clusters of fruit abounded in the hollows, and the valonea oak flourished on the rocky hills: this, however, soon yielded to pine-trees and firs as we ascended a picturesque and wooded ravine, beyond which we might be said to have entered the difficult and almost impenetrable fastnesses of Isauria. A succession of steep and wooded ridges, and plains surrounded by rocky cliffs rising abruptly from them, continued for several miles. The oaks flourished luxuriantly, and reached a considerable size: this was the more astonishing, as they grow out of the rocks, where not an inch of soil is to be seen, and where it is scarcely possible to find a crevice into which the roots can penetrate. At one time the road led up a romantic pass, where the woods and rocks were thrown together in a manner worthy of the pencil of Salvator Rosa, and along which were traces of a road apparently of very ancient date. We crossed several streams, all flowing to the N. or N.N.W., and consequently into the plain of Koniyeh.

Soon after one we reached the summit of an elevated chain of hills commanding extensive views, particularly to the south, over a deep and well cultivated valley; beyond this was a distant range of mountains, the summits of which were covered with snow, while about two miles off to the W. by S. was a high flat-topped hill, on which I thought I could distinguish the ruins of an ancient castle. We descended to the valley, and having crossed the dry bed of the stream flowing to the N.W., I copied an inscription* from a broken column placed in the ground as a kind of prædial boundary: although so little is now legible, it appeared to have been once covered with writing. From thence we reached the village of Hadjilar, situated in a recess or lateral valley amidst the rocks, on some of which the houses were picturesquely perched.

Here I determined to halt, in order to visit the ruins said to exist on the top of a hill to the S.W., and called

* See Appendix, No. 426.

Zengi Bor. I found in the villagers, as usual, a mixture of hospitality and curiosity, which latter quality would have proved extremely troublesome without the corrective of the tatar, whose authority even in the fastnesses of Isauria was never for an instant questioned, or his orders disobeyed. They related the following tale respecting the ruins, and their former inhabitants, founded, no doubt, on some vague traditions, indistinctly handed down from generation to generation:—"The king or chief of this place, together with his followers, were in former days notorious robbers; they did not till the ground, but plundered the neighbouring districts, extending their ravages as far as Kara Dagh, the inhabitants of which were constantly exposed to their attacks. It happened, however, in the course of time, that the king of Zengi Bor fell in love with, and wanted to marry, the daughter of the king of Kara Dagh, to which the latter consented on condition that the robber-king should make a high road smooth and passable from hence to Kara Dagh, by which his daughter might travel." Such a proof that the recollection of the plundering propensity of the Isaurians is still kept up in this region is better worth repeating than the thousand absurd tales about gold and treasures which are everywhere inflicted on a traveller.

I started for the summit of the hill, after some difficulty in procuring a guide, and a little hesitation on my part as to whether it were worth while to undertake the ascent, in consequence of the statements which I received from the villagers, who declared, contrary to what I had heard, and whether from ignorance or from jealousy I know not, that there was nothing to be seen. I was soon, however, on the site of an ancient city of great extent, strength, and magnificence, and, after wandering for some time amongst the ruins, had the satisfaction of discovering an inscription which assured me that I was standing on the site of Isaura. This surprised me much, as I had been told by M. Texier that he had ascertained that Bey Sheher was the modern representative of that city. I found here so many inte-

resting objects and buildings, that I at once determined to devote another day to their examination, and shall therefore throw into one account everything which I saw on the two days. I descended to the village by a steep ravine from the Acropolis, between two lofty cliffs so perpendicular as not to have required the defence of fortifications.

Sunday, August 13.—The town of Isaura, once the capital of a nation of avowed robbers, being built on one of the loftiest summits of the most elevated ridge between the Taurus and the plains of Koniyeh, must stand at an elevation of not less than four or five thousand feet above the sea. Its remains are still extensive and considerable, the wild and inaccessible district around it offering little or no temptation to the rapacity of its neighbours. The ridge of hills on which the ruins stand extends from N.N.W. to S.S.E., commanding an extensive view of the plains of Koniyeh to the north, Kara Dagh and Allah Dagh to the east, Mount Taurus to the south, and the lake of Seidi Sheher to the west. Without the walls of the town to the S.S.E. are the remains of several small buildings constructed of well-hewn blocks of marble, and put together without cement, and which appear to have been tombs of a superior character. Some of the stones are enriched with lions' claws, others with carved medallions, roses, and flowers. The buildings themselves, which have been all thrown down, appear to have stood upon substantial bases, approached by three or four high steps, still for the most part perfect, and having the front part of the upper step scooped out like the seats of the ancient theatres. The ruins of many other smaller buildings lie about on this side of the town, amongst which was a very delicious fountain called Bal Bounar (Old Spring?) where a spring of clear cold water rises in the midst of a mass of large square blocks, with the remains of another circular building immediately behind it. This stream flows down a narrow valley behind the town towards the N.W., in the direction of the village of Olou Bounar.

Most of these tombs and detached buildings were situated

on a ridge or neck of ground connecting the city with other high hills to the S.S.E.; on it were several large sarcophagi still in their original position in the ground, but broken open, and with their covers lying by them. An ancient road leads from this narrow ridge to the principal gate of Isaura, up a steep hill; on each side of it, amidst the underwood and ilex bushes, were many more tombs and graves, some of which, having a large cross sculptured on them, prove that the place continued to be of importance after the introduction of Christianity.

Isaura was encompassed by strong and massive walls, which may be traced all round, except along the steep and precipitous cliffs to the N.W. and N. These are undoubtedly ancient, and of very beautiful workmanship, but in a style which I never before saw applied to this description of building; they are moreover strengthened by numerous lofty towers, which, on the S.W. side, where the hill is less precipitous, are placed very close together: the principal gateway to the south, represented in the accompanying drawing, has been defended by two of these towers, now fallen to ruins. They are built in the same style as the wall itself, which consists of alternating courses of thick and thin blocks of marble, each long stone being separated by a very short one; this combination has a singular appearance, the former courses being nearly four feet, and the others scarcely a foot in thickness. I saw no square or round towers; they are all either hexagons or octagons. The arch over the gateway is still standing, in apparent defiance of the rude convulsions which have overturned everything around it. Two medallions representing shields are sculptured, or rather left in relief, on one of the courses of stone in the western tower of the gateway, within which several roads or streets may be traced branching off in various directions; one on the right leading to quarries and the citadel, and another on the left to a large and substantial building, apparently the foundation or cella of a temple, about 100 yards from the

gateway. Built in the same style as the walls, and all the other public buildings, it stands upon a rocky eminence commanding an extensive view, and is 142 feet by 87: there is an entrance at the S.W. end between two gigantic door posts, 12 or 14 feet high; a large stone near the S.E. corner measured 13 feet 3 inches in length.

A few hundred yards to the north of this edifice the ground is covered with a confused mass of buildings, of different sizes and characters, amongst which the remains of a forum or agora may be distinctly traced, with a row of columns along a third street leading from the principal gateway. One of the walls near the forum showed a remarkable instance of economy of material in its construction, large circular hollows being left in the wall at certain distances, communicating with an open channel left in the middle; or it may also have been connected with some apparatus for heating an apartment or a bath. A short distance to the N.E. of the forum, and nearly a quarter of a mile N. by W. from the gateway, was the most interesting monument of this ancient city, viz., a triumphal arch built of red and yellow marble, in the same style as the walls, standing by itself in an almost perfect state amongst junipers and ilex bushes, and erected by the inhabitants of Isaura in honour of the Emperor Hadrian, as appears from the inscription* which I copied from the architrave, and which leaves no doubt as to the name of the city.

The height from the ground to the top of this building is 24 feet, its width 18 feet 10 inches, and total depth 12 feet. The height to the crown of the arch is 17 feet and a half, but this has been much reduced at a subsequent period by erecting a square gateway inside, composed of three blocks of marble, and measuring 7 feet 4 inches in width, and 10 feet and a half in height. A large portion of the cornice has fallen down at one angle, but the architrave and inscription are well preserved. With a little difficulty I climbed to the top, where some ornaments or statues had

* See Appendix, No. 427.

been placed; and it is not improbable that a large globe of marble of considerable dimensions, now lying broken on the ground at the bottom, may have stood upon it to represent the world, the emblem of Hadrian's government. I afterwards found several other inscriptions* in this part of the town; No. 432, lying near the agora, is full of interest, as alluding to several buildings formerly erected in its neighbourhood, and near which there lay, scattered over the ground or concealed by thick ilexes and other shrubs, many fragments of various kinds, with foundations of houses, broken columns, and other architectural ornaments.

To the W. and N.W. of the triumphal arch were also remains of steps leading to a terrace, on which, from the number of large and deeply-fluted columns lying near, a large temple probably once stood. Near it I found a well executed bas-relief representing men and animals fighting and hunting. The inscription No. 430, is from a large weather-worn slab of marble near the arch, and contains two words not usual elsewhere, but which occur on several of the inscriptions of Isaura, viz., ΑΙΩΝΙΟΥ ΔΙΑΜΟΝΗΣ, as applied to the emperors in every case; but it seems uncertain whether they are intended to imply a wish that he may live or reign for ever, or to allude to his future existence. To the S.E. of the arch of Hadrian, and above the street of columns, were some slight indications of a small theatre.

At noon I took a meridian altitude near Hadrian's arch, having found a fit base for my instrument in the flat-topped tronçon of a column *in situ*: Isaura is in lat. 37° 10′ N. To the north-west of the arch, the broken and rocky ground rises considerably, but it is covered with many remains of buildings, houses, and walls. In this direction flights of steps cut in the solid rock are visible in several places. On the summit of one of the hills, still within the walls, is a ruined octagon tower, built in the same style as the

* See Appendix, Nos. 428—432.

others, with much architectural ornament. It may have been intended as a watch-tower, were it not almost too much decorated for such a purpose; Koniyeh and its plain are visible from it. Here I could trace the whole line of the walls extending to the W., S.W., and N.W., with many towers, but I did not stop to examine them in detail, or even to follow them to the S.W., along the heights above Olou Bounar. I observed, however, that near the village was another arched gateway leading into the town from the west, which I did not examine.

We descended from these interesting ruins by a deep ravine on the N.W. towards Olou Bounar, to which place I had ordered the tatar to proceed with the baggage on the road to Tris Maden, three hours off, where I intended to halt for the night. Crossing the ancient wall in this direction, I was surprised to find that although all the towers had been built and finished along the line, the intermediate wall or curtain had never been even commenced on this side; but that the towers were connected by a low dyke of stones, marking the limits of the town, but useless for defence, the nature of the ground rendering any artificial protection scarcely necessary. It is an interesting circumstance to find a portion of the walls in this unfinished state, as it corroborates a remark of Strabo, who says* that Amyntas died before he had completed the wall he was building round the new town, on the site of the city which he had destroyed. And, indeed, it must be admitted that no ruins of an ancient city could be more conformable to its history. What a position for a robber town, perched in a secret nook of the top of the loftiest ridge of the country, commanding an extensive view to the plains of Koniyeh and the lake of Seidi Sheher! Moreover, the circumstance of the walls and their octagonal towers, the temples, and triumphal arches, and all the public edifices being constructed in the same peculiar style, announce a city rebuilt on the site of a pre-existing town, under the eye of one

* Lib. xii. c. 6, p. 569.

master, not growing up by degrees according to the changing circumstances of the times, or varying in style according to particular epochs. Then the walls themselves, built in that rich and highly finished style of magnificence which we should expect at the hands of a prince who was rebuilding and refortifying an entire city, tell the same story. There is an air of newness in its very ruins, as if it had been destroyed before it was half completed, although it must not be forgotten that it flourished for many centuries after the death of Amyntas, and gave an emperor to Constantinople in the fifth century, in the person of Zeno the Isaurian, whose real name was Trascalisseus.

We descended from the city on the side above mentioned, after passing the pseudo-wall or bank connecting the detached towers, by a rocky path impassable for horses, which we had sent round to meet us in the valley below; here I observed amongst the rocks the ruins of several large and extensive tombs and sarcophagi. One of them was cut out of a mass of rock left standing in a niche in the face of the western cliff, immediately below one of the towers. The inside was hollowed out, and looked as fresh as if only yesterday completed. The cover was lying near, amongst the fragments of other tombs, on one of which was an inscription.* Hence we proceeded to Olou Bounar, where I copied several more inscriptions;† No. 434 on a sepulchral monument contains the name of the town. In the walls of the houses were many marble blocks and ornamental sculpture, derived from the ruins above, with more fragments of illegible inscriptions, cornices, architraves, &c., and a small bas-relief, representing figures fighting and hunting, some of which are clothed in a peculiar dress, and wear a kind of trousers.

The hills on which the ruins of Isaura are situated consist of blue and yellow semi-crystalline limestone, generally thick-bedded, dipping S.W., and underlaid by beds of

* See Appendix, No. 433. † See Appendix, Nos. 434—437.

argillaceous shale, which are sometimes much contorted. In one of the upper beds of blue limestone I found a great number of irregularly-shaped bodies, apparently organic, resembling sponges or similar substances, which were easily detached from the rock when in a slight state of decomposition. The inhabitants seemed well off and comfortable, though they complained of the extortions of the Spahis and other travellers whom they were obliged to entertain. But I must not forget to mention the apples of Olou Bounar; they were rather small, but very delicate, and highly perfumed.

Soon after leaving this place we descended a wild valley in a S.W. direction for nearly two miles, and then turned to the W. down a steep and stony glen, until we reached an undulating plain covered with oak coppice. After crossing another low ridge of hills we came in sight of a deep and fertile valley to the west, watered by a meandering stream, flowing to the north, at the foot of almost perpendicular rocks. A rapid descent over horizontal beds of coarse conglomerate and white calcareous marls, the remains of a lacustrine deposit which once filled the valley, soon brought us to the bottom, about a mile in width, and generally well cultivated and irrigated. After another mile we reached the cassaba of Tris Maden, situated at the foot of limestone cliffs. Before entering the town we crossed the river by a stone bridge, almost entirely constructed of ancient fragments, the débris of former buildings. This river rises at a place called Charshambáh, six hours off in the mountains to the south: about two hours from its source it is said to lose itself in a plain, but to reappear again lower down. From Tris Maden it flows with a very winding course N.E. by N., until it joins the river which runs through the lakes of Bey Sheher and Seidi Sheher, when they enter the plain of Koniyeh near Alibey Kieui and Tchumra. Now, however, it does not reach more than six or seven miles below this place, being entirely absorbed in irrigating gardens; it is only during

the winter that it joins the river from the lake of Bey Sheher.

The chief occupation of Tris Maden, and from which it derives its name, is the smelting of the lead ore brought down in its rough state from the mountains ten hours off to the south. They do not produce more than 800 or 900 okes a-year, and only work during the winter; charcoal, however, was so dear, that the undertaking yielded no profit, and certainly the ore which was shown me appeared very poor: a small quantity of silver is also obtained from it. In the evening a few coins were brought me by some Greeks, amongst which I obtained one of Lyrbe, a rare one of Adrianople of Pisidia, and several colonial coins of Antioch of Pisidia, collected in the neighbourhood of Yalobatch: these latter are interesting, as the Greeks who brought them had no idea that the ruins near Yalobatch were those of Antioch.

## CHAPTER L.

Leave Tris Maden—Akcha Bounar—Lake of Soghla or Seidi Sheher—Yaleyeuk—Eski Serai—Kara Euran—Disappearance of the lake of Seidi Sheher—Palus Trogitis—Seidi Sheher—Hot springs—Turkish honesty—Aufschar—Lake of Bey Sheher, the same as the lake of Kereli, anc. Caralitis—Bey Sheher—Plague—Efflatoun—Kereli—Ancient roads—Kara Agatch—Effects of the Plague.

MONDAY, August 14.—Tris Maden to Kara Euran six hours. Before leaving the village I copied two inscriptions,* the one near the bridge, and the other at a fountain; the former appears to indicate the existence of a town called Tauropalæa in this neighbourhood. We soon entered a small lateral valley, and ascended it for several miles in a N.W. direction. At the third mile we passed the village of Akcha Bounar on our right, on hills of indurated shale. The heights to the S.W. became gradually better wooded as we advanced, the nearest being covered with small oaks, wild pear, juniper and barberry trees, while the higher and more distant ranges were clothed with pine and fir. On reaching the summit of the ridge which formed the head of this small valley, we crossed masses of porphyritic trap protruding above the surface.

From hence we descended a steep ravine in a more northerly direction, along the banks of a small stream carrying fertility to numerous gardens, until we entered an extensive plain surrounded by hills on which many villages were placed; the greater part of this plain was left as pasture. We passed the villages of Mehréh and Ali Sharshéh, the former picturesquely situated amongst low wooded hills. From what I afterwards saw, I suspect that all the villages in this plain are full of ancient remains; and perhaps an attentive examination of them might bring to light inscriptions which would reveal the names of

* See Appendix, Nos. 438 and 439.

the places from whence they came. However, though I made constant inquiries, I could hear of no ruins in the neighbourhood, except Isaura, which appears too distant to have contributed the mass of marble and other fragments which we passed in every burial-ground; and besides, the stone is quite different from that which occurs amongst the ruins. At a fountain not far from Ali Sharshéh I copied two inscriptions;* and a burial-ground adjoining contained many blocks of stone and covers of sarcophagi.

From hence we descended gradually to the lake of Seidi Sheher, here called Soghla Ghieul, passing numerous villages on the hills which stretch down to the water's edge, such as Egreli Bazar, Eldou, Tchirkéh, and others. At half-past eleven we crossed a stream flowing into the lake, by a bridge built with many ancient blocks of stone and marble. A short distance further I copied another inscription† from a pedestal of yellow marble. It is unusual to find a Latin inscription in this part of the world; and this was probably destined to support a statue of the Emperor Claudius.

At a quarter before one we reached the burial ground of Yaleyeuk, a small fishing village built on a promontory running out into the lake. The burial-ground, as well as the walls of the mosque, were full of ancient fragments, but there were no inscriptions. The view of the mountains to the S.W., on the other side of the lake, was very bold and striking; I had been assured at Tris Maden that on the summit of Tinas Dagh, now pointed out in that direction, were ruins called Arwan, or Arwan Kaléh. I was now told that the only ruins on the mountain were steps and terraces cut in its side; that Arwan Kieui was the name of a village on the shore of a small lake in the mountains, communicating by a Boghaz or strait with that of Soghla; that there was no mode of getting there by land; that it would take two hours to paddle across, two or three more to reach Arwan Kieui, and three or four more to

* See Appendix, Nos. 440 and 441. † See Appendix, 442.

ascend the mountain, where, after all, there was nothing to see. The resemblance between the names of Arwan and Oroanda gave me a great wish to go there; but when I found that the land road was impassable for horses and baggage, and saw the narrow, flat-bottomed canoes, shaped like an isosceles triangle, lying on the beach, I was not disposed to trust to such a conveyance, with a fresh breeze, and gave it up; this was fortunate, for presently a violent thunder-storm gathered on Tinas Dagh, the mountains were enveloped in mist, it blew a perfect hurricane, and the rain fell in torrents all the afternoon, so that either by land or by water I should have been equally disappointed.

On viewing the large expanse of water called Soghla Ghieul, which covers a space of between eighty and ninety square miles, I was surprised to hear that the lake is dried up every ten or twelve years, when an abundant crop of wheat is grown over the whole of the recovered ground. On further inquiry the oldest man in the village declared that he had seen it dry twice in his life; and they added that the water then escaped by a chasm (or duden) amongst the rocks of the smaller lake or bay near Arwan Kieui. At the mouth of the Boghaz are said to be the remains of a wall built by a former Padishah, to keep the water out of the plain of Arwan.

At half past one we started for Kara Euran. Leaving the shore of the lake, we visited some ruins at Eski Serai, two miles N.E. from Yaleyeuk, which turned out to be a ruined Turkish town with a burial-ground, but full of ancient fragments and columns of different coloured marbles. Notwithstanding this disappointment, I enjoyed the magnificence of the mountain scenery beyond the lake towards Tinas Dagh, though the storm overtook us long before we could reach Kara Euran. Leaving Eski Serai we crossed the bed of a river, by which, when the lake is full, the superfluous water escapes towards the N.E. into the plain of Koniyeh. The marshy ground on our left projecting into the lake swarmed with water-fowl, pelicans, gulls,

ducks, and snipes. After a quick gallop along the shore of the lake we reached Kara Euran, about four miles N.N.W. from Eski Serai. It consists of two villages, distant half a mile from each other, in both of which we saw many fragments of ancient buildings, tombs, &c.

Being rather incredulous respecting the drying up of the lake, I made further inquiries about it here, when everything was confirmed with still more circumstantial details. I was assured that the water disappeared about every tenth or fifteenth year, when the plain remained dry for four, five, or six years; that the water escaped by several chasms in the rocks outside the Boghaz, not in the little lake itself; that when the plain is dry it is sown with wheat, and produces most abundant crops. All the neighbouring peasants sow as much as they can, and the practice is for them to pay half the produce of the first year to the government, by which the possessor becomes the proprietor so long as the land remains dry, paying for all subsequent years only the usual tenth of the produce. This lake of Soghla is fed by a river which comes from the lake of Bey Sheher; when the lake is dried up the river flows along the western side of the plain, at the foot of the mountains, and is lost in the chasms above mentioned. It would seem that after a time these become choked up, the water cannot escape through them fast enough, and gradually overflows the plain; then when it rises to a certain height in the Soghla Ghieul, it escapes by the ravine between Eski Serai and Kara Euran, and is lost in the plain of Koniyeh. All this information was given with so much detail, and from so many various sources, that I cannot doubt its truth. It is certainly a curious and interesting phænomenon, and will probably explain many facts respecting the different sizes of the lake as reported by different writers, and the different localities which have been attributed to the Palus Trogitis, of which it is undoubtedly the modern representative, but of which I will defer the proof and further consideration until I describe the lake of Bey Sheher. The

water of the lake of Soghla was perfectly sweet and fresh. The only information I could obtain respecting the source from whence the ancient blocks were derived was, that extensive remains were said to exist on the road from Koniyeh to Seidi Sheher, three hours distant from the latter place. From Kara Euran to Koniyeh the distance is fourteen hours, but from Seidi Sheher it is sixteen.

Tuesday, August 15.—In the burial-ground of Kara Euran were many blocks of marble and sarcophagi of grey trachyte, and most of the cottages are built of the same material. They were probably brought from the hills to the north; they certainly did not come from Isaura or that neighbourhood, all the remains there being of blue limestone; the ruins from whence they may have been taken must therefore be sought for to the N. or N.W., perhaps on the road from Koniyeh. Here also I found two inscriptions.* At half-past eight we started for Seidi Sheher, distant four hours; and at the lower village of Kara Euran I copied two more inscriptions.† No. 445 has a bas-relief of four figures, and No. 446 a man standing by a horse. Our road led for several miles along the northern shore of the lake, which was very shallow to a great distance, with a range of trachytic hills on the right approaching almost to the water's edge. After the third mile the shore of the lake trended away to the south, and we continued in a westerly direction along the plain of Seidi Sheher, nearly five miles in width, stretching across to the foot of Mount Taurus. At half-past ten I could see the Boghaz leading to the lake of Arwan bearing S.S.W. across the lake of Soghla, as well as the hollow in the mountains where the lake is said to be situated. Our direction across the plain was about W.N.W.; large herds were grazing on its rich pastures, watered by the river of Bey Sheher, and on the hill side to the right were several villages.

In crossing the plain we met several parties of travellers, generally consisting of five or six persons, some on foot,

* See Appendix, Nos. 443 and 444 † See Appendix, Nos. 445 and 446.

others, apparently in a weak state of health, riding on asses and on mules. It was not long before I discovered that they were flying from the plague, some, already attacked, to carry the disease to other quarters, while others hoped to escape it by an early retreat. On inquiry I found it had been raging violently all the summer in this neighbourhood, and particularly to the west of Bey Sheher. Soon after eleven we reached, and presently forded, the muddy river, on the banks of which much corn is grown, particularly in the neighbourhood of Seidi Sheher; the soil seemed rich and loamy, and admirably adapted for all kinds of cultivation, as was still more conspicuous in the gardens of the town. At half-past twelve we entered the cassaba, situated on a rising ground near the foot of the limestone mountains, a branch of Mount Taurus extending to the N.W. and forming the S. boundary of the Soghla Ghieul, thence it stretches past Seidi Sheher to the south end of the lake of Bey Sheher, where it again branches off to the N.E. and N.W. on each side of that lake.

I was told that the governor had apologized for billetting me in such a wretched konak as that to which I was conducted; and it was alleged, that in consequence of the Mutzellim of Bey Sheher, a son of Hadji Ali Pasha of Koniyeh, having come hither to avoid the plague still raging at Bey Sheher, all the good houses in the place were occupied. Here also the burial-grounds and most of the houses contained many ancient fragments, adding to my astonishment at the remains I had seen during the last two days, and the more so as I could hear of no ancient cities in the neighbourhood.

About one mile N.N.W. from the town I visited some warm springs much frequented as baths by the Turkish women; they rise on the top of a low wooded ridge of calcareous hills extending from S.E. to N.W. The water, which was only tepid and flowed in several channels, appeared highly charged with matter, the deposit of which has in fact formed the hill, consisting of calcareous tuff; this slopes off in all directions, forming artificial bridges and

ducts, and converting a wall of loose stones into a mass of solid rock. In the lower part of the hill, by cementing together the pebbles of blue limestone, it has formed a hard conglomerate resembling that on which part of the town below stands. I only found one inscription* here in rude Byzantine letters, near an ancient-looking gateway built of irregular blocks.

I was most anxious to find some pass over Mount Taurus by which I might reach the sea-side at or near Manavgat (anc. Side), and thence proceed to Adalia. On inquiring the distance from hence to Manavgat, I was at first told twenty-four hours, but, when I began to talk seriously of going there, it increased to thirty and thirty-five. I sent to the Agha for horses, and was then informed that it was twenty or twenty-two hours to Ibraide, a large village in the Sanjiac of Alaya, and that when there I should not get horses to take me on to Manavgat, sixteen hours farther. The Menzilgi also stated that at the latter place, and all along the coast, the villagers had retired to their yailas in the mountains, and that not a soul was to be met with on the road. This pass to Manavgat must be on the line of the ancient road from Iconium to Side, on which no towns are noticed in the Peutinger Table. Another pass leads from Tris Maden to Manavgat, only twenty-four hours, but I heard nothing of it while there. In consequence of all these difficulties I was obliged to give up my intention of crossing Mount Taurus from this point, and continued my route towards Bey Sheher. Seidi Sheher is estimated to contain four or five hundred houses, but many must be now uninhabited.

Wednesday, August 16.—As an instance of Turkish honesty, I may mention that I was this morning surprised by the appearance of two men at my konak who had picked up a geological hammer which I had lost beyond Eregli, having followed me to Karaman, and thence on to this place; they were satisfied with the remuneration which I offered them. At half-past seven we started for Bey Sheher,

* See Appendix, No. 117.

six hours, almost entirely in a northerly direction. A valley several miles in width extends nearly due north from Seidi Sheher, for fourteen or fifteen miles in an almost uninterrupted straight line; it is watered by the Bey Sheher Sú, and contains numerous villages on its sloping sides. Our road kept along the western side, sometimes in the plain at the foot of the hills, at others crossing over low ridges and spurs which stretched down from the limestone mountains, or winding between them and outliers of the same formation rising up in the plain with an anticlinal dip. I was soon convinced that the lakes of Bey Sheher and Soghla could never have been united; they are separated by a lofty chain of hills, through which the Bey Sheher Sú, after being considerably deflected towards the east from its general course, has forced for itself a channel.

The high mountains on our left consisted of a blue semi-crystalline limestone associated with beds of argillaceous shale and sandstone, sometimes micaceous and thinly laminated, which appeared to underlie the limestone, the argillaceous beds being here and there much contorted and traversed by veins of quartz. On the whole, judging from mineralogical evidence, they appear to belong to the same formation as the hills between Smyrna and Ninfi, and perhaps the whole range of Tmolus. Soon after eleven, and at the twelfth mile, we reached the village of Aufschar, after passing the burial-ground, full of blocks of marble, columns, architraves, &c., some of which were richly sculptured. One mile further we began ascending the principal ridge, which separates this valley from the lake of Bey Sheher, and at half-past twelve we reached the summit, from whence the lake itself was first visible, spread out before us as blue as the lakes of Switzerland, and like them surrounded by lofty mountains, but with more picturesque outlines, and, with a warmer tint, reminding me of the islands in the Archipelago: in character it resembles the lake of Egredir. This magnificent sheet of water extends above twenty miles from S.S.E. to N.N.W., the

mountains on the western side rising abruptly from the water's edge.

From this ridge we descended by a rocky road over almost vertical beds of argillaceous shale, micaceous sandstone, and thin-bedded blue limestone, dipping towards the N.E., until we came upon low hills of horizontal tertiary limestone, in one of the upper beds of which, two or three hundred feet above the present level of the lake, I found a thin bed of argillo-calcareous shale full of fresh-water shells, amongst which I easily recognised Planorbis, Limnæa and Paludina, besides others to me unknown.

Shortly before two we entered the town of Bey Sheher, built in the plain near the lake, on both sides of the river, which flows to the N.E., for several miles, until it escapes through the mountains to the south. The principal part of the town, once a place of great traffic and commerce, is on the north side of the river, which we forded just below a stone bridge of seven arches: it contains several Turkish buildings of good style and architecture; but generally it was dirty and wretched, and fast falling to decay: after all we had heard about the plague, we thought it most prudent to pass through, and encamp outside the ruined walls near the lake.

Only one gate remains in a tolerable state: within I saw an old mosque richly ornamented, besides a ruined bath, and a Bezestan, now converted into a manufactory of earthenware of the most ordinary description. The lake is said to be thirty-two hours in circumference, including, I presume, all the bays and windings of the shore. On the east side it is very shallow, rushes and reeds extending far into the water, and beyond this are several low islands, on one of which the Menzilji keeps his horses during the summer. Some rocky wooded islands are on the opposite side near the mountains, and also near the north end of the lake. In these respects it closely resembles the lake of Soghla, which, when it extended to the north of Seïdi Sheher, would also have had its islands in the insulated

hills which I have described as rising out of the plain; this would have increased the confusion which has always existed respecting the names of the lakes of this district. That the lake of Bey Sheher also once covered a larger space is evident from the tertiary fresh-water shells found two or three hundred feet above its present level, when the extensive plain to the E. and N.E. of the present lake must have been under water, until the river forced an outlet through the mountain-chain into the plain of Seidi Sheher. Large fish are sometimes caught in this lake, the water of which is perfectly fresh. When Paul Lucas talks of hillocks of salt on the shores of the lake of Bey Sheher, he can only have seen them in his imagination, unless he confounded the accounts of two distinct lakes.

I have already observed that I believe the lake of Soghla or Seidi Sheher to be the Trogitis of Strabo; I may now add that this of Bey Sheher is the Caralitis. Cramer* has given the name of Caralitis to the lake on the shores of which is the modern town of Kereli or Kerali, and considers the lake of Bey Sheher to be the Trogitis. He was not aware that the towns of Kereli and Bey Sheher are on the same lake, and that consequently the lake of Kereli and that of Bey Sheher are the same; this is the Caralitis of Strabo. Another error of the maps, by which the Trogitis is made larger than the Caralitis, will also be corrected by this consideration; we now see them as Strabo described them, Caralitis the larger, and Trogitis the less.†

Dr. Cramer‡ has also alluded to another lake mentioned by the Byzantine writers,§ called Pusgusa or Pasgusa, containing several islands, the inhabitants of which, although Christians, the Emperor John Comnenus wished to get rid of, on account of their friendship for the Turks. The principal features of the lake were its size and islands; the lake of Bey Sheher contains many islands, particularly near the north end, but, there being no boat, I was unable

* Asia Minor, vol. ii. p. 75.

† Strabo, lib. xii. c. 6, p. 569, where it is called Coralis.

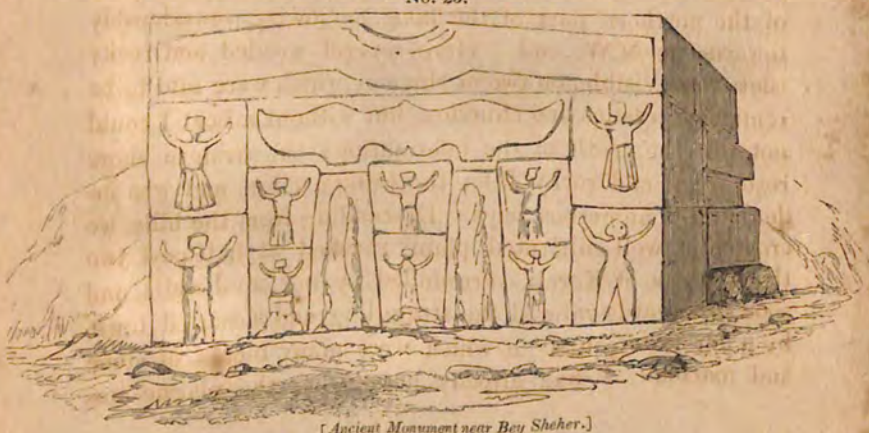
‡ Asia Minor, vol. ii. p. 76.

§ Nicetas, Ann. c. x. p. 26; Cinnamus, pp. 12, 13.

to visit them. There is therefore little doubt that it is the same as the Pusgusa of Nicetas: it then follows that Caralitis is the same as the Pusgusa; and this renders it probable that Cramer is correct in his other supposition, that the name of Sclerus, by which, according to Cinnamus, the lake Pusgusa was formerly known, may be a corruption of Caralis; but the distance from Bey Sheher to Koniyeh is eighteen hours, and it is the same from Kereli, rather a long journey for the Greek islanders to have performed in one day, according to Cinnamus.

Thursday, August 17.—We started for Kereli, distant six hours, soon after seven; but after four miles of undulating and uninteresting country, we left the direct road on the left to visit some ruins which had been pointed out at a place called Eflatoun, on the road to and near Serki Serai. In crossing these hills I again saw many of the tertiary fresh-water shells in the lacustrine deposit above-mentioned, all belonging to the same species. Nine miles north of Bey Sheher we reached the springs of Eflatoun, where is a curious and very ancient monument built on the side of a circular hollow in the limestone, round which numerous fresh-water springs rise in great abundance, forming a small lake, from whence a considerable stream flows rapidly into the lake of Bey Sheher. The character

No. 25.



[*Ancient Monument near Bey Sheher.*]

of the monument resembles those of Persepolis; it is built of gigantic blocks, of which the accompanying wood-cut will convey some idea. The upper stone is 22 feet 5 inches long, and 2 feet 6 inches thick, the height of the building being about 11 feet. It now consists only of this single front, having originally been attached to the hill, although a road has been since made between it and the limestone rock. It faces nearly due south, having at the east end the remains of a wall running back, the stones of which are cut and bevelled at the edges with great care. The whole character of the building is very peculiar, and different from anything I have seen in Asia Minor. It may have been erected in grateful commemoration of the abundant and plentiful springs which rise near it, and which in all ages must have been looked upon as of great value in such a dry and barren country.

Soon after leaving the springs our direction changed to N.W., and, descending from the limestone hills, we crossed a rich plain producing heavy crops of wheat. Before reaching the village of Moonafer, three miles from Eflatoun, I observed another copious spring issuing from under a limestone rock on the left of the road, near which many flocks of sheep and goats and herds of cattle were assembled for their midday drink. At half-past one we reached the summit of a low ridge, and had a fine view of the northern part of the lake, narrowing considerably towards its N.W. end. Here several wooded and rocky islets were visible, on two or three of which were said to be remains of castles and churches, but without a boat I could not test the truth of the information: the western shore rose steep and rocky from the water's edge, and was indented by numerous bays. Descending from the hills, we crossed a well-cultivated plain, reached at half-past two the gardens of Kereli, surrounded by low mud walls, and soon afterwards entered the straggling and deserted town, by a dry watercourse in which were many blocks of stone and marble. I had already heard that the plague was

raging here, and nothing could exceed the wretched appearance of the place; not a living being was to be seen in the streets, every house and shop was shut up, and the bazaars were abandoned; the whole population, with scarcely an exception, seemed to be dead or gone. Nothing impressed me more strongly with the almost total abandonment of the place than the fact of Hafiz himself coming out to meet us at the entrance of the town, and conducting us without saying a word to the garden of the deserted Medresseh, where my tent was silently pitched beneath a weeping willow, in the midst of desolation.

In the course of the afternoon we were visited by a few individuals whom the tatar had discovered, and who stated that the malady was daily becoming less severe, that there were not above two or three deaths a-day, and that many of the inhabitants had escaped to the fields, or were employed in getting in their harvest! In the burial-ground by the side of the fresh-made graves, were large marble blocks and columns. The ancient town of Corallia, from whence the lake derived the name of Coralis or Coralitis, and subsequently Caralitis, must have stood, there can be little or no doubt, on this spot, or in the immediate vicinity. We here learnt that the plague was still raging at Smyrna, and that seventy persons belonging to a small village near Bey Sheher, the inhabitants of which resort to Smyrna as porters, had already perished. At Aidin Ghieuzel Hissar it had been so bad, that much of the corn was still left in the fields uncut for want of reapers; and cases had even occurred where a second person, who had bought up a standing crop, had died the next day, before he was able to reap it.

Friday, August 18.— Soon after seven we left Kereli for Kara Agatch, four hours, and, passing through the burial-ground, saw the funerals of two victims of the plague during the preceding night. For nearly two miles we crossed an undulating plain sloping on our left to the lake, which we soon lost sight of on entering a valley, well watered,

and therefore well cultivated, which we ascended for several miles in a N.N.W. direction, where many fields of wheat and barley, long since ripe, were still uncut for want of hands. At length the valley gradually narrowed, the rocky mountains approached on either side, and as we neared the summit of the pass, the road led through a defile along the side of a rapid and sparkling stream, which gushes out from under the rocks at the highest point of the pass. As we commenced our descent, soon after nine, the valley opened into a large plain to the N.W.: here were considerable remains of a well-paved road or causeway leading up the middle of the valley, which at the time I thought might be the old Roman road; and on referring to the map, it is evident that this must have been the line of the great road, which, after leading from Apamea Cibotus to Apollonia, and thence to Antioch of Pisidia, continued S.E. towards Side, falling into the road from Iconium to Side, somewhere about half way, according to the Peutinger Table. These two roads probably joined each other near Seidi Sheher, from whence in the present day is the most practicable pass to Manavgat, on the site of ancient Side.

After following this valley for some miles we emerged into an open plain, intersected by a few streams and low hills. Here also large fields of corn, belonging to Kara Agatch, were still standing. As all accounts coincided in stating that the plague was still raging there with great violence, I determined to avoid entering the town, and reached the opposite side by a long *detour*. Here we halted in a garden, until Hafiz, who could not be prevailed upon to take any precautions, had procured horses to proceed. More than half the population was said to have perished, and many large tracts of corn were left without an owner. Some large fields were pointed out to me, of which all heirs or claimants, direct or collateral, had died, except one helpless old woman, who could neither do anything herself nor obtain assistance from others. One of the surijis from

Kereli stated that he had been over to Ilghun twelve days before, where the mortality had been so great that 670 houses were completely shut up and closed, every person belonging to or connected with them being dead, according to the official accounts at the Mekhemèh, to which all the keys of such ownerless houses are given up.

The accounts which I received of the state of the country towards the sea-coast and at Adalia were not more satisfactory: the plague was raging violently throughout the whole district; and the necessity of taking precautions to avoid contact with the people, with the certainty that, however much we might keep from them, their horses must carry our luggage upon their own pack-saddles, rendered any further travelling in this part of the country not only disagreeable, but even useless, as it was impossible to pay attention to surrounding objects, while the mind was harassed with anxiety for personal safety. However insignificant these difficulties and dangers may now appear, at a distance of a few years and some thousand miles, they were then sufficient to induce me to give up my plan of visiting the southern coast of Adalia, and Pisidia, and to return without loss of time to Smyrna by the most expeditious road; for I could not help fearing that, if the plague were really raging at Smyrna as was represented, I might find some difficulty, in consequence of interrupted communication, in getting to England before the winter.

## CHAPTER LI.

Leave Kara Agatch—Plague—Contagion—Ak Hissar—Lake of Egerdir—Sangerli—Borlou—Plain of Kara Aslan—Olou Borlou, anc. Apollonia—Chapali—Plain of Dombai Ova—Sú Bashi, anc. Sylbium—Mæander—Deenair—Ishekli.

WE were detained some hours at Kara Agatch * while the horses of the Menzil were being shod, during which time I rested in a shady garden full of excellent grapes and various kinds of plums. At half-past two I started, under a most oppressive heat, for Olou Borlou, a road which I adopted as the shortest, and in order to fix the position of Apollonia, and the north end of the lake of Egerdir. It was indeed melancholy, in passing through this rich and well-cultivated country, to see such tracts of corn left without an owner to reap them, or to carry the crops, or to thresh them out, abandoned, as it were, κύνεσσιν οἰωνοῖσί τε πᾶσι. Outside the town, as well as at the neighbouring village of Moudourah, great heaps of corn had been collected on the different threshing-floors (Harman) around the place, but with scarcely a soul to work at them; many, indeed, were quite deserted; at others perhaps a single boy, or an infirm old man (it was a rare occurrence to see two together), was plodding through all the various operations of husbandry by himself. In many cases I heard that even the beasts had perished in the stables of hunger and thirst, because, the owners being dead, there was no one to let them loose to shift for themselves.

A high range of hills still continued on the left, sepa-

* The following distances from Kara Agatch were given me by the Menzilji:—

| | Hours. |
|---|---|
| To Olou Borlou | 20 |
| Yalobatch | 6 |
| Ilghun | 12 |
| Ak Sheher | 8 |
| Kereli | 4 |

rating us from the lake of Bey Sheher. These hills extended on the west as far as the lake of Egerdir, while those on the right, at a greater distance, trending away more to the N.W., appeared to form the continuation of Sultan Dagh. Between five and six miles from Kara Agatch we passed Moudourah, beyond which the country for several miles consisted of low and undulating hills, covered with small shrubs and aromatic plants. Soon after five we descended by a deep ravine into a large well-watered valley, with mills and lofty cliffs on either side. At six we reached Ak Hissar, watered by a small stream, on the banks of which we pitched the tent for the night. Extraordinary as it may appear, this little village had, as I was informed, almost totally escaped the contagion; and certainly, from whatever cause it may have proceeded, the threshing-floors, swarming with active and busy labourers, presented a striking contrast to those of Kara Agatch and Moudourah.

Many works have been published, and opinions advanced and defended, sometimes too by persons who have never visited a plague-ridden country, with respect to the contagion or non-contagion of the plague. Having seen something and heard more of this disorder during my residence in the East, I may, perhaps, be permitted briefly to add my opinion to the many which have preceded me. That the plague is contagious, and contagious in the strictest sense of the word, *i. e.* from actual contact, cannot admit of a doubt. At the same time, the dangers of this contagion have been sometimes overstated. It does not necessarily follow that, because a disease is contagious, it must therefore be communicated in every case of contact: it has frequently happened that an individual may have come in contact with a plague-patient without thereby contracting the disease; but it would be the height of folly, and a perversion of all the rules of logic, to conclude that therefore the plague is not contagious. Contact must always precede disease; but it does not necessarily follow that disease should be the consequence of contact. The

result of the numerous statements and reports which I have heard on this subject have led me to the conclusion, that, in order that disease should be communicated, three conditions or data are requisite; and that, where they are not all present together, the plague will not be propagated.

i. Actual contact of person or clothes.

ii. A state of body in the person to be attacked, predisposing to the reception of the disease.

iii. A peculiar state of the atmosphere.

It may be easily proved that the presence of any two of these conditions, without the third, is not sufficient to propagate the disease. The evidence of every European in the Levant who preserves a strict quarantine, and remains shut up in his house in safety when the plague is raging in Smyrna or in Constantinople, is a proof that the disorder cannot be communicated without actual contact.

I have mentioned in a former part of this journal* that the plague was raging violently at Changeri, the ancient Gangra, in Galatia. I was assured at the time, that, although many of the inhabitants of the town had been attacked, and a constant communication was kept up with the surrounding country, not a single case had been known in the neighbourhood. This could only be in consequence of some atmospheric influence existing in the town, not operating elsewhere, which assisted the propagation of the disorder; for how could it otherwise be confined to a single locality? The case of the young Greeks at Smyrna† is a strong confirmation of this same principle. That a certain predisposition of body is also necessary, is proved by the fact that, when the plague is raging, hundreds of persons constantly come in contact with the sick, of which only a small proportion catch the disease: this must surely be owing to a greater susceptibility on the part of one person than another, or of the same person at different times.

Saturday, August 19.—I continued my hurried journey

* See ante, vol. i. p. 407. † See ante, vol. ii. p. 2.

to the west, as far as the small village of Borlou, beyond the lake of Egerdir, a distance of twelve hours. Leaving Ak Hissar soon after six, we crossed a small valley, watered by a stream flowing west, the direct road to Gelendous, near the lake of Egerdir; and after crossing a low ridge of hills we descended into an extensive plain, watered by the river from Yalobatch, which we left on our right. A mounted Euruque whom we overtook stated, with regard to the name of Hoïran, which is given to the northern portion of the lake of Egerdir, that it is the name of a district, or kazéh; and that the principal village where the Agha formerly resided was so called, but that it is now included in the government of Yalobatch, and the name is applied to the district only.

At half-past eight we crossed the river of Yalobatch, flowing S.W., and the road which leads from that town to the lake of Egerdir by Auschar; Yalobatch at the time bore N.E., three or four miles distant. From hence our course became more westerly, ascending a low range of hills, until we reached the village of Ak Chesa, shortly before ten. A range of hills, which ultimately attains a great elevation, rises immediately to the west of this village; its lower slopes were covered with small shrubs of ilex, juniper, and valonea. Over these hills the road led us sometimes along the sloping sides, at others along wooded bottoms, watered by streams, and studded with numerous tents of wandering Euruques. About eleven A.M., while ascending a narrow valley, we passed several remains of a paved road or causeway, probably the old Roman road, which must have followed this line between Apollonia and Antioch, it being still the shortest line of communication between Yalobatch and Olou Borlou; there is, however, another route to the north, which passes round instead of over this chain of mountains, and which appears to be the road followed by M. Arundel.*

After passing a fountain and some rich pastures, we

* Asia Minor, vol. i. p. 264.

reached the head of the pass at half-past eleven, where we were exposed to a cold N.W. wind; the hills were extremely barren, and all vegetation had ceased. As we began to descend, the lake of Hoïran, which is in fact the northern half of the lake of Egerdir, appeared in sight towards the S.W. For above a mile the descent was very gradual, until we reached the edge of a steep precipice or cliff, sloping almost perpendicularly to the plain below. Here we passed through ruins which appeared to mark the site of an old town or village, situated at the head of the pass. Many large blocks of stone were lying about, as well as broken pottery; and it is worth suggesting whether it may not mark the site of Horoanda, which, from the resemblance of its name to that of Hoïran, may have been in this neighbourhood. As we descended the rocky and tortuous path, I observed a large mass of trap or greenstone rising up amongst the limestone of which the cliff is chiefly composed. Similar appearances, it will be recollected, were observed on the eastern shore of the lake of Egerdir, near its southern end, during my journey last year:* it is, therefore, highly probable that the elevation of this range of hills may be owing to the upheaving force or outbursts of igneous rocks. In many places during the rapid descent, which was sometimes perilous to ourselves, as well as to the baggage-horses, the old paved road was conspicuous.

Soon after one we reached the plain, about three miles wide, extending from the lake in a N.N.E. direction: on it were encampments of Euruques, and foundations of walls as well as the old road might be traced in several places. After crossing it our course was more southerly, between the lake on our left, and undulating wooded hills on our right. Here was, however, no underwood, the ground being covered with single trees dotted about as in an extensive orchard; they were chiefly valonea and wild pear-trees, with some ilex, cypress, and wild almond. A few miles further the

* See ante, vol. i. p. 480.

hills are close upon the lake, and in crossing them at half-past two I distinctly saw the narrow channel bearing due south, which forms the communication between the two portions of the lake, and which I had already seen from the summit of a lofty hill near Auschar in the preceding year.*

At half-past three we passed a ruined tower or castle on the lake, and soon afterwards some extensive vineyards belonging to the village of Sangerli, a mile and a half off on our left. In its burial-ground were many columns and marble blocks; from one of the former I copied a mutilated inscription† in which the names of the Emperors Hadrian and Trajan were legible, and certain letters below, which seemed to mark the numbers 29 and 30, whilst, on the other side, the word APOLLONIA was alone legible. From hence the view of the mountains to the south, across the W. end of the lake, was very beautiful; the deep ravines and glens, and the prominent rocks, being lighted up by, or shaded from the afternoon sun. Up to a certain height, everywhere most accurately defined, the limit of trees and vegetation was distinctly visible, with which the barren surface of the rocks above offered a striking contrast; while the lofty and picturesque peak of Capou Dagh towered high above the surrounding mountains.

Quitting with regret the shores of this lovely lake, whose varied scenery combined with the broken outline of the surrounding mountains more than once reminded me of the shores and islands of Greece, we entered another extensive plain, called by Mr. Arundel the plain of Kara Aslan, and continued for several miles in the same W.S.W. direction along the foot of the hills which formed its northern limit. Here the ground was covered with large trachytic boulders derived from the hills on the right, while clumps of trees, and gardens appeared to fill the lower part of the plain to the left. On the undulating ground I came

* See ante, vol. i. p. 478. † See Appendix, No. 448.

suddenly upon a large flock of bustards, but they were off before I could get near them.

At a quarter after six we reached the village of Borlou, situated in a stony ravine, where it was impossible to pitch a tent amongst the loose pebbles, and as the villagers professed to be free from plague I was obliged to lodge in a house. The population seemed numerous, and the rediff were exercising, which added to the animation of the scene. I here found one inscription * in the wall of a house, tolerably well preserved, and evidently sepulchral. The evening was delightful, and the view over the lake at sunset really beautiful; these barren limestone hills, with their varied outlines, when lighted up by an evening sun, certainly give a greater warmth of colouring than the sombre hue of thickly-wooded hills can ever produce.

Sunday, August 20.—Being anxious to reach Olou Borlou, or Apollonia, four hours off, in time to take a meridian observation, we started early. Descending from Borlou, trachyte and trachytic conglomerate again occurred. In half an hour we reached the rich and well-cultivated plain, about two miles in width, and extending from E. to W.; we crossed it diagonally in a S.W. by W. direction, and passed many melon-gardens as we approached its south side. One is often reminded in the East of the picturesque expression of Isaiah,† "as a lodge in a garden of cucumbers," by the many little huts erected by the peasants amongst their melons and gourds to protect their property. At half-past eight we had reached the foot of the lofty chain of mountains which forms its southern limit, but without crossing any stream. It may, therefore, be safely assumed, that, although a large river flows out of the lake of Egerdir, no stream of any consequence flows into it, for I had now completed the circuit of the lake, except along the rocky western shore, where there are no plains from whence a river can enter; consequently the lake must be fed by subaqueous springs or mountain tor-

* See Appendix, No. 449. † Is. i. 8.

rents: this will be a rather singular feature, if the lake of Egerdir is, as I imagine, at a higher elevation than the plains of Afiom Kara Hissar.

Presently we reached and passed through the village of Sirgent, animated with crowds of rediff or militia men coming in from the neighbouring districts and preparing for inspection. From hence we continued four miles W.S.W. along the foot of steep mountains on our left, with the plain of Kara Aslan on our right, increasing in width and covered with forests of fruit-trees. At ten we reached the foot of the Acropolis of Apollonia, perched on a lofty crag, in the cliffs of which were several caves, probably ancient tombs. The ascent was extremely steep until we reached the Menzil Khana of Olou Borlou, half-way to the Acropolis, and commanding a splendid view over the plain towards the N.W., one of the richest and most luxuriant in Asia Minor, and of great width opposite the town. While Hafiz was procuring fresh horses I visited the Acropolis, where I copied several inscriptions,* some of which have been already published by Mr. Arundel; I found it inhabited by the same Greek colony which he has described. I can add nothing to what he has said of this interesting and important site, which is undoubtedly that of Apollonia. But I believe, with regard to the long inscription alluded to by him in his first volume, p. 241, and of which Colonel Leake observes that he is unable to discover the order of the lines, that I have copied it more correctly.† Part of it is in very large characters, on three pieces of a handsome cornice or architrave, below which are four or five columns of very small writing, the greater part of which was so much injured that I did not attempt to transcribe it. The two columns which I did copy were on different stones. They appear to have suffered even since Mr. Arundel's visit, which is not surprising, as they form the paving-stones of one of the streets, so that in a few more years, if not removed, the whole will be obliterated. The other

* See Appendix, Nos. 450-455. † See Appendix, No. 455.

inscriptions were copied from the wall of the castle, in part of which I discovered some remains of the old Hellenic walls, consisting of very large blocks of stone. No. 453 appears to be only the latter half of a long sepulchral inscription, although the stone is perfect, so that the other half must have been upon a separate block.

I returned to the Menzil Khana in time for a meridian observation, which gave 38° 4′ N. as the latitude of Apollonia, in the direct line of communication between Apamea and Antioch, as far as the nature of the country will admit. I have nothing to add to Mr. Arundel's observations respecting the propriety of referring to this Apollonia the coins with the legend of ΑΠΟΛΛΩΝΙΑΤΩΝ. ΛΥΚ. ΘΡΑ., of which there can be no doubt.

At length, after some delay respecting the tatar's Teskeray, we started at a quarter before two, descending to the gardens in the plain by a steep and winding path. The road from hence to Deenair or Apamea has been already carefully described by Mr. Arundel.* Between the valley or plain of Olou Borlou, which extends westwards to the mountains, and the plain of Dombai Ova, which extends from north to south, the road traverses a chain of elevated limestone hills, five or six miles in width, and reaching from the neighbourhood of Sandukli as far south as the lake of Bouldour. About three miles from Apollonia the valley became narrower, the soil rough and stony, and the gardens gradually disappeared; we then entered a defile in the hills which we ascended along the bed of the torrent, over broken rocks and slippery paths, until we emerged in an open, upland, grassy country, affording pasture to many large flocks. The rocks in the defile consisted of a coarse limestone conglomerate, dipping on each side into the valley towards each other. At first they had the appearance of a synclinal dip, but this might also be owing to their having been deposited upon the sides of a pre-existing valley.

* Vol. i. p. 229-236.

At the sixth or seventh mile from Apollonia a road branches off S.W. to Ketzi Borlou, while that to Dombai keeps more to the north. After winding amongst the hills and over the grassy upland for several miles, we commenced our descent, passing through a series of insulated plains covered with a rich red alluvial clay, and surrounded by hills, through which there was no apparent outlet for the waters. These plains are separated from each other by steep ridges of limestone rocks over which the road is carried: in the second, which was the largest, we passed a large encampment of Turcomans; but they are uninhabitable during the winter and the rainy seasons, being then under water.

Soon after five we reached the head of the pass, which leads down the mountain-side into the plain of Dombai. While crossing the grassy uplands above, I had already observed several traces of an old road or causeway, and the supposition that it marked the line of the Roman road was partially confirmed by finding at the top of the pass a large inscribed pedestal thrown from its base, which was lying near. The long Greek inscription was almost entirely obliterated, and only a few single letters could be deciphered; it was probably in honour of an Emperor or Proconsul, who had constructed the winding road. On reaching the plain we passed the village of Chapali, and soon changed our direction from W. to N.N.W. at the foot of the high hills on the right, still following the ancient causeway resembling that which we had traced at intervals since leaving Kereli. At half-past six, after crossing another low ridge of hills, we reached some remarkable sources or springs rising up at the foot of the limestone mountains, and at once forming a considerable river, resembling the Marsyas near Deenair, or those which burst forth in the mountainous district of Idria and in the neighbourhood of Trieste. This river flows west across the plain of Dombai Ova, and after a course of about two miles forms an extensive marshy lake now covered with reeds and

rushes, at the back of the mountains which rise to the east of Deenair; it may, therefore, be the original source of the two rivers, of the Marsyas rising under the Acropolis of Celænæ, and of the Mæander from a lake to the S.E. of Deenair, communicating with them by means of subterranean channels; both these rivers issue at a much lower level than the plain of Dombai.

Immediately above these springs, on a rising ground to the east, are the ruins of a town or village, all the buildings of which have been constructed with small stones, with the exception of one edifice, the foundation of which consists of large blocks. I could not learn that these ruins bore any name; Mr. Arundel calls them Sú Bashi, but, as this word only signifies head or source of the water, (literally water-head,) the appellation is rather vague, and only applies to the copious sources above mentioned. They probably, however, mark the site of Silbium or Sylbas, placed, according to Cinnamus,* at the first sources of the Mæander, which, there can be little doubt, as Dr. Cramer suggests, signified these springs.† The accounts of Strabo,‡ Pliny,§ and Maximus Tyrius,‖ all confirm this view, stating that the Marsyas and Mæander had one common origin in the valley of Aulocrenis (Dombai Ova), that this first river disappeared underground, and reappeared again in the middle of the city.¶ I encamped for the night amongst the tents of the Turcomans in the plain about one mile W.N.W. from the springs of Sú Bashi, and six hours from Olou Borlou.

Monday, August 21.—Dombai to Ishekli eleven hours. Starting from the tents soon after six, in a W. by N. direction, we reached, in two miles and a half, a low limestone ridge rising up in the plain, and parallel with, though separated from the mountain-wall, which bounds the Dombai Ova on the west. Passing round its southern point we

* Cinnamus, p. 174. † Asia Minor, vol. ii. p. 53.
‡ Lib. xiii. p. 578. § Hist. Nat. v. c. 29. ‖ Dissert. 8. c. 8.
¶ See all the various ancient authorities collected in Leake's Asia Minor, p. 160.

crossed the intervening plain in an oblique direction, and ascended the mountains by a steep road. On reaching the summit we had an extensive view over Deenair and the plain of the Mæander as far as Mount Cadmus: I was surprised at the great difference of level between the Dombai Ova on one side and the plain of the Mæander on the other, the latter being so much lower; this, however, satisfactorily explains how the river, sinking underground on the side of Dombai, can reappear on the other side of the mountains. While the baggage under the care of Hafiz proceeded direct to Ishekli, I descended myself to Deenair in order to connect my bearings on this route with those of last year. I was now much struck with the appearance of a lofty hill about a mile from the ravine of the Marsyas, which may have been the Acropolis of Celænæ; its position might well have appeared formidable to Alexander, much more so than the ridge of rocks immediately above the source of the river. But if this should be the case, the Acropolis will have been above a mile from the forum in which the fountain rose.

At eight A.M. I reached a spot which I had visited the year before, and immediately turned N.W. to proceed down the valley of the Mæander to Ishekli. The principal direction of this road was N.W., having the marshy plain of the Mæander on the left, and lofty limestone mountains rising directly from the road on the right, at the foot of which copious springs gushed out in several places. The marshes extend to a great distance on each side of the river, so as to obscure its course, and at times reach the very foot of the hills, when the road is either carried along higher ground, or over a causeway through the marsh itself. Soon after ten we crossed a large stream issuing from under the rocks on our right, and, after winding for several miles round the marshes and along the foot of the hills, we traversed the stony bed of a torrent issuing from a narrow gorge in the hills on the right; at half-past twelve we passed under the village of Omar, picturesquely situated

on the hills, and nearly concealed by trees. In the burial-ground below were many broken columns probably derived from Apamea.

At two P.M. the road was still winding along the foot of the wooded hills, with deep marshes on the left; our direction nearly north, the steep rock above Ishekli bearing N.W. four or five miles distant. Three miles from the town we quitted the hills and crossed a small insulated plain, almost in full arable cultivation; it consists of alluvial detritus apparently brought down from a valley to the N.E. The river of Ishekli, which gushes out at once a large stream from under the lofty hill before mentioned, was on our left hand, half a mile off, flowing S.E. into the marshes of the Mæander. At length we reached the vineyards and gardens of Ishekli, famous for the size and quality of its grapes, and at half past three passed over the hollow cleft, out of which rises a river, probably the Glaucus of the ancients, and proceeded at once to the Menzil Khana.

As I threaded my way through the narrow streets it appeared as if every one had perished, or had deserted the place, so great was the contrast which it now presented with the busy, bustling scene when I was last there. The people at the Menzil declared that there was no plague there *now*, and that the inhabitants were at work at their harvests. The few whom I saw admitted that they had had the fever, but their appearance was that of living corpses. There was nothing at Ishekli to tempt me to remain there, and, as I knew the road from thence to Chaal, I determined to travel on during the night, and to start as soon as possible after our evening meal.

At half-past nine we left Ishekli: this was the first occasion on which I travelled by night; for, although we should thereby have often escaped the excessive heat, I should have been unable to keep that regular account of the road and its bearings, which has been of so much use in constructing the map. About two miles from Ishekli

we passed a large extent of burning grass, and other dry and aromatic herbs. At a distance the light was so strong we had mistaken it for a village on fire: it was a wild sight, the moon not being yet up; and I remarked that it spread rapidly *against* the winds. At half-past ten the moon rose, and we got on merrily and cheerfully, but the wind was fresh, and a cloak became very necessary. About midnight the suriji, notwithstanding his boasted knowledge, lost his way, for which he was well flogged by Hafiz.

## CHAPTER LII.

Reach the Chaal Toprak—Khan Chaalar—Develi—Cross the Mæander—Ruins at Kepejik—Geunéh—Aineh Ghieul—Allah Sheher—Cogamus—Valley of the Hermus—Sarukli—Sardis—Pactolus—Cassaba—reach Smyrna—Turkish character.

TUESDAY, August 22.—Before sunrise we crossed the hills which separate the plains of Baklan and Chaal, by a more northern road than on the former occasion,* passing close to a conspicuous clump of pine-trees near the summit, and descending by a steep road into the valley of Chaal. Here we crossed the Mæander by a stone bridge lower down than before, and reached Khan Chaalar at a quarter after six A.M. I ordered fresh horses to proceed at once to Aineh Ghieul, in the valley of the Cogamus, near Philadelphia or Allah Sheher, having heard that there was an intermediate road between those I had already travelled, by following which I hoped to be enabled to lay down the course of the Mæander through a district hitherto unvisited.

At half-past eight we were again in the saddle starting for Aineh Ghieul: according to the Menzilji the distance was twenty-two hours, and as it was not a regular post-road, we had no means of checking him; the real distance, however, cannot be more than eighteen, the time which it took us being sixteen hours and a half, the ground partly hilly and bad, and our pace sometimes slow. Leaving the village, we ascended the hills to the west, which were stony and gently undulating, entirely bare of trees, but rich with vines, poppies, and the cotton-plant, the latter proving that we had at length descended to a much warmer region. The grapes were of the small black kind, rather astringent, and chiefly used in the preparation of pekmes. Not far from Khan Chaalar a road branches off W.S.W. to

* See p. 163 of this volume.

Sarai Kieui, in the plains of the Mæander, near Hierapolis. A high range of hills rose to the south, of which I could not learn the name; they are to the north of Colossæ, and separate the valley of the Lycus from that of the Mæander. To the N. and N.W. we had an extensive view of the flat country about Göbek, and the insulated mass of trachytic mountains between it and Tacmac. The hills became barren and stony, and more broken, consisting of thin-bedded micaceous schist, crystalline limestone, micaceous sandstone, and altered quartz rock; thus appearing, in the absence of organic remains, to belong to the same formation as the hills near Koula, and Mounts Tmolus and Messogis, of which latter indeed, geographically speaking, they may be said to be the eastern portion.

At a quarter after ten we halted on the brow of the hills to enjoy the splendid view to the north; thence descending by a stony ridge, we passed through the village of Develi, and, proceeding through numerous vineyards, and over a broken country intersected by many deep ravines, we soon came upon the conglomerate formation, that separates the underlying metamorphic rocks from the great plateau of cretaceous limestone, which extends towards Göbek. We were now on a narrow belt or table-land of this formation; on each side of it deep ravines presented to our eyes a country of great picturesque beauty, but almost impassable. From it we descended by a tortuous path into the valley of the Mæander, flowing at a depth of several hundred feet below the plain, and nearly opposite the spot where the Banas Chai falls into it, from a similar valley to the north. Here also several sections showed the horizontal limestone underlaid by red and yellow gravel, the latter increasing downwards as the limestone diminishes, and the whole resting against schistose and micaceous rocks.

The heat reflected from the white limestone was most oppressive in the valley, and we gladly dismounted at the bridge over the Mæander, to smoke a pipe under one of the arches. From thence we descended along the right

bank of the river, the scenery increasing in beauty at every step, the hills becoming more lofty, and their sides more wooded. In half an hour we quitted the valley and ascended to the west; here we perceived the Mæander to the S.W. escaping through a deep and narrow gorge between almost perpendicular wooded banks, so near each other that the opening was scarcely visible. At length, after winding up several ravines, some of which were well wooded, and where occasionally a spring or scanty stream had tempted the wandering Euruque to pitch his tent, we again reached the summit of the table-land.

About half-past three, while crossing this flat country my attention was arrested by several square blocks of stone in the fields on the right; and on proceeding to examine them I found myself on the site of an ancient city. The ground and walls between the enclosures contained many similar blocks, some of which were still *in situ*, others were pedestals, but without inscriptions, while broken pottery and tiles lay scattered about in all directions. The most remarkable feature was what may be called a street of tombs, extending in a N. by E. direction from the town. All of them had been much injured, but the foundations of many were still perfect. The whole area of the city had been ploughed over, but the remains of walls of houses and other buildings were everywhere visible, in one of which, of undoubted Hellenic construction, two or three courses of stones could be traced for some distance. A little to the S.W. of the tombs were the foundations of a small building, with several broken columns five or six feet high still *in situ*; but these as well as the other remains were quite plain, and consisted of the common limestone of the country; no traces exist of the town having been surrounded by walls or otherwise fortified. The ruins extended on both sides of the road, and were in places much overgrown with vegetation. I can form no idea as to the name which should be given to them; the Turks call them Kepejik; there are, however, so many

towns of Lydia and Phrygia still unplaced, and which it is scarcely possible to fix in the absence of inscriptions and other more direct testimony, that conjecture would for the present be useless. I will only say that they are too far to the east to represent Callatebus, which Xerxes passed through on his march from Colossæ to Sardis.

Leaving this spot after an unsuccessful search for inscriptions, we proceeded about three miles farther west, along the foot of a low range of hills on the left, until we reached a steep ravine which we descended to the village of Geunéh, situated on a hill sloping to the Mæander, flowing between rich and picturesquely wooded hills. Here I halted for the night, and was overpowered by the hospitable promises of the Agha, who declared that no Frank had ever been near him before, and that he would send us all sorts of provisions: I suppose, however, his memory was treacherous, for nothing appeared, and we had to draw upon our own resources.

Wednesday, August 23.—Leaving Geunéh at a quarter before seven, we again ascended to the table-land, which was rather more undulating than before. The ground was chiefly covered with low ilex-bushes, interspersed with a few patches of cultivation, and a little timber of a larger description. At eight we crossed a deep ravine, ascending from it by a winding path cut through the chalky limestone, beyond which we entered a thickly-wooded and wild country, intersected by deep valleys, the sides of which were covered with pine-trees, and gum cistus, filling the air with their rich perfume. At half-past eight we crossed a well-cultivated tract, surrounded by dark woods, and growing corn, tobacco, Indian corn, and water-melons in abundance. As we advanced the ground rose a little, covered with red and yellow clays and pebbles, the detritus of the quartz and mica-schist formations. This gravel rose in transverse ridges or *moraines* across the horizontal limestone, and was evidently derived from the hills to the S. and W., by which the lacustrine deposit was surrounded.

Leaving this insulated patch of gravel and detritus, we crossed another deep glen, worn in the horizontal limestone, beyond which the country was again undulating, and the higher points were covered with clumps of pine-trees. Soon after nine we approached the western edge of this extensive table-land, supported, as it were, by a wall or barrier of gneiss and mica schist, and other metamorphic rocks. Here an extensive view suddenly opened before us down the valley of the Cogamus, with the town of Aineh Ghieul before us. Passing through a small village, the road brought us to a narrow ridge of mica schist and gneiss dipping west at a considerable angle, occasionally interstratified with concretionary quartz, and thin beds of white, friable, paper schist, the whole of which were more or less contorted. The real descent commenced about half-past ten, down a path so steep and rocky that we were compelled to dismount; the scenery was very grand, and the distant views clear. Near the bottom we passed round a large knoll of trap or greenstone, rising up through the metamorphic rocks, thus giving us evidence of the great natural causes which have elevated these hills, and converted them into the barrier of an inland sea which once occupied the plains of Nazli, Göbek, and Suleimanli.

On reaching the bottom we crossed a small stream flowing from the east, and, continuing in a W.N.W. direction, soon crossed the dry bed of the Cogamus descending from the S.S.E. from Bulladan, where we joined the road from Tripolis, Laodicea, and Denizli. Here the valley widened into a plain, and we continued along the left bank of the torrent-bed six or seven miles in a W.N.W. direction to Aineh Ghieul. On the road one of the baggage-horses fell, and in endeavouring to rise broke his leg; the load was transferred to the horse of the suriji, who, putting his own saddle on the lame animal, wished to lead or drive him four miles to Aineh Ghieul: I was very indignant at such barbarity, and prevented what I considered an act of great cruelty. People talk of the humanity of the Turks

towards animals; but this was done by an old green-turbaned Emir, with a long white beard. As we approached the town, the sight of the crowded gardens, vineyards, and melon-grounds, everywhere interspersed with jujube-trees, was most refreshing.

At half-past two we reached Aineh Ghieul, and determined to go on to Allah Sheher the same afternoon, the distance being only four hours. I halted at a café while the horses were being changed, which, for Turkey, was done with much expedition, as, including the whole process of unloading and loading the baggage-horses, we were off again within the hour. I am not aware of the existence of any ruins in the neighbourhood of Aineh Ghieul, but there can, I think, be little doubt that Callatebus must have occupied nearly this position. We know from Herodotus* that its inhabitants were famous for extracting honey (saccharine matter) from the tamarisk and wheat; we also know that it was on the road from Tripolis to Sardis. The tamarisk does not grow in the mountain-passes, but occurs in great abundance in the valley of the Cogamus, near Aineh Ghieul. Leaving this place, the road to Allah Sheher continued along a rich and well-cultivated plain five or six miles in width, bearing heavy crops of wheat, Indian corn, sesamé, millet, melons, &c., and near the foot of a range of heights consisting of detritus from the schistose hills, picturesquely worn away and wooded. These low and advanced hills are a portion of the range on which the Acropolis of Sardis stands, and they extend the whole way to Cassaba. In the beds of several streams the Agnus castus, tamarisk, and oleander were flourishing in great luxuriance.

As we approached Allah Sheher, about half-past six, I was struck with the picturesque situation of the town, situated in an amphitheatre of wooded hills, rising to a great height on almost every side, while the ruined walls of the town are seen in the midst of gardens and orchards. We entered it at a quarter before seven through a gap in the

* Lib. vii. c. 31.

walls, which are built almost entirely of small stones, a few large blocks only of ancient character having been used in their construction. Winding through the dirty streets we observed many fragments of antiquity and mutilated inscriptions; we also passed an ancient pile, resembling the churches at Sardis, having the piers and lower parts of the walls built of blocks of stone and marble, while the arches, of which some traces may still be seen, are of brick.

The plague had been raging here during the summer with great violence, but had now ceased. After being comfortably lodged for the night in a Greek house, several of the principal Greek inhabitants came to see me; they could talk of nothing but the late calamitous visitation, and the quarantine they had been obliged to submit to. They stated, however, that the plague had entirely ceased at Smyrna, that all the communications were open, and trade and commerce again active.

Allah Sheher, or Philadelphia, is said to contain about 2000 Turkish and 250 Greek houses. Its chief interest is derived from the circumstance of its having been one of the Seven Churches of Asia, to whom St. John was specially directed to reveal the commands of God, and particularly from the greater degree of favour and mercy, which appears in the message addressed to the angel of its church than to those of the others. Its present appearance and condition have been so often described by modern travellers, and particularly by Chandler* and Arundel,† that I will only observe that Philadelphia was the last town of Asia Minor which yielded to the Turks, having capitulated to the Ottomans in 1390.‡

There are, however, two erroneous impressions very prevalent, in reference to this town. In the first place, it is

* Chandler, vol. i. p. 287.

† Arundel, 'Visit to the Seven Churches,' p. 167. His history of Philadelphia is transcribed from Chandler's work.

‡ Gibbon, chap. lxiv.

frequently supposed, perhaps in consequence of the more gracious message addressed to the church of Philadelphia, that this is the only one of the Seven Churches in which a Christian community is still flourishing. Smyrna, Pergamus, and Thyatira are in the same position, and Smyrna in a much higher degree, having a large population of Greek, Levantine, and European Christians. In this respect they might be ranged in the following order: Smyrna, Philadelphia, Pergamus, Thyatira; but I am not aware whether there is any Greek bishop of Smyrna. Secondly, the modern Turkish name Allah Sheher, or City of God, has sometimes been supposed to be the explanation of the words addressed to that church,* "the name of the city of my God." A careful reading of the passage will show that these words do not apply to Philadelphia, or to any city, but that they were to be written, together with "the name of my God," on him who should overcome.

Thursday, August 24.—Leaving Allah Sheher at a quarter before eight, the road continued along the S. or S.W. side of the plain, at the foot of low wooded hills, the ground sloping gently towards the Cogamus on our right. From the valleys on the left issued several streams, the banks of which were covered with Agnus castus, tamarisk, and the oleander or dafné of the modern Greeks; the same character of country continuing for several miles, the road sometimes crossing low ridges of detritus brought down from the valleys on the left. At half-past ten we halted at a coffee-hut; and at half-past eleven we passed a large broken column, probably a milestone, with remains of a long inscription, of which I could only make out ΥΠΑΤΟΣ ΤΗΣ ΠΑΤΡΙΔΟΣ, with a few more unconnected letters.

The low hills on the left, worn by continual degradation into a thousand shapes of cones and pinnacles, became more picturesque at every step, and soon after twelve trended away to the west, the road at the same time lead-

* Revelation, iii. 12.

ing across a sandy plain, at the distance of a mile or more from the hills, and covered to a great extent with Agnus castus. Many tents of Turcomans were scattered about; sheep-shearing was going on with great activity near small huts of reeds to protect the shorn animals from the scorching heat of the sun. Soon after one we passed the village of Yeni Bazar, situated in a picturesque and wooded ravine, amongst the low broken hills on the left. Although the plain was dry, we passed numerous wells, in which water was obtained at a very little depth, probably derived by percolation from the neighbouring hills. The thermometer in my pocket was as high as 111° Fahr., indicating a great increase of heat since we had descended from the elevated plains of the interior.

At a quarter before two, leaving the high road, we passed through a well-cultivated country for several miles intersected by numerous streams and pools of stagnant water, in consequence of which fever is very prevalent, and in half an hour we reached the village of Sarukli, where we halted to rest the horses, to enable them to proceed the same evening to Cassaba. We encamped for several hours on the soft grass under the trees, much to the disappointment of Hafiz, who had secured the best room in the Agha's konak, full of dirty cushions, which he preferred to the open air, but which I resolutely declined. At six we again started, and soon rejoined the high road, where we passed through a gap in a remarkable dyke, extending in an undulating line from S.E. to N.W., from the hills on the left to the marshes on the right. It is about thirty feet high, and forty broad, and evidently artificial; on the summit are several Turkish tombs, but I could not form any idea as to its origin, which may have been Lydian, or intended as the foundation of an aqueduct.

The sun set soon after seven, and I never saw the western sky present such a glorious mass of brilliant hues: broad massive rays of red and gold, apparently extending from the sunken sun, radiated to the zenith, as bright and as

well defined as the coruscations of an aurora borealis, or as they are represented in the magic compositions of Claude. The whole sky resembled a sea of liquid fire, while the dark mountains of Sipylus and Tmolus rose in bold relief in front; and the warm fragrance of the air completed the enjoyment of the evening.

My object was to reach Sardis before sunset, in order that I might be enabled to connect my present observations with those of the preceding year, which I was just able to do. Crossing the Pactolus, I saw that it contained more water than any of the other streams which we had passed this day, thus maintaining its claims to the consideration of the ancients. Here I concluded my Itinerary, which I had kept without intermission during the whole of my journeyings in Asia Minor, and of which I have given a specimen in the Appendix.

The moon did not rise for some time, the night was dark, and we had many narrow escapes from falls in crossing the ravines and rivulets along the stony road. We reached Cassaba an hour after midnight, and, Hafiz having preceded us to order horses, we were not long delayed; in about an hour I started with him and a suriji, leaving Dimitri to bring up the baggage while we galloped into Smyrna. My impatience was checked by one of the horses losing a shoe, without any chance of getting another; then the black suriji, Arab Oglu as the tatar called him, got drunk and lagged behind, and we entered Smyrna by ourselves at nine o'clock on Friday, August 25th.

Thus terminated my researches in Asia Minor: they had occupied a longer period than I had originally contemplated, and I had met with more real satisfaction and delight than I had anticipated; and yet how little had been performed in comparison with what I expected to have done in a still shorter period! How many important districts had been left untouched, and unvisited, and how many interesting sites unexplored, which I hoped to have seen during my residence in the East! Imperfect, however,

as the above narrative may be, I trust it will add something to our knowledge of the comparative geography, the antiquities, and the geology of this portion of the ancient world. Other travellers have already successfully explored other parts of the peninsula of Asia Minor since I left it, amongst whom I will only mention the names of Ainsworth and Fellowes, adding the hope that their example may soon be followed by others, equally adventurous and equally successful, by whose accumulated labours we shall soon see a still more perfect map of these districts than I can at present offer to the public.

After the numerous remarks which I have interspersed in my narrative respecting the manners and habits of the Turkish people, it is perhaps hardly necessary that I should here repeat my opinion of their character; but as I cannot agree with the conclusions at which the authors of some of the most recent publications on the manners of the Turks have arrived, I will endeavour to state it as briefly as possible. And let me begin by stating their good qualities: they are undoubtedly hospitable in the truest sense of the word, generally charitable, and sometimes generous; the lower classes are decidedly honest, and this I consider their greatest merit. This virtue, however, does not extend to the upper classes, although their solemn word or promise may in most cases be relied on. But, on the other hand, they are all ignorant and presumptuous, vain and bigoted, proud without any feeling of honour, and cringing without humility; they cannot resist the temptation of money, or the prospective benefit of a lie. In their government and administrative duties they are tyrannical and overbearing, in their religious doctrines dogmatical and intolerant, and in their fiscal measures mercenary and arbitrary. They are as ignorant of their own history as of that of other nations; and this is the case even with the better educated, who are in most respects far inferior in character, probity, and honour to the peasants and lower classes. Their virtues are those of the savage, who is

generous because nature easily supplies his wants, and charitable because of the uncertain tenure by which he holds his fortune. The rich man of to-day may, by the caprice of an erring individual, be a beggar to-morrow; why then should he hoard his wealth, since he knows not who shall spend it? As long as a Turk is poor and removed from temptation he is honest; but no sooner is he appointed to office, or obtains the management of public money, than his uneducated mind is unable to withstand the charm, and he becomes a peculator and a thief; he appropriates to himself whatever he can lay hands on, and oppresses those below him, while, for the sake of securing his ill-gotten plunder, he propitiates his superiors by bribery and adulation. This has, undoubtedly, led to that demoralizing practice of the Turkish government, of selling all places to the highest bidder, allowing him in return to make the most he can out of the unprotected subjects by extortion and taxation.

The mischievous effects of such measures are but too apparent, and cannot be mistaken by the stranger in this anomalous country. Attempts, it is said, are being made, under the influence of a few enlightened Turks, to reform some of their greatest grievances, and particularly this corrupt practice of buying every place under government. But success is, I fear, more than doubtful. Every project of change or improvement must be opposed by the bigoted influence of Mahometanism; and the dread of Christian encroachment will resist all attempts to introduce any rational and practical form of government, which can only be based on education, and a higher tone of moral feeling.

There appears to me but one chance, and that, alas! is distant and uncertain: viz. *their conversion* to Christianity. Of this, according to human probabilities, and from what is constantly taking place before our eyes, there is scarcely a hope. The usual result in similar cases would lead us to predict that, even if the faith of the Turks could be shaken, if they could be brought to see the errors and follies with

which Mahometanism is charged, and to feel its insufficiency, they would fly from it to infidelity. But why despair? With the favour of God, let us indulge the hope that in His good time he may turn the hearts of this people to Himself,—that the shackles of the Koran may be unloosed,—the religion of Christ be established from Constantinople to the far East,—and that the countries which first saw the effects of the Word will no longer be behind the Gentiles in adoring His holy Name!

# APPENDIX I.

## Note A. Vol. I. p. 149.

It was my intention to have added in this note some observations on the early traditional history of Lydia; and following the plan of an interesting work by the Abbé Guerin du Rocher, on the fabulous history of Egypt, to show how that of Lydia might also be divested of many of the inconsistent fables with which it has been clothed by Herodotus, and other ancient historians. I wished to have shown that Manes, the first king of Lydia, was no other than Noah,—that Lydus, the grandson of Manes, was Lud the grandson of Noah,—and particularly with regard to the much-involved question of the Tyrrhenian emigration of the Lydians, that the whole account is a confused and perverted narrative, founded on the real emigration of another Tyrrhenus, viz. Abraham the son of Terah, with the account of which, in the 12th and 13th chapters of Genesis, the Lydian emigration coincides in every important respect. I have found, however, that the developement of this view would extend to a greater length than I had anticipated; and I am therefore compelled to defer the consideration of it to a future opportunity.

## Note B. Vol. I. p. 160.

It is such a singular circumstance that a substance, the result of a peculiar animal instinct in many and distant regions of the world, and which possesses at the same time so many useful and agreeable qualities as honey, should, in this particular district, be of a highly deleterious and poisonous character, that I have thought it might be agreeable to the reader if I could present him with the principal ancient and modern authorities on the subject. Xenophon, in his account of the retreat of the Ten Thousand, says (lib. iv. c. 8.) "that there were many hives there (in the hills, two days' march from Tre-

bizond), and that all the soldiers who ate the honey lost their senses, and no one was able to stand up; but that they who had eaten a little were like men much intoxicated, whilst those who had eaten more largely of it resembled men out of their minds, or even as if they were dead. And thus many lay, as if they had been destroyed, and there was great alarm. But on the next day no one was dead, and they recovered their senses about the same hour, and on the third and fourth days they arose, as if from medical treatment."

Pliny relates (Nat. Hist. xxi. c. 44. 13), that poisonous honey is found at Heraclea in Pontus and that it is made by bees which in other years produce good honey. He attributes it to a particular plant, called ægolethron (literally, goats' bane). The signs of the honey being poisonous, Pliny goes on to say, are its being more liquid, having a redder colour, an extraordinary smell, and producing violent sneezing. Those who have eaten it throw themselves on the ground, in a violent perspiration, asking for something cool. He then observes that there is another kind of honey also produced in Pontus, amongst the Sanni, which, on account of the madness which it causes, is called Mænomenon. It is supposed to be derived from the flower of the Rhododendron, with which the woods abound. When the natives pay the wax as a tribute to the Romans, they do not sell the honey, on account of its noxious qualities.

According to Strabo (lib. xii. c. 3. p. 549), the Heptacometæ, the wildest of the tribes who inhabit the mountains to the east of Themiscyra, destroyed three squadrons of Pompey's troops, by placing on the road cups of maddening honey, produced on the highest branches of the trees, after partaking of which they fell an easy prey to their opponents.

Dioscorides says, that in certain seasons the honey of Heraclea Pontica makes those mad who eat of it; and both Diodorus Siculus and Aristotle mention the same fact.

These statements, however extraordinary, are fully confirmed by modern travellers. According to Tournefort, in his 'Letters from the Levant,' vol. ii. p. 168, on the authority of the natives, the honey made from the Chamærhododendron stupefied those who ate it, and produced loathings; and the smell of the flower, which resembles that of the honeysuckle, was apt to produce giddiness. He also quotes the authority of a Father Lambert, who states that in Colchis and Mingrelia the honey made from the Oleandro giallo, or yellow rose-laurel, is dangerous, and causes vomitings. I was informed at Trebizond

that a deleterious honey is still made, particularly by the wild bees, and that the use of it is forbidden by the government. Indeed, all that I tasted there had a disagreeable bitter flavour.

Thus the existence of this poisonous honey seems made out; and it only remains to consider what are the plants from which it is produced. These, according to Pliny, were the Ægolethron and the Rhododendron; whilst, according to Tournefort, it was derived from two varieties of the Chamærhododendron pontica maxima; and Father Lambert mentions the Oleandro giallo, or yellow rose laurel.

Whatever apparent contradiction there may be here, I think there can be little doubt that all these authorites refer to the same plants, viz. the yellow Azalea pontica, and the purple Rhododendron. Tournefort says that it cannot be derived from the common Rhododendron, because that plant does not flourish so far north as the Black Sea; but when he talks of the common Rhododendron, he means the laurier rose (rose-laurel), the Rhododaphne, or Nerium of Pliny and modern botanists, and which is also called the Oleander.

A similar error has been committed by Father Lambert, who, equally confounding the Oleander and the Rhododendron, says, that the poisonous honey of Colchis is derived from the yellow Oleander; there is no yellow oleander, and this very colour is sufficient to identify it with the yellow Azalea, which is still abundant on the hills in the neighbourhood of Trebizond.

The Ægolethron of Pliny is admitted by Tournefort to be the same as his Chamærhododendron pontica maxima, mespili folio, flore luteo; and the colour of the flower shows that the yellow Oleander of Father Lambert is the same. Tournefort adds that the flower of this species has a strong smell of honeysuckle, and this also serves to identify it with the yellow Azalea pontica, which grows on all the hills along the southern coast of the Black Sea, sometimes to the height of ten or twelve feet. There is a singular coincidence between the name given it by Pliny, and that of the honeysuckle; Ægolethron or goat's bane, and the Chévre-feuille or goat's leaf.

The other variety of Tournefort, C. pontica maxima, folio lauro cerasi, flore cæruleo purpurascente, is evidently our purple Rhododendron, which also abounds in the same locality, and may be identified with the Rhododendron of Pliny, which is not what Tournefort seems to think it has been mistaken for, viz., what he calls common Rhododendron, the laurier rose or Oleander, but a real Rhododendron, a native of this district, as it was correctly described by Pliny.

The only objection I have heard to these conclusions is contained in a remark made to me by a distinguished botanist, who does not think that the deleterious qualities of the honey can be derived from the Azalea or the Rhododendron, because he has, even in this country, found pure crystals of sugar-candy appended to the seed-vessels of the latter plant. But this circumstance only proves the existence of a large quantity of saccharine matter in the seed-vessels, &c., of the plant, a fact already established by honey being extracted from the flower; and it does not preclude the possibility of some other deleterious property being also contained in the plant and communicated to the honey, as we undoubtedly see a different flavour given to honey, according to the different plants on which the bees have fed.

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## Note C. Vol. I. p. 204.

One of the most interesting features in the geology of this district is a remarkable bed of marl, containing a thin layer of tertiary shells, extending over a considerable space of ground. I particularly remarked it near Khorasan, and to the north of Anni: it appears to be identical with a similar formation observed on the banks of the Arpachai or Araxes, further south, but in the same plains of Armenia, by M. Dubois de Montpéreux, and mentioned in the third volume of his "Voyage autour du Caucase," &c. They bear incontrovertible evidence of the existence of a large body of water containing animal life for a *short* period after the cessation of the igneous action; for the bed in which they occur overlies the great deposits of tuff and volcanic ashes. The probability is that they are fresh-water, although the specimens of Mytilus which I brought home closely resemble both fresh-water and marine species.

I am disposed to look upon these marl beds as the deposit thrown down, when the waters accumulated on these spots by some great deluge began to subside: the lakes and inland seas, thus formed, would, during a portion of their existence, soon teem again with animal life, the remains of which are, I think, preserved to us in the thin shell-beds above described.

These considerations naturally lead to the investigation of the great

events which we read of in Sacred History, and which may have been brought about by secondary causes: the discoveries of modern science lay before us new arguments, and fresh links of evidence, which were concealed from the early generations of mankind.

When we read of the Noachian Deluge, it does not seem necessary to inquire whether the whole circumference of the earth was submerged, or whether the water rose above the mountain tops from pole to pole. It is sufficient for the purpose, that the Deluge extended over all those portions of the earth which were inhabited by man; and it is not difficult to imagine physical agencies by which the waters of the earth may have been drawn to one side previously to, or simultaneously with, the occurrence of great volcanic outbursts, which elevated the plains and caused them, when the waters were again drawn off, to appear amongst the highest portions of the globe.

Since, then, we have the evidence of Scripture that the ark rested on Mount Ararat, and consequently that this portion of the earth was flooded by the Deluge which occurred in the time of Noah, and as there is no reason to suppose that these elevated plains have ever been subsequently flooded, it does not seem presumptuous to imagine that this shell-bed was the result of the Noachian Deluge, and was deposited during the period when the accumulated waters remained in this portion of the world.

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NOTE D. Vol. I. p. 385.

*Observations for correcting the variation of the compass.*

I omitted to mention in its proper place, that I took a series of observations at Alajah, on the 18th August, 1836, for the purpose of ascertaining the amount of variation at that place; and which, combined with those which have been taken along the coast by Captain Beaufort and other surveyors, may be considered of some interest. I had already obtained the latitude of Alajah, 40° 9′ N., by a set of circummeridian altitudes, by means of Kater's circle: the mean of the extreme observation made the apparent noon at

9h. 36m. 50s. of my chronometer. The observations were as follows:—

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chron. | 2. | 24. | 40. | ⊙'s Altitude, | 21° 55′ |
| | 2. | 26. | 20. | „ Azimuth, N. | 84° 20′ W. |
| | 2. | 29. | 35. | „ Altitude, | 20° 59′ |
| | 2. | 31. | 44. | „ Azimuth, N. | 83° 40′ W. |
| | 2. | 32. | 15. | „ Altitude, | 20° 30′ |

These observations, worked out, in 1839, by Commander H. G. Hamilton, R.N., gave the following result: variation, 8° 3′ 15″ W.

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## Note E. Vol. II. p. 237.

*Analysis of salt water from the lake of Kodj Hissar.*

I am indebted to Mr. Phillips, of the Museum of Economic Geology, for the following account of the water from the salt lake of Kodj Hissar, which I brought from the spot. Mr. Phillips says, "I find its specific gravity to be nearly 1.2398, but as a few crystals of common salt had separated either by cold or evaporation, its sp. gr. may be considered as equal to 1.24.

"It contains 32.2 per cent of saline matter, consisting chiefly of common salt, but mixed with a considerable quantity of sulphate of magnesia and chloride of magnesium, with a little sulphate of lime, and a trace of bromine, but no iodine."

The great peculiarities therefore appear to be its high specific gravity, and the great amount of saline matter. The specific gravity of the water of the Dead Sea, hitherto considered the heaviest, has been stated by Dr. Marcet at 1.21, that of sea-water being 1.028. The amount of saline matter contained in the water of the Dead Sea is, according to the same authority, only 24.5.*

* Daubeny on Volcanoes, p. 283.

# APPENDIX II.

## ROUTES IN ASIA MINOR.

*** The distances are here given in Turkish post-hours, as stated by the Menziljis, according to the walking pace of a horse, and for which I paid : they may on an average be considered as equal to three English miles.

Where two or more numbers are bracketed together, it signifies that the same horses went through the whole distance.

### MOUDANIAH TO SMYRNA.

| | Hours. |
|---|---|
| Moudaniah to Brusa | 6 |
| Brusa to Hassan Agha Kieui | 6 |
| Hassan Agha Kieui to Kirmasli | 6 |
| Kirmasli to Kesterlek | 4 |
| Kesterlek to Adranos | 9 |
| Adranos to Harmanjik | 8 |
| Harmanjik to Tauschanli | 8 |
| Tauschanli to Oranjik | 8 |
| Oranjik to Azani | 2 |
| | 57 |
| Azani to Ghiediz | 8 |
| Ghiediz to Ushak | 10 |
| Ushak to Ahat Kieui | 6 |
| Ahat Kieui to Segicler | 5 |
| Segicler to Göbek | 8 |
| Göbek to Suleimanli | 2 |
| Suléimanli to Tacmac | 6 |
| Tacmac to Koula | 8 |
| | 53 |
| Koula to Adala | 8 |
| Adala to Sardis | *15 |
| Sardis to Cassaba | 6 |
| Cassaba to Smyrna | 12 |
| | 41 |

### TREBIZOND TO ERZEROUM, KARS, ANNI, AND BACK TO TREBIZOND.

| | Hours. |
|---|---|
| Trebizond to Kara Kaban | 9 |
| Kara Kaban to Gumisch Khana | 9 |
| Gumisch Khana to Balahore | 10 |
| Balahore to Baibourt | 4 |
| Baibourt to Massat | 6 |
| Massat to Gurula | 8 |
| Gurula to Erzeroum | 8 |
| | 54 |
| Erzeroum to Hassan Kaléh | 6 |
| Hassan Kaléh to Khorasan | |
| Khorasan to Bardes | 10 |
| Bardes to Kars | 12 |
| | 36 |
| Kars to Hadji Veli Kieui | 5 |
| Hadji Veli Kieui to Anni | 3 |
| Anni to Gümri | 7 |
| Gümri to Kars | 10 |
| | 25 |

* The direct road is only 12, but we went round by the tomb of Halyattes.

| | Hours. |
|---|---|
| Kars to Bardes | 12 |
| Bardes to Id | 10 |
| Id to Liesgaff | 7 |
| Liesgaff to Kizráh | 5 |
| Kizráh to Euduk | 2 |
| Euduk to Ispir | 8 |
| Ispir to Kara Agatch | 9 |
| Kara Agatch to Baibourt | 9 |
| | 62 |
| Baibourt to Trebizond | 32 |

## TREBIZOND TO SINOPE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Trebizond to Platana | 3 |
| Platana to Buyuk Liman | 9 |
| Buyuk Liman to Eleheu | 5 |
| Eleheu to Tireboli | 5 |
| Tireboli to Kerasunt | 12 |
| Kerasunt to Ordou | 12 |
| Ordou to Fatsáh | 12 |
| Fatsáh to Uniéh | 6 |
| Uniéh to Charshambáh | 10 |
| | 74 |
| Charshambáh to Samsun | 8 |
| Samsun to Bafra | 12 |
| Bafra to Alatcham | 6 |
| Alatcham to Gherzéh | 12 |
| Gherzéh to Sinope | 6 |
| | 44 |

## SINOPE TO AMASIA.

| | |
|---|---|
| Sinope to Delliler | 4 |
| Delliler to Mehmet Bey Oglu Kieui | 8 |
| Mehmet Bey Oglu Kieui to Boiavad | 6 |
| Boiavad to Douraan | 6 |
| Douraan to Cheltik | 9 |
| Cheltik to Vizir Keupri | 3 |
| | 36 |

| | Hours. |
|---|---|
| Vizir Keupri to Cauvsa | 4 |
| Cauvsa to Ladik | 4 |
| Ladik to Sepetli | 9 |
| Sepetli to Sonnisa | 3 |
| Sonnisa to Herek | 6 |
| Herek to Niksar | 6 |
| | 32 |
| Niksar to Tocat | 9 |
| Tocat to Tourkhal | 8 |
| Tourkhal to Zilléh | 4 |
| Zilléh to Amasia | 8 |
| | 29 |

## AMASIA TO AFIOM KARA HISSAR.

| | |
|---|---|
| Amasia to Hadji Kieui | 12 |
| Hadji Kieui to Tchorum | 6 |
| Tchorum to Tekiyeh Hatap | 4 |
| Tekiyeh to Kara Hissar and back | 6 |
| Tekiyeh Hatap to Alajah | 4 |
| Alajah to Yeuzgatt | 8 |
| | 40 |
| Yeuzgatt to Nefez Kieui | 6 |
| Nefez Kieui to Boghaz Kieui | 4 |
| Boghaz Kieui to Yeuzgatt | 6 |
| | 16 |
| Yeuzgatt to Alajah | 8 |
| Alajah to Soungourli | 8 |
| Soungourli to Sarek Hamisch and back | 12 |
| Soungourli to Kotchuk Kieui | 9 |
| Kotchuk Kieui to Kalaijik | 9 |
| Kalaijik to Akjah Tash | 3 |
| Akjah Tash to Ravli | 6 |
| Ravli to Angora | 6 |
| | 61 |

| | Hours. |
|---|---|
| Angora to Baluk Kouyoumji | 6 |
| Baluk Kouyoumji to Beyjayes | 6 |
| Beyjayes to Meulk | 6 |
| Meulk to Sevri Hissar | 8 |
| Sevri Hissar to Bala Hissar and back | 6 |
| | 32 |
| Sevri Hissar to Alekiam | 6 |
| Alekiam to Hamza Hadji | 6 |
| Hamza Hadji to Beiat | 6 |
| Beiat to Eski Kara Hissar | 5 |
| Eski Kara Hissar to Afiom Kara Hissar | 4 |
| | 27 |

## AFIOM KARA HISSAR TO DEENAIR.

| | |
|---|---|
| Afiom Kara Hissar to Akkar | 9 |
| Akkar to Yalobatch | 9 |
| Yalobatch to Auschar | 5 |
| Auschar to Egerdir | 9 |
| Egerdir to Isbarta | 6 |
| Isbarta to Sagalassus and back | 8 |
| | 46 |
| Isbarta to Buldur | 6 |
| Excursion | 5 |
| Buldur to Ketzi Borlou | 6 |
| Ketzi Borlou to Deenair | 4 |
| | 21 |

## DEENAIR TO SMYRNA.

| | |
|---|---|
| Deenair to Balat | 6 |
| Balat to Kaklek | 8 |
| Kaklek to Chonos | 4 |
| Chonos to Denizli | 4 |
| Excursion | 12 |
| | 34 |

| | Hours. |
|---|---|
| Denizl to Sarai Kieui | 5 |
| Sarai Kieui to Tripoli and back | 8 |
| „ to Kuyuja | 8 |
| Kuyuja to Antioch and back | 4 |
| Kuyuja to Nazeli | 2 |
| Nazeli to Mastaura and back | 4 |
| | 31 |
| Nazeli to Aidin | 8 |
| Aidin to Ephesus | 10 |
| Ephesus to Fortona | 9 |
| Fortona to Smyrna | 6 |
| | 33 |

## MOUDANIAH TO KOULA.

| | |
|---|---|
| Moudaniah to Abullionte | 12 |
| Abullionte to Muhalitsch | 8 |
| Muhalitsch to Aidinjik | 8 |
| Aidinjik to Erdek | 4 |
| Return to Aidinjik | 4 |
| Aidinjik to Meulver Kieui | 8 |
| Meulver Kieui to Susugherli | 5 |
| Susugherli to Ildiz | 3 |
| Ildiz to Kespit | 4 |
| | 56 |
| Kespit to Bogaditza | 6 |
| Bogaditza to Singerli | 4 |
| Singerli to Mumjik | 9 |
| Mumjik to Simaul | 9 |
| Simaul to Selendi | 12 |
| Selendi to Koula | 8 |
| | 48 |

## KOULA TO AFIOM KARA HISSAR.

| | Hours. |
|---|---|
| Koula to Kran Kieui | 6 |
| Kran Kieui to Medere | 12 |
| Medere to Demirji Kieui | 4 |
| Demirji Kieui to Ishekli | 9 |
| Ishekli to Sandukli | 9 |
| Sandukli to Afiom Kara Hissar | 9 |
| | 49 |

## AFIOM KARA HISSAR TO CÆSAREA.

| | |
|---|---|
| Afiom Kara Hissar to Choban | 4 |
| Choban to Iskali | 9 |
| Iskali to Ak Sheher | 5 |
| Ak Sheher to Ilgun | 9 |
| Ilgun to Ladik | 9 |
| Ladik to Koniyeh | 9 |
| | 45 |
| Koniyeh to Ismil | 12 |
| Ismil to Karabounar | 9 |
| Karabounar to Ak Serai | 18 |
| | 39 |
| Ak Serai to Kodj Hissar | 18 |
| Kodj Hissar to Boghaz Kieui | 6 |
| Boghaz Kieui to Sari Karaman | 8 |
| Sari Karaman to Tatlar | 6 |
| Tatlar to Nemb Sheher | 4 |
| Nemb Sheher to Bak Tash | 7 |
| Bak Tash to Cæsarea | 9 |
| | 58 |

## CÆSAREA TO SMYRNA.

| | Hours. |
|---|---|
| Cæsarea to Greek Convent | 4 |
| Convent to Develi | 6 |
| Develi to Kara Hissar | 8 |
| Kara Hissar to Misli | 6 |
| Misli to Nigdéh | 6 |
| Nigdéh to Bor | 3 |
| Bor to Kiz Hissar | 1 |
| | 34 |
| Kiz Hissar to Eregli | 14 |
| Eregli to Ak Ghieul | 7 |
| Ak Ghieul to Tchorla | 7 |
| Tchorla to Karaman | 5 |
| | 33 |
| Karaman to Elmasún | 8 |
| Elmasún to Hadjilar | 8 |
| Hadjilar to Tris Maden | 3 |
| Tris Maden to Kara Euran | 6 |
| Kara Euran to Seidi Sheher | 4 |
| Seidi Sheher to Bey Sheher | 6 |
| | 35 |
| Bey Sheher to Kereli | 8 |
| Kereli to Kara Agatch | 4 |
| Kara Agatch to Ak Hissar | 4 |
| Ak Hissar to Borlou | 12 |
| Borlou to Olou Borlou | 4 |
| Olou Borlou to Dombai | 6 |
| Dombai to Ishekli | 11 |
| | 49 |
| Ishekli to Chaal | 9 |
| Chaal to Geunéh | *10 |
| Geunéh to Aineh Ghieul | 8 |
| Aineh Ghieul to Allah Sheher | 4 |
| Allah Sheher to Cassabá | 14 |
| Cassabá to Smyrna | 12 |
| | 57 |

* The postmaster at Chaal charged 22 hours for this stage.

# APPENDIX III.

## LATITUDES

### OBSERVED BY W. J. HAMILTON

### IN ASIA MINOR, IN 1836-37,

WITH KATER'S CIRCLE; WORKED OUT BY COMMANDER H. G. HAMILTON, R.N.

| | | | OBSERVATION. | | | LATITUDE. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | ° | ′ | ″ | ° | ′ | ″ | |
| 1836. | March 25 | Brusa | 51 | 29 | | 40 | 11 | „ | |
| | April 2 | Azani | 56 | 4 | 30 | 39 | 14 | 30 | Sun's upper limb. |
| | „ 8 | Suleimanli | 58 | 46 | „ | 38 | 48 | 30 | |
| | June 4 | Erzeroum | 72 | 10 | | 40 | 3 | „ | |
| | „ 19 | Halt at noon | 72 | 54 | | 40 | 18 | „ | |
| | „ 22 | Ispir | 72 | 48 | | 40 | 24 | 30 | |
| | „ 25 | Baibourt | 72 | 56 | | 40 | 13 | 30 | |
| | „ 27 | Gumisch Khana | 72 | 40 | | 40 | 25 | 30 | |
| | July 2 | Trebizond | 71 | 49 | 30 | 40 | 59 | „ | |
| | „ 3 | „ | 71 | 44 | 30 | 40 | 59 | „ | |
| | „ 5 | „ | 71 | 33 | 30 | 40 | 59 | 30 | |
| | „ 7 | Near Iskefèh Dere | 71 | 17 | „ | 41 | 3 | 45 | |
| | „ 8 | Elehou | 71 | 13 | 20 | 41 | „ | 40 | |
| | „ 11 | Kerasunt | 70 | 59 | „ | 40 | 52 | 40 | |
| | „ 13 | Cape Yasoun | 70 | 27 | 10 | 41 | 7 | 35 | |
| | „ 17 | Charshambáh | 69 | 46 | | 40 | 11 | „ | |
| | „ 20 | Koumjaas | 68 | 56 | „ | 41 | 28 | 30 | |
| | „ 25 | Sinope | 67 | 21 | „ | 42 | 1 | 45 | |
| | „ 28 | Two miles N. of Boiavad | 67 | 15 | | 41 | 27 | 30 | |
| | „ 31 | Vizir Keupri | 66 | 51 | 30 | 41 | 8 | 30 | |
| | Aug. 7 | Tocat | 65 | 52 | | 40 | 17 | „ | |
| | „ 14 | Amasia | 63 | 27 | 30 | 40 | 38 | 30 | |
| | „ 17 | Near Tekiyeh Hatap | 62 | 47 | 30 | 40 | 20 | 45 | |
| | „ 18 | Alajah | 62 | 40 | „ | 40 | 9 | „ | |
| | „ 22 | Boghaz Kieui | 61 | 30 | „ | 39 | 59 | 30 | |
| | „ 24 | Yeuzgatt | 61 | 1 | „ | 39 | 47 | 45 | |
| | „ 26 | Alajah | 59 | 59 | „ | 40 | 8 | 15 | |
| | Sept. 6 | Angora | 56 | 12 | „ | 39 | 56 | 15 | |
| | „ 10 | „ | 54 | 42 | „ | 39 | 55 | 45 | |
| | „ 18 | Sevri Hissar | 52 | 5 | 30 | 39 | 27 | 30 | |
| | „ 23 | Afiom Kara Hissar | 50 | 51 | 30 | 38 | 44 | 45 | |
| | „ 27 | Yalobatch | 49 | 45 | | 38 | 17 | 30 | |
| | Oct. 2 | Isbarta | 48 | 20 | 30 | 37 | 45 | 15 | |
| | „ 3 | Buldur | 48 | „ | 30 | 37 | 42 | 45 | |
| | „ 6 | Deenair | 46 | 30 | „ | 38 | 3 | „ | |

| | | | | OBSERVATION. | | | LATITUDE. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | ° | ′ | ″ | ° | ″ | ′ | |
| 1836. | Oct. | 8 | Chonos . . . | 45 | 59 | „ | 37 | 48 | „ | |
| | „ | 11 | Denizli . . . | 44 | 53 | 30 | 37 | 45 | „ | |
| | „ | 13 | Tripolis ad Mæandrum . | 43 | 53 | | 38 | „ | 30 | |
| | „ | 15 | Kuyuja . . . | 43 | 14 | „ | 37 | 54 | 45 | |
| 1837. | May | 29 | Cyzicus . . . | 71 | „ | „ | 40 | 22 | 30 | |
| | June | 1 | Kespit . . . . | 72 | 9 | 30 | 39 | 39 | „ | |
| | „ | 3 | Singerli . . . | 72 | 52 | „ | 39 | 12 | „ | |
| | „ | 9 | Koula . . . | 74 | 11 | „ | 38 | 31 | „ | |
| | „ | 15 | Chengare . . . | 74 | 28 | 30 | 38 | 37 | „ | |
| | „ | 16 | Koula . . . | 74 | 35 | 30 | 38 | 31 | 30 | |
| | „ | 19 | Demirji Kieui . . | 75 | 8 | | 38 | 3 | 40 | |
| | „ | 21 | Ishekli . . . . | 74 | 55 | „ | 38 | 17 | 45 | |
| | „ | 24 | Afiom Kara Hissar . | 74 | 28 | „ | 38 | 43 | 15 | |
| | „ | 26 | Ak Sheher . . . | 74 | 48 | 30 | 38 | 17 | 30 | |
| | „ | 30 | Koniyeh . . . | 75 | 6 | 30 | 37 | 50 | 30 | |
| | July | 7 | Ak Serai . . . | 74 | 2 | „ | 38 | 20 | 15 | |
| | „ | 13 | Kodj Hissar . . . | 72 | 42 | 30 | 38 | 54 | 30 | |
| | „ | 21 | Cæsarea . . . | 71 | 34 | „ | 38 | 41 | 50 | |
| | „ | 23 | „ . . . | 71 | 22 | „ | 38 | 42 | 7 | |
| | Aug. | 2 | Kara Hissar . . . | 69 | 13 | 30 | 38 | 20 | „ | |
| | „ | 3 | Nigdéh . . . | 69 | 21 | 20 | 37 | 56 | 30 | |
| | „ | 7 | Ak Chesha . . . | 68 | 47 | 30 | 37 | 25 | 30 | |
| | „ | 9 | Karaman . . . | 68 | 30 | „ | 37 | 8 | 50 | |
| | „ | 10 | „ . . . | 68 | 12 | „ | 37 | 9 | 30 | |
| | „ | 13 | Isaura . . . . | 67 | 17 | 30 | 37 | 10 | „ | |
| | „ | 20 | Olou Borlou . . . | 64 | 11 | „ | 38 | 3 | 15 | |

# APPENDIX IV.

## SPECIMEN OF ITINERARY

KEPT

## BY W. J. HAMILTON IN ASIA MINOR.

| | | | Thursday, May 25th, 1837. |
|---|---|---|---|
| h. | m. | | |
| 7 | 20 | S.S.E. | Start through Moudaniah. |
| | 25 | S.W. | Ascending through Turkish town. |
| | 26 | W. | |
| | 28 | W.S.W. | Clear of town. |
| | 31 | S.S.W. | Ascending ridge, ground slopes *r.* and *l.*; olives and vines. |
| | 33 | | Winding up steep road. |
| | 36 | S.W. | Ascending ridge; ground slopes *l.* |
| | 40 | W. by S. | Halt two minutes; ground slopes *r.* to sea, one mile off. |
| | 47 | S.W. | |
| | 50 | W.S.W. | Halt two minutes. |
| | 58 | W. by W. | |
| 8 | 1 | W.S.W. | |
| | 5 | S.W. by S. | Ground slopes *r.* |
| | 8 | | Halt two minutes; cross ridge. |
| | 10 | W.S.W. | Ground slopes *l.* |
| | 13 | S.W. | Ground rises *r.* and *l.* |
| | 15 | S. | Ground slopes *r.* |
| | 18 | S.W. by S. | Ground slopes *r.* to beautiful valley. |
| | 20 | W. | |
| | 25 | S.W. by W. | |
| | 28 | W.S.W. | Road winding as we descend; ground slopes *l.* |
| | 30 | S.E. by E. | Cross stream ← *. |
| | 31 | S.W. by W. | Ascend ridge; ground slopes *r.* and *l.* |
| | 36 | W. by S. | Village Ketehmak, S.W. by S., 1¼ mile; ascend winding road; ground slopes to valley *l.* |
| | 43 | S.W. | |
| | 47 | S.W. by W. | Ground slopes *l.*; valley *l.* soon ends. |
| | 52 | W. S.W. | |
| | 55 | S.W. | Begin descending between steep hills. |
| | 58 | S.W. by S. | Ground slopes *r.* |
| 9 | 2 | S.W. | |
| | 4 | W. | Winding down steep hill; ground slopes *l.* |
| | 6 | S. by E. | |
| | 7 | W. | Cross small stream → ; ground slopes *r.* |

* ← signifies a stream flowing to the left; → signifies a stream flowing to the right.

| | | | Thursday, May 25th, 1837. |
|---|---|---|---|
| h. | m. | | |
| 9 | 10 | W. by S. | |
| | 12 | S.W. by S. | |
| | 13·30 | W. | |
| | 14 | W.N.W. | |
| | 15 | W.S.W. | |
| | 18 | S. by W. | Descending, ground slopes to valley, *r.* |
| | 20 | W. by S. | |
| | 21 | S.S.W. | Cross small stream → into large one close *r.* |
| | 22 | | Fountain *l.* |
| | 25 | | Descending, valley partly cultivated, and with oak coppices; stream close *r.* |
| | 28 | S.W. | Cross str. ←. |
| | 29 | S.S.W. | Extensive vineyards and mulberry-gardens; road winds a little. |
| | 37 | S.W. by W. | |
| | 40 | S. by W. | |
| | 41 | S. | Reach Dere Kieui; cross str. →. |
| | 42 | | Halt at village. |
| 10 | 18 | S.S.W. | Start again; village *l.*; mulberry-gardens. |
| | 21 | S. | Cross stream ←. |
| | 23 | S. by W. | Fountain *r.* |
| | 26 | S. | Cross str. →; ascend a little. |
| | 28 | S.S.W. | |
| | 31 | S.W. | |
| | 33 | S.W. by S. | |
| | 34 | S.S.W. | |
| | 36 | S. by E. | Fountain *l.*; picturesque valley. |
| | 37 | S. by W. | |
| | 39 | S. | |
| | 41 | W. by S. | |
| | 42 | S.W. | Cross str. ←. |
| | 43 | S.S.W. | |
| | 44 | S.W. by S. | |
| | 46 | S. ½ W. | |
| | 49 | S.W. by S. | Cross small str. ← ; valley widens. |
| | 51 | S.W. | |
| | 55 | S.S.W. | |
| | 57 | S.W. | |
| 11 | 0 | S. by W. | Enter a wide valley between low hills. |
| | 2 | S.W. ½ S. | Olympus, S.E. |
| | 8 | S.S.W. | Open, wide plain; corn and pasture. |
| | 13 | S. by W. | Reach vill. Tchekidji; Cross str. →. |
| | 15 | S.S.W. | |
| | 18 | W.S.W. | |
| | 19 | | Reach ferry over the Lufer Sú, flowing W. |
| | 37 | S. | Leave the river. |
| | 39 | W.S.W. | |
| | 40 | S.W. | Hills rise gently *l.*; enter flat lateral valley. |
| | 43 | S.W. ½ S. | Fountain *l.* |
| | 46 | W. | Reach village of Balukli, and leave it. |
| | 48 | S.W. | Cross str. → and ascend; ground slopes *l.* |
| | 56 | S.W. by W. | Through woods of Valonea Oak: leaf smooth and little jagged. |
| 12 | 0 | S.W. by S. | Over top of open barren hills; ground slopes *l.* |
| | 2 | S.W. | |

| | | | Thursday, May 25th, 1837. |
|---|---|---|---|
| h. | m. | | |
| 12 | 5 | W.S.W. | Low oak coppice and corn. |
| | 9 | | Kaas Ova (goose plain) 2 miles *l.* |
| | 10 | W. by S. | |
| | 15 | W.S.W. | Ascending a little. |
| | 19 | W. by S. | |
| | 22 | W.S.W. | |
| | 23 | S.W. | Reach top of ridge; descend to lake; Abullionte S.W. ½ S. |
| | 25 | S.W. by W. | |
| | 26 | S.W. | Ground slopes *r.*; much open corn. |
| | 28 | W.S.W. | |
| | 30 | S.W. by W. | Ground slopes *r.* |
| | 31 | S.W. by W. | |
| | 32 | S.W. ½ S. | |
| | 36 | S.S.W. | |
| | 42 | S.W. by S. | Descending, ground slopes *l.* Oak coppice. |
| | 46 | S. | |
| | 48 | S. by W. | Village Geredgi Ova close *l.* |
| | 50 | S.W. by W. | |
| | 53 | W. by S. | |
| | 55 | W.S.W. | Halt 1 min. |
| | 57 | S. by W. | Cross road from Brusa to Muhalitsch. |
| | 58 | S.W. by W. | Village Ak Chava *l.* 2 or 3 miles off. |
| 1 | 1 | S.W. | Ground slopes gently S. covered with oak coppice and thorn. |
| | 7 | S W. by S. | |
| | 11 | W. by S. | |
| | 14 | W.S.W. | Low hills *r.*, plain *l.*, extending to lake. |
| | 15 | W. | |
| | 17 | W.S.W. | Shores of lake flat and ugly. |
| | 19 | W. by S. | Halt 5 min. |
| | 29 | S.W. by S. | Over spur of hills *r.* |
| | 32 | S.W. | Marsh close *l.*, limestone hills *r.* |
| | 33 | W. ½ S. | Rocky road close to marshes *l.* |
| | 37 | W.S.W. | |
| | 42 | S.W. | Halt 2 min. and ascend a little. |
| | 51 | S. by W. | |
| | 54 | S.S.W. | Lake below *r.* runs back some way; road leads between mulberries and vines; halt 3 min. |
| | 59 | | Descend gently. |
| 2 | 0 | S. by W. | |
| | 1 | S. | Descend to narrowest part of isthmus. |
| | 4 | S.S.W. | Narrowest part. |
| | 6 | W.S.W. | Lake close *r.* |
| | 9 | S.W. by S. | |
| | 10 | S.S.W. | |
| | 11 | S. by W. | |
| | 12 | S. ½ E. | Descend over foundations; lake close *r.* |
| | 13 | S.W. by S. | Cross slight bridge winding to S.W. |
| | 16 | | Reach town; curious walls. |
| | 22 | | Reach konak. |
| | | | Calculated distance 12 hours. Our general pace 3 or 3½ miles. |

# APPENDIX V.

## GREEK INSCRIPTIONS.

# INSCRIPTIONS.

No. 1.—*Beyjik, near Edranous (Hadriani).*

. . . . . ΔΙΛΩ*ΝΑΩΡ . . . . . .
. . ΡΗΝΟΙΓΟΝΕΝΑΠΑΡΗΓΟΡΟΝ ΕΝΘΑΛΛ . . ΗΑΛ . . .
ΕΝΩΟΙ . ΤΕΛΟΣ† ΒΙΟΤΟΥΔΙΟΠΑΙΖΕ ΓΡΥΦΩΕΠΙΚΟΕΛΛΩ
ΤΗΝΕΙ ΤΙ . . ΔΙΙΝΗΕΝΘΟΣΤΟΙΟΝΑΡΗΣΑΙΕΝΙΤΥΜΒΟΙΣ
Τ . ΗΜΕΤΕΡΟΝΓΟΝΕΩΝ ΠΑΡΗΓΟΡΟΣΕΣΤΑΙ ΕΝΙ ΟΙΚΩ
ΗΘΡΗΝΟΣ ΠΑΥΣΕΙ ΠΟΛΥΩΔΥΝΟΝ ΕΝΒΙΟΤΟΙΟ
ΤΙΝΑ ΧΕΡΗ ΚΡΑΤΗΙΗΤΙ . ΑΠΥΞΕΤΑΙΗΤΙΝΑ ΚΛΑΥΣΕΙ
ΜΗΝΟΦΙΛΟΝΘΡΗΝΕΠΙΕΡΤΥΜΑΝ ΠΑΡΗΓΟΡΟΝ Ε . ΕΙ
ΗΜΑΙΑΛΙΝ ΤΟΝ ΑΡΙΕΤΟΝΠΛΕΙΩ ΠΕΝΘΟΣ ΩΠΛΕΙΤΟΥ ΤΟΙΣ
ΠΑΝΤΕΣ ΚΑΙΔΗΜΟΣΗΜΕΤΕΡΟΥΣΙΟΝΕΙΣΙΣΕ ΤΟΝ ΑΧΕ . . .
ΤΟΥΣ ΠΟΛΥΠΑΙΔΑΣΑΝΤ . ΠΑΙΔΑΣΕΝ . . ΤΕΡΝΟΙΣΙΟΝ ΕΧΟΝ
ΩΝΒΙΟΤΗΜΑΥΡΩΤΑΙ ΠΑΙΔΩΝΧΑΡΙΝΩΝ ΤΕΚΟΝ Α . ΤΟ . .
ΚΑΙΘΙΝΝΟΣ ΒΑΡΥΛΟΥΤΙΟΝ ΕΧΕΙΠΑΤΗΡΕΙΔΑΣΙΟΣ ΟΙΚΟΙΣ
ΣΥΝΝΑΙΗ ΣΥΝΕΥΝΩ ΗΜΕΤΕΡΗ ΜΗΤΡΙ ΣΩΦΡΟΝΙΗ
ΛΕΙΡΑΤΕ ΝΥΝ ΘΡΗΝΟΥΣ ΓΟΟΥΣΕΤΟΝ ΑΧΑΣΙΚΝΟΝ . . .
ΚΑΙΕΚΠ . . . . . ΟΙΣΜΑΙΑΔΙΟΥ ΛΕΙΨΑΝΟΝ ΟΙΚ . . . . .
ΠΛΘΕ . . . . . ΚΙΛΝΗΝ ΠΕΝΤΑΜΗΝΙΑΙΟΝ ΚΑΤ .

No. 2.—*Beyjik.*

On a column, in large characters.

ΑΙΛΙΟΝ ΚΑΙΣΑΡΑ
ΑΥΤΟΚΡΑΤΟΡΟΣΑΔΡΙ
ΑΝΟΥΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΥΥΙΟΝ
ΘΕΟΥΤΡΑΙΑΝΟΥΥΙΩΝΟΝ
ΘΕΟΥΝΕΡΟΥΑΕΚΓΟΝΟΝ
ΔΗΜΑΡΧΙΚΗΣΕΞΟΥΣΙΑΣ
ΥΠΑΤΟΝ ΤΟΒ ΑΤΤΙΝΑΣ
ΓΛΥΚΩΝΟΣ ΣΤΡΑΤΗ
ΓΩΝΕΚΤΩΝΙΔΙΩΝ
ΑΝΕΣΤΗΣΕΝ

* This letter is always formed thus ш in the original.
† This letter is always formed thus [ in the original.

No. 3.—*Beyjik.*

In the Wall of the Mosque.

ΗΤΟΝΑΙΤΕΙΡΕΣΙΟΝ ΘΝΗΤΩΝ
ΒΙΟΝΕΚΤΕΛΕΣΑΣΛΑΒΡΟΣΥΝΗ
ΑΡΗΤΗΗΛΑΝΠΡΟΤΑΤΗ ΚΕΔΝΗ
ΖΗΣΑΣΑΕΝΔΟΞΩΣ ΕΚΑΤΟΝ
ΛΥΚΑΒΑΝΤΑΣ ΕΝΘΑΔΕ
ΚΕΙΜΕ ΣΗΜΑΤΙΤΩΝΓΕΝΕ
ΤΩΝ?

No. 4.—*Beyjik.*

Near the Mosque.

ΠΟ ΑΙΛΙΟΙΛΙ
ΞΕΙΝΟΣ ΚΑΙΕΥ
ΡΥΚΛΕΙΑΖΩΝΤΕΣ
ΕΑΥΤΟΙΣ
ΕΤΟΥΣ Ō Θ̄
ΚΑΤΕΣΚ . . ΣΑΝ

No. 5.—*Mohimoul.*

At a Fountain.

ΕΤΟΥΣΤΒΙΜΗΝΟΣΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΣ
. . . . . ΤΕ . . . . . Ε
ΛΕΣ ΦΟΡΟΣ ΑΠΠΗΜΗΤΡΙΓΑ
ΥΠΑΤΗ ΜΝΗΜ . . ΧΑΡΙΝ
ΔΟΜΙΤΙΩ ΑΥΞ*ΑΝΩΝΤΙ
ΩΣΥΝΕΣΗΣ ΕΝΗ ΑΠΠΗΚΑ
ΛΩΣΕΤΗ ΙS ΚΑΙ ΤΕΛΕΣ
ΦΟΡΩ ΚΑΙ ΑΥΞΑΝΟΝΤΙ
ΚΕΚΝΟΙΣ ΑΙΟΡΟΙΣ ΤΗΝ
ΑΠΕΥΚΤΑΙΑΝ ΧΑΡΙΝ
ΕΥΝΑΙΙΞΕ ΤΗΣΕ ΤΟΔΕΕ
Μ . ΛΑΡΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΙΑ
ΚΑΙΕΑΥΤ . . ΖΩ ΣΑ

The last few lines are ill cut and very imperfect.

* This letter is always formed thus ⋧ in the original.

No. 6.—*Mohimoul.*

At a fountain.

ΕΦΕCΙΟCΚΑΙΕΠΙΚΤΗ
CΙCΦωΤΙΝωΤωΧΡΗCΤ·
ΤΕΚΝωΜΝΗΜΗCΧΑ
ΡΙΝ

No. 7.—*Tauschanli.*

ΑΝΤΙΚΛΗCΑΡ
ΤΕΜΙΔωΡω
Δ . ΜΝΗ
ΜΗCΧΑΡΙΝ

No. 8.—*Azani.*

In the Burial-ground.

ΤΑΤΙΑΝΙ
ΕΛΕΥCΕΙΝ
ΑΝΔΡΙΜΝΗ
ΜΗCΧΑΡΙΝ
ΚΕΑΥΤΗ
ΖωCΑ

No. 9.—*Azani.*

Near the Lower Bridge.

ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟCΚΑΙ
ΑΠΠΗCΙΑΝΗΤΡωΙΛωΙ
ΠΑΤΡΙ
ΕΠΙΜΕΛΗΘΕΝΤΟC
ΑCΚΛΗΠΙΑΔΟΥ
ΤΟΥΘΕΙΟΥΑΥΤωΝ

No. 10.—*Azani.*

On a pedestal near the Lower Bridge.

ΚΟΥΑΡ
. ΟCΚΑΙCΑ
ΤΟΥΡΝΕΙΝΟC
. ΝΗCΑΔΕΛΦω
ΜΝΗΜΗCΧΑ
ΡΙΝ

No. 11. *Azani.* No. 12.

In the Burial-ground.

ΤΕΛΕCΦΟΡ . . . . .
ΔΟΜΝΑΤΟΕΧ . . .
ΔΟΜΗΤΟΝΚΑ . . .
ΒωΜΟΝΑΙΑΥΤ . . .
ΖωΝΤΕC

ΑΡΤΕΜω
ΝΚΑΙΖω
ΗΘΙCΒΗ
ΘΥΓΑΤΡΙ
ΜΝΗΜΗC
ΧΑΡΙΝ

No. 13.—*Azani.*

ΑΙΧΕΡΟCΥΝΗΠΕΔΟΝ
ΑΝΔΡΙΚΑΙΠΕΛΟΨΠΑΤΡ
ΜΝΗΜΗCΧΑΡΙΝ

## No. 16.—*Azani.*

In two columns, on a large Slab built into the Wall of a Field.

ΑΠΟΡΩΜΗ
ΝΕΡΩΝ ΜΗΝΟΦΙΛΙ . . . . ΧΑΙΡΕΙΝ
ΜΕΝΕΚΛΗΣΚΑΙΜΗΤΡΟΔΩΡΟΣΟΙΥΙΟΙΣΟΥΕΛΘΟΝ
ΤΕΣΠΡΟΣ ΜΕ ΑΠΑΝΤΑΕΔΗΛΩΣΑΝΟΣΑΤΕ ΑΥΤΟΣ
Ε . ΜΟΤΙΜΗΘΗΣΠΡΟΣΗΜΑΣΚΑΙΩΣΑΕΙΣΗΓΗΣΩΤΗ
ΠΟΛΕΙΠΕΡΙΕΧΟΝΤΑΤΑΣΗΜΕΤΕΡΑΣΤΙΜΑΣΕΦΟΙΣΟΥ
ΜΕΤΡΙΩΣΑΠΕΔΕΞΑΝΠΝΕΟΥΤΟΒΕΒΑΙΟΝΤΗΣΕΙΣΜΕ
ΕΥΝΟΙΑΣΚΑΙΠΟΛΕΙΜΕΛΕΙΝ . . ΜΝΟ . . ΕΙ . . ΟΝΟΕΙ . ΤΗΓ
ΛΙ
ΩΤΕ
ΗΝΕ
. . ΙΙΟΣ . Ν . ΔΩΜΑΤΟΣΕΙΜ . ΟΙΗΠΕΡΙΗΜΑΣΦΙΛΟΤΙΜΙΑ
. . ΥΤΑΗΔΗΔΕΔΗΛΩΚΟΤΙΟΤΙΟΥΔΕΤΩΝΙΔΙΩΝΕΝΕ
. . . . . ΑΥΤΗΣΦΕΙΔΕΣΘΑΙΠΡΟΑΙΡΗΜΕΝΕΚΛΗΣΔΕΟ
. . . . . ΟΙΜΟΣΕΙΧΕΝΚΑΙΠΡΟΣΜΕΝΕΙΝΜΟΙΧΡΟΝΟΝ

ΟΣΟΝΑΝΕ . . . .
ΟΝΕΓΩΛΙΚ . . . .
ΤΗΡΩΣΑΠΕ . . . .
ΚΑΙΠΡΟΣΣΕ . . . .
ΤΑΕΓΡΑΨΑΔ . . . .
ΕΠΙΜΕΛΕΣΤΑ . . . .
ΠΟΛΙΝΥΜΩΝ . . . .
ΔΕΚΑΙΠΡΟΣΑ . . . .
ΑΝΑΩΣΑΣΩΣ . . . .
ΓΑΡΕΥΝΟΥΣΝΟ . . . .
ΦΕΙΝΕΑΝΤΟΥΔ . . . .
ΠΑΡΕΧΕΣΘΑΙΣ . . . .
ΔΕΧΟΜΑΙΤΗΝΑ . . . .
ΔΗΜΟΣΜΕΝΕΚ . . . .

No. 14. *Azani.* No. 15.

On a large pedestal.

ΤΟΝ ΜΕΓΑΝ ΚΑΙ
ΕΥΕΡΓΕΤΗΝ ΚΑΙ
ΣΩΤΗΡΑ ΚΑΙ ΚΤ .
ΤΗΝ ΤΗΣ ΠΟΛΕ
ΩΣ ΚΛΣΤΡΑΤΟ
ΝΙΚΟΝ ΥΠΑΤΟΝ
ΗΠΑΤΡΙΣΣΤΡΑ
ΤΗΓΟΥΝΤΟΣ
ΤΟΒ̄ ΚΛΑΠΟΛ
ΛΙΝΑΡΙΟΥ

ΟΥΛΠΙΑΑΠΗΕΥ
ΑΡΕΤΑΘΥΓΑ
ΤΡΙΜΝΕΙΑΣ
ΧΑΡΙΝΤΙΣ
ΑΝΔΕΧΕΙΡΑ
ΠΡΟΣΑΓΑΘΗ
. . ΥΦΘΟΝΟΝ
. . . . . ΑΙΕ

No. 17. *Azani.* No. 18.

On a column near the river.

ΗΒΟΥΛΗ ΚΑΙ ΟΔΗΜΟΣ
ΕΤΕΙΜΗΣΕΝ *ΜΗΝΟΦΙ*
ΛΟΝΝΕΙΚΟΣΤΡΑΤΟΥ
ΙΕΡΑΤΕΥΣΑΝΤΑ *ΤΟΥΔΙ*
ΟΣΔΕ ΚΑΚΙΣ ΚΑΙ ΕΝΤΟΙΣ
ΛΟΙΠΟΙΣ ΠΑΤΡΙΔΙ ΠΡΟΣ
ΕΝΕΧΘΕΝΤΑ

On a pedestal.

*Μ Η Ν Ο Φ Ι*
*Λ Ο Σ Ε Ρ*
*ΜΗΣΥΝΤΡΟ*
*ΦΩΠΙΣΤΩΣ*
ΚΑΙ ΕΥΝΩ
ΙΚΩΣΥΠΑΙ
ΡΕΤΗΣΑΝ
ΤΙΗΡΩΙ

No. 19.—*Azani.*

On a pedestal.

ΤΙ ΚΛΑΔΙΟΣ
ΕΣΠΕΡΟΣ
ΕΡΜΕΙΤΕΚΝΩ
ΜΝΗΜΗΣΧΑΡΙΝ

No. 20.—*Azani.*

On a column in the Burial-ground on the road to Ghiediz.

ΑΥ . . . . . ΤΟΡΙΚΑΙΣΑΡ .
ΔΙΟΚ/ . . ΙΑΝΣΩΑΕΤΩΑ
ΜΗΝΟΣΜΗΝΟΓΕΝΟΥΣΑΓ
ΛΙΛΑΡΟΚΑΤΕΣ . . . ΣΕΝΥ

No. 21.—*Ghiediz.*

On the Bridge.

ΑΓΑΘΗΤΥΧΗ
ΟΔΗΜΟΣΟΜΥΣΩΝΑΒΒΑΕΙΤΩΝ
Ε . . . . . Μ . . . . ΕΝΤΟΝΠΡΟΠΑΤΟΡΑ
ΧΡΟΜΙΟΝ

No. 22.—*Chorek Kieui (near Ushak).*

In the wall of the Mosque.

ΑΓΑΘΗ . . . . .
ΑΥΤΟ . . . . . .
ΘΕΟΥ . . . . . .
ΥΙΟΝΘΕΟΥ . ΕΡΟΥΑΥΙΟΝΟΝ
ΤΡΑΙΑΝΟΝΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΝΑΔΡΙΑ
ΝΟΝΔΗΜΑΡΧΙΚΗΣΕΞΟΥΣΙΑΣ
ΗΤΡΑΙΑΝΟΠΟΛΕΙΤΩΝΠΟΛΙΣ
ΤΟΝΕΥΕΡΓΕΤΗΝΚΑΙΚΤΙΣΤΗΝ

ΕΠΙΜΕΛΗΘΕΝΤΟΣ
ΔΩΡΟΥΤΟΥΜΕΝΤΟΥΕΤΟΥΣ
ΜΕΝΟΥΣ

No. 23.—*Chorek Kieui.*

In the wall of the Mosque.

ΑΓΑΘΗΤΥΧΗ
ΑΥΤΟΚΡΑΤΟΡΑΚΑΙΣΑΡΑ
ΜΑΥΡΗΛΙΟΝΑΝΤΟΝΕΙΝΟΝ
ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΝΑΡΜΗΝΙΑΚΟΝ
ΠΑΡΘΙΚΟΝΑΥΤΟΚΡΑΤΟΡΑ
ΚΑΙΣΑΡΑΛΟΥΚΙΟΝΑΥΡΗΛΙΟΝ
ΟΥΗΡΟΝΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΝΑΡΜΕ
ΝΙΑΚΟΝΚΜΗΔΙΚΟΝ
ΗΠΟΛΙΣ
ΕΠΙΙΕΡΟΚΛΕΟΥΣΑΡΧΕΤΕΙ
ΜΟΝΑΡΧΟΝΤΟΣΤΟΒΚΑΡΤΕ
ΕΡΜΟΓΕΝΟΥ
ΜΩΝΟΣΚΑΙΦΙΛΑΝΘΟΥΤΡΥ
ΦΩΝΟΣΚΓΡΑΜΜΑΤΕΟΣ
ΔΙΟΤ . . . . . .
ΕΠΙΜΕΛΗΘΕΝΤΟΣΕΙΚ . . . . .
ΜΑ . . ΘΥ . Β . ΕΤΟΥΣΣΝΑ
ΜΗΝΟΣ . Ι . Β ΓΑ
Γ

No. 24.—*Village of Sousous.* No. 25.

Fragments in the wall of the Mosque.

ΤΙΔΙΟΣ
ΙΚΟΣ ΑΤΟΡΙΚΑΙΣΑΡΙ . . . . . .
ΟΓΕΝΙ ΔΙΟΥΠΟΣΤΥΜΟΥΤΟΥΠΑΤΕ
ΗΤΙ ΟΣΤΟΠΡΟΠΥΛΟΝΕΠΙΤΗΣ
ΩΣ

No. 26.

ΩΑΜΜΙΑΕΥΤΥΧΟΥΧΑΛΙ
ΜΑΧΩΑΝΔΡΙΚΑΙΑΥΤΗ
ΕΚΤΗΣΙΔΙΑΣΠΡΟΙΚΟΣΤΟΜΝΗ
ΜΕΙΟΝΚΑΤΕΣΚΥΑΣΕΝΑΡ
ΕΣΤΑΙΕΙΣΤΕΚ . ΑΤΕΚΝΩΝΕ
ΕΡΥΚΗΝΚΑΙΓΙΙΑΙΚ . . . .

No. 27.

ΑΜΜΙΑΓΑΙΩ . ΥΙΒΙΩΚΡΙΣΠΩΚΑΙΤΥΧΗΘΡΕΨΑ
ΣΙΖΩΣΙΜΝΗΜΗΣΧΑΡΙΝΜΕΤΑΤ . ΥΣΑΥΘΕΘΗ
ΝΑΙΟΣΑΝΑΝΟΡΥΞΕΙΣΑΡΟΝΣΙΔΑΡΟΥΝΤΟΝ
ΣΑΝΙΤΟΚΑΙ·ΙΩΣΥΜΒΟΥΛΕΥΣΑΝΙ

No. 28. *Ahat Kieui.* No. 29.

Near the Mill.

. . . . ΚΟΣΜΟΥΤΟΥΤΕΕΝ
ΡΟΥΗΝΙΑΚΟΡΝΟΥΤΑΚΑΙΑΙΧ

Near the Temple.

ΤΦΛΛΑΡ . .
ΣΥΝΚΛΗΤ .
ΑΙΤΨΩΔΙ . .
ΗΟΣΣΥΝΚ .
ΚΟΣ . . .

No. 30.

In the wall of the Acropolis.

. . . . . Σ ι ΕΥΘΙΛ . ΠΙΔΟΣΑΟ . . . .
ΥΗΜΟΣΟΣΕΙΛΩΝΙΑΝΟΣΚΑΙ . . . .
ΑΔΙΑΤΕΤΑΓΜΕΝΑΚΑΘΑΕΠΙΓΕ . . . .
ΤΟΥΣΠΟΥΔΑΓ

No. 31.

Near the Village.

ΠΟ . . . . . .
Ο . ΕΙΙ . . . . . .
ΛΟΥϚΙΗ . . . . . .
ΕΓΓΟΝΟΙΣΤ. . . . . .
ΛΟΝΤΟΚΑΙΟΙΟ . . . .
ΝΩΝΙΜΗΣΖΩΝ
ΕΑΥΤΟΙΣ

No. 32.

Near the Village.

ΜΙΛΙΑΚΟΝ
ΑΝΤΑΣ

No. 33.

ΟΚΟΙΝΟΝΓΑΛΑΤΩΝ

No. 34.

On a Tombstone.

ΓΙΟΥΛΙ . . . . . CЄΟΥΡΟC
ΑΡΤЄ . . . . ωΡΟΥΥΙΟC

No. 35.

On a Monument.

ΕΙΔΕ ΤΙC . . . . . ΡΟΥΞΕΥCΕΤΟΥΤΟΥC ΤΟΥC
ΤΟΠΟΥCΘΗCΕΙΕΙCΤΟΤΩΝΚΥΡΙΩΝΑΥΤΟΚΡΑ
ΤΟΡΩΝΤ . . . . . ΙΟΝΔΗΝΑΡΙΑΠΕΝΤΑΚΟΣΙΑ ·

No. 36.

On a pedestal.

ΕΥΝΙΑΙΑ . . . . . ΑΥΤΩ
ΙΕΝΗCΥΝ . . . . . ΑΝΤ
ΝΝΟΜ . . . . . ΤΟC

No. 37.

In a Field below the Town.

[The first lines are quite gone.]

. . . . . ΝΑΝΤωΧ
. . . . . ΝΟΣΥ . . . . ΕΨΕ
. . . . . ΚΑΙΔΕΙΟΚΛΕΩ . . Θ . ΑΡΧΩΝΤ . . .
. . . . . ΣΙΑΑΜΕΝ . . . . . ΝΟΥ
. . . . . ΑΥΤΟΥΣΚΑΙΠΡΟΣΔΟΓΜΑΤΑ
ΓΡΑΦΩΣΩΣΟ . . ΛΗΣΓΛΥΚΩΝΟΣΔΟΓΜΑΤΟΣ
ΙΩΜΕΝΑΝΔΡΟΣΑΡΤΕΜΙΔΩΡΟΥΔΟΓΜΑΤΑ
ΓΡΑΦΩ ΕΡΜΟΓΕΝΗΣΔΗΜΟΣΙΟΣΕΤ
ΚΑΤΑ ΤΑΣ ΨΗΦΟΥC ΚΑΙ ΚΑΤΕΤΞΑ

## No. 38.—*Segicler.*

In the wall of the Mosque.

Η Β Ο Υ Λ Η Κ Α Ι Ο
Δ Η Μ Ο Σ Ε Τ Ε Ι Μ Η
Σ Α Ν Κ Α Π Ι Τ Ω Ν Α
Σ Ω Κ Ρ Α Τ Ο Υ Σ
Π Ρ Ε Σ Β Ε Υ Σ Α Ν Τ Α
Ε Π Ι Τ Ο Υ Σ Κ Υ Ρ Ι Ο Υ Σ
Α Υ Τ Ο Κ Ρ Α Τ Ο Ρ Α Σ
Σ Υ Ν Κ Α Ι Τ Ω Υ Ω Σ Σ Ω Κ Ρ Α
Τ Ε Ι Σ Π Ο Υ Δ Α Ι Ω Σ Κ Α Ι
Π Ι Σ Τ Ω Σ

## No. 39.

On a slab before the door of the Mosque.

Η Β Ο Υ Λ Η Κ Α Ι Ο Δ Η Μ Ο Σ
Σ Ε Β Α Σ Τ . . . . Ε Τ Ι
Μ Η Σ Α Ν Κ Λ Δ Ν
Α Ρ Κ Ο Υ Ο Υ Ι
Α Μ Ι Α Ν Γ Υ Ν Λ Ω
Δ Ο Ξ Ο Ν Α Λ
Δ Ι Σ Δ Ρ Α Κ Τ Ο Ι Σ Κ Α Ι Ε
Π Ι Ρ Υ Τ Ο Ι Σ Α Π Α Ρ Α Τ Η Ι Η
Τ Ω Σ Κ Α Ι Π Ο Λ Υ Τ Ε Λ Ω Σ
Α Ν Α Σ Τ Ρ Ε Φ Ο Μ Ε Ν Η Ν Φ Ι
Λ Ο Τ Ε Ι Μ Ο Σ Π Ρ Ο Σ Τ Η Ν
Ε Τ Ο Υ
Τ Α Σ Α
Ν Ο Υ Σ
Ω Ν Ε Υ
Κ Ε Ν Τ Η Ν
Ι Η Σ Α Μ Ε
Α Σ Ε Ω Σ
Ι Τ Ο Υ Μ Η
Δ Ι Ο Γ Ε Ν Ο Υ Σ
Τ Ο Υ Κ Ω Κ Ο Υ Κ Α Ι Α Ρ Ι Σ Τ Ο Υ
Κ Ρ Α Τ Ο Υ Σ Τ Ο Υ Α Τ Τ Α Λ Ο Υ
Κ Α Ι Δ Ι Ο Ν Υ Σ Ι Ο Υ Τ Ο Υ Ζ Η
Ν Ο Δ Ο Τ Ο Υ

## No. 40.—*Gübek.*

In the Turkish Burial-ground.

Β Λ Α Ψ Ν Δ Ε Ω Ν
Μ Ο Κ Ε Δ Ο Ν Ω Ν
Η Β Ο Ψ Λ Η Κ Α Ι Ο
Δ Η Μ Ο Σ Τ Ο Ν
Α Γ Ν Ο Τ Α Τ Ο Ν
Γ Α Ε Ι Ν Ι Ο Ψ Λ Ι Α
Ν Ο Ν Τ Ο Ν Κ Ρ Α Τ Ι Ε
Τ Ο Ν Υ Ο Ν Γ Α Ε Ι Ν
Π Ρ Ο Τ Ε Ι Μ Ο Ψ
Κ Ο Υ Α Δ Ρ Α Τ Ο Υ
Υ Π Α Τ Ι Κ Ο Υ Τ Ο Ν
Ε Ν Π Α Ε Ι Ν Ε Υ Ε Ρ Γ Ε
Τ Η Ν Κ Α Ι Κ Τ Ι Ε Τ Η Ν
Τ Η Ε Π Ο Λ Ε Ω Ε
Ε Π Ι Μ Ε Λ Η Ε Α Μ Ε
Ν Ο Υ Α Υ Ι Γ Α Υ Κ Ω
Ν Ο Ε Β Τ Ο Υ Ν Ι Π Ο Υ

No. 41. *Suleimauli*, anc. *Blaundus*.

Four Fragments in the Acropolis.

1.
TISSIMVSSVAPEC

2.
NIATEMPLVMETPORTIC

3.
ETINPATPI/
TESV

4.
ONXI
ΚΛΑΥΔΙΟ

No. 42.

Near the Theatre.

. . ΕΙΙΙΩ . .
. . . ΝΙΑΝΟ . .
. . ΟΥΗΙΚΙΑ . .
. ΑΙΠΩ . .

43.—*Sardis*.

On the Walls of the Citadel.

ΣΑΒΕΙΝΟΣΝΟΣ . ΗΝΟΣΙΣΔΙΟ . . . . . ΤΕΛΕΥ . . . ΣΗΣΑΡΧΟΥΚΙΒΥΡΑ
ΚΛΑΥΔΙΑΝΟΣΜΑΓΝΗΣΕΔΟΞΕΝΟΥΧΑΡΜΙΔΗΣΑΠΟΛΛΩΝΙΟΥΕΔΟΞΕΝ
ΣΑΡΕΥΣΕΔΟΞΕΝ . ΜΑΚΕΔΩΝΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥΤΟΥ . ΚΟΥΝΔ . ΥΑ . . ΛΛΩΝΙΔΕ
ΙΚΩΝ' . . ΣΕΔΟΞΕΝΣΕΡΑΤΝ . ΩΝ . ΛΟΔΗΜΟΥΜΥ . ΕΙΝΑΟΣΕΔΟΞΕΝ
ΔΙΟΓΕΝΗΣΔΙΟΓΕΝΟΥΣΤΗΜΝΕΙΤΗΣΕΔΟΞΕΝ

No. 44.

Walls of Citadel.

ΩΠΑΝΑΡΙΣΤΕΒΟΚΟΝΤΙΕ
ΣΑΙΣΑΤΕΛΕΣΤΟΝ
ΕΡΓΟΝΕΟΙΠΡΑΠΙΣΙΝ
ΤΟΙΑΠΟΝΗΣΑΜΕΝΩ

No. 45.

Walls of Citadel.

ΤΑΥΡΚΑΜΑΓΝΟΥΝΟΜΙΚΟΥ

No. 46.

Wall of Citadel.

. ΑΙΚ . . ΕΝΓΥΝΑΙΚ . ΔΕΚΛΑΥΔΙ . . .
ΝΟΓΕΝΟΥΣΤΟΥΙΕΡΕΩΣΚΑΙΣΤΡΑ . . .
ΚΑΙΣΤΕΦΑΝΗΦΟΡΟΥΔΙΑΤΕΤΗΝΤ . . .
ΝΟΥΣΑΣΙΑΝΚΑΙΤΩΝΙΘΩΝΥΝΕΤ
ΙΙΑΤΟΕΝΤΩΒΙΩΦΥΣΙΝΜΕΝΕΑΥ
. ΠΙΣΤΙΝΔΕΠΡΟΓΟΝΩΝ
. . ΙΝΤΕΙΜΕΝΑΠΟΚΑΘΕΣΤΗΣΕΝΟΙ
Φ . . ΣΑΥΤΗΣΤΙ . ΚΛΑΥΔΙΟΣΜΕΙΝ
ΑΡ . ΙΕΡΕΥΣΤΗΣΑΣΙΑΣΝΑΟΥ

No. 47.

Wall of Citadel.

ΕCΜΙΑCΙΑ
ΑCΕΤΟΥΚΑΙ
CΠΟΝΙΟΥ
ΝΙΑCΠΑΦΛΑ
ΜΙΚΙΑCΠΡΕ
ΡΑΤΡΟCΤΙΤ
ΑCΤΟΥΛΕΠC
C . ΥΘΙΨΙ . ICΤΟ
ΡΓΕΤΗΝΚΑΙΕ
ΝΤΟCΚΟΙΝ
ΙΡΜΟΥΤΟΥ
CΕΒΑCΤΩΝ

No. 48.

Mosque of Bournoubat.

ΥΜΝΩΘΕΟΝ
ΜΕΛΗΤΑΠΟΤΑΜΟΝ
ΤΟΝCΩΤΗΡΑΜΟΥ
ΠΑΝΤΟCΔΕΛΟΙΜΟΥ
ΚΑΙΚΑΚΟΥ
ΠΕΠΑΥΜΕΝΟΝ

No. 49.

Over the Gateway at Trebizond.

ΕΝΟΝΜΑΤΙΤΟΥΔΕCΠΟΤΟΥΗΜΩΝΙΗCΟΥ
ΧΡΙCΤΟΥΤΟΥΘΕΟΥΗΜΩΝΑΥΤΟΚΡΑΤΟΡ
ΚΑΙCΑΡΦΛ ΙΟΥCΤΙΝΙΑΝΟCΑΛΑΜΑΝΙΚΟ.
ΓΟΘΙΚΟCΦΡΑΝΓΙΚΟCΓΕΡΜΑΝΙΚΟCΑΜ . . . .
ΤΙΚΟCΑΛΑΝΙΚΟCΟΥΑΝΔΑΛΙΚΟCΑΦΡΙΚΟC
ΕΥCΕΒΗCΕΥΤΥΧΗCΕΝΔΟΞΟCΝΙΚΗΤΗC
ΤΡΟΠΕΟΥΧΟCΑΕΙCΕΒΑCΤΟCΑΥΓΟΥCΤΟC
ΑΝΕΝΕΩCΕΝΦΙΛΟΤΙΜΙΑΤΑΔΗΜΟCΙΑ
ΚΤΙCΜΑΤΑΤΗCΠΟΛΕΩCCΠΟΥΔΗΚΑΙ
ΕΠΙΜΕΛΙΑΟΥΡΑΝΙΟΥΤΟΥΘΕΟΦΙΛΕCΤΟΥ
ΕΠΙCΚΟΠΟΥΙΝΔ$\overline{\text{ΓΕ}}$ΤΟΥCΥ$\overline{\text{ΠΤ}}$

No. 50. *At Gherzeh.*

ΑΙΜΙΛΙΑΝΟΣ
ΟΦΙΛΛΙΟΥΚΟΥ
ΡΙΩΝΟΣΚΑΙ
. . . . . .

No. 51.

. . . . . .
ΑΙΒΟΥΤΙΟ .
ΜΑ . ΙΜΟ .

No. 52.—*Sinope.*

On a circular pedestal.

DIVO . ANTO
NINO . DIVI
ANTONINI . PII. F
C . I . F*

* Colonia Julia Felix.

No. 53.

On an architrave in the wall.

SARMATICI . F . DIVI . PII . NER . DIVI . HADRIANI . PRONED . D

No. 54.

On another architrave.

T . GERMANICO . SARMATICO . P . M . TRIB . POT . XXV . IMP . VIII . COS.

No. 55.

On another architrave.

PON . DIVI . NERVAE . . . . N . . P . M . XV . IOANIOY .

No. 56.

On a Sarcophagus.

ΠΟΝΤΙΚΟC
CΑΛΛΟΥЄΤΩΝΝΗ
ЄΝΘΔЄΚЄΙ . . .

No. 57.

On the City Wall.

ΤΙΚΛΑΥΔΙΟ

No. 58.

On a pedestal in the City Wall.

ΟΚΡΑΤЄΡΟCΠΟΛΙΟΥΧΟC
ΑΝΑΞΗΓΙΡΑΤΟΤΑΥΤΗΝ
ΝЄΥΜΑΤΙΤΩCΦЄΤЄΡΩ
ΧΑΛΚΟΤΥΠΟΥΠΑΛΑΜΑΙC
CΤΗΛΗΝЄΥΛΑΝΟΙΟΤΟΝ
ЄΥЄΝΟΗCΑΤΟΘЄCΜΟC
ΠЄΙΘΟΜЄΝΟΝCΚΗΠΤΡΟΙC
ΑΙЄΝΑΚΗΡΑCΙΟΙC
ΔЄΡΚЄΟΜΟΙΦΙΛΟCΩΔЄ
ΝΟΗΜΟΝΑΤЄΚΤΟΝΑΧΑΛΚΟΥ
ΗΦΑΙCΤΟΥCΟΦΙΗCCΩΜΑ
ΜΙΜΗCΑΜЄΝΟΝ

## No. 59.

On a Sarcophagus at Nesi Kieui.

M . I . . . . ΛΑΤΕΡΙΟΣΜΑΞΙΜΟΣΙΑΤΡΟΣΕΘΗΚΑ
ΤΗΙ . . . . ΡΟΝΕΑΥΤΩΚΑΙΖΟΗΤΗΓΥΝΑΙΚΙΜΟΥΧΑΙΡΕΤΕ

## No. 60.

On a Door Step.

ΔΩΜΕΔΩΝ
ΑΡΙΣΤΩΝΑΙΤΟΣ
ΦΛΟΓΙΩΙ

## No. 61.

On a Sarcophagus.

ΕΥΝ . . . Ι . . . . ΕΝΘΑ
ΔΕΚΕΙΜΑΙΕΤΩΝ
ΚΘ

## No. 62.

On a Sarcophagus in the town.

ΣΑΙΟΥΕΙΝΙΟΣΟΙΙΛΙΕΡΟΣΩΝΗΣΑΜΗΝ
ΤΗΝΠΥΕΛΟΝΕΜΑΥΤΩΚΑΙΟΥΔΕΙΣΕΤΕΡΟΣΑΝΟΙΞΕΙ
ΜΕΤΑΤΟΕΜΕΚΑΤΑΤΕΘΝΗΝΑΙΕΠΕΙΤΟΙΔΩΣΕΙΤΗ
ΛΑΜΠΡΟΤΑΤΗΚΟΛΩΝΕΙΑ⁂ ΑΦ

## No. 63.

On a column in the Court of a Mosque.

. . . . . NVMSEVERVM
VMCONSVLAR
DD

## No. 64. *Vizir Keupri.* No. 65.

In the Walls of the Bezestan.

ΤΟΝΑΓΑΘΟΝ
ΤΙΑΩΝΕΤΑΡ
. . ΥΤΗCΘΥ
ΓΑΤΗΡΑΝΤΩ
ΝΙΝ . CΔΩΡΑ
ΕΤΙΔ

ΣΕΜΝΩΣ
ΚΑΙΖΗΣΑΝ
ΤΑΚΟΣΜΙ
ΩΣΕΤΗ$\overline{\text{Μ}}$
ΚΥΡΙΛΛΑΗ
ΣΥΜΒΙΟΣ
ΑΥΤΟΥΤΕ
ΚΝΩΣΑΣΑ
ΜΕΤΑΥΤΟΥ
ΜΝΗΜΗΣΧΑ
ΡΙΝ . ΝΤΩ
$\overline{\text{ΡϘΒ}}$ΕΤΕΙ

## No. 66.

ΜΝΗΜΗΣΧΑΡ

No. 67.

In the wall of a house.

ΜΑΡΤΥΡΙΟΝΟΡΘΟΥ
ΒΙΟΥΩΣΥΝΕΖΗ
ΣΕΝΣΕΜΝΩΣΣΥΝ
ΕΚΑΜΕΝΤΕΣΥΝΕ
ΤΕΚΝΩΣΕ . . ΚΑΙΝΥΝ
ΟΤΕΔΕΙΧΑΡΙΤΑΣΤΕ
ΛΑΒΕΙΝΚΑΜΑΤΩΝ
ΤΕΚΑΙΤΕΚΝΩΝ
ΛΙΠΕΜΕΝΚΑΜΑ
ΤΟΙΣΙΜΟΝΟΝΚΑΙ
ΝΗΠΙΑΤΕΚΝΑ
ΗΣΟΥΠΟΤΕΛΗΣΟΜ
ΕΓΩΚΕΙΝΗΣΚΑΛ.
ΕΡΓΩΝΗ . ΑΛΛΑΝ
ΕΝΦΟΜΕΝΟΙΣΙ
ΓΕ . . ΣΦΙΛΟΤΗΤ.
ΜΙΓΕΙΗΝ .

No. 68.

On the bridge near Niksar.

Μ . ΑΝΤΟΝΙΟS . ΡΗΓΕΙΝΟS
ΕΠΟΙΗSΕΝ
ΙΟΥΛΙΑSΓΕΜΕΛΛΗSΤΗS
ΘΕΙΑS ΤΟΝΤΑΦΟΝ

No. 69.

On a column near Tocat.

CЄ
ΤΙΔΩ
ΤΙC
Ν .

No. 70. *Zilleh.*

Wall of the town.

ΑΥΡ . ΓΕΝΤΙΛΙΑ
ΤΗCΕΜΝΟΤΑ
ΤΗCΥΜΒΙΩ . .
ΑΙΟCΜΟΝΤΑ
ΝΟCΟΑΝΗΡ
ΑΝΤΙΓΟΛΛΦΝ
ΚΑΙΜΕΤΑΛC
ΤΟΕΑΥΤΝΝ
ΧΑΡΙΝ

No. 71.

In the Agha's harem.

ΙΟΥΝΙΟCΓΕΜ . .
ΛΟCΑΝЄC . . . .
CΤΗΝ

No. 72.—*Amasia.*

On three pieces of architraves built into a doorway.

*a.* . . . ΗCΜΗΤΡΟΠΟΛЄ . . .
*b.* ΜΑΤΙΚΩΔΗΜΑΡΧΙΚΗCЄΞ
*c.* ЄΠΙΑΡΡΙΟΥΑΝΤΩ . . .

No. 73.

Sculptured on the rocks.

ΕΡΜΟΓΕΝΗCΔΟ....
ΠΑΡΑΝΓΕΛΛΕΙΜΙ...
ΝΙΕΞΟΝ..ΝΑΙΤΟΝ..
ΦΟΝΑΝΟΙΞΑΙΕΙΜΗΕ
ΜΟΙΗΓΥΝΑΙΚΙΜΟΥΗ
ΤΕΚΝΟΙCΗΤΕΚΝΩΝ
ΤΕΚΝΟΙC

No. 74.

In rough characters on the rocks.

CHMATAT . NΘPAYCΘENTAΠAΛAIΓENEωNHPωω
ENMAKPOICIXPONOICΛOYKIOCHPMOCATO
TOIΓAPOC . . . EIMATETAΦOYCNEKYωNΠAPOΔEIT .
ΛOYKIONOY . . HMωCTEIETAMEIBOMENOI .

No. 75.

In the Castle, perhaps belonging to No. 72.

. ΕΓΙCΤ ϽΔΗΜΑΡΧΙΚΗCΕΞΟ

No. 76.

Near a fountain.

† ΘΕΟCΗΒΟΥCΙΗΒω
ΔΕΠΟΛΛΑΔΕΗΜΑΤΑ .

No. 77.

In the wall of the Mosque at Tchaana.

ΟΡΗΑ . ΑΤΑ
ΚΙΤΕΗΑΤ
ΝΗΠΕΟΛ
ωΡΑ

No. 78.

Near Tekiyeh.

ΠΑΥΛΕΙΝΗΓΑΙΑ
ΝΟΥΖΗCΑC
ΑΝΕΤΗΚΓ ΜΗ
ΖΕΥΘΑΡCΗΙ
ΒΤΗΞΑΥΤΟΥ
ΓΥΝΑΙΚΙΜΝΗ
ΜΗCΧΑΡΙΝ
ΕΤΡ$\overline{\text{ΜΗ}}$

No. 79.

In the village of Tekiyeh.

ΜΕΛΛΙΤΟCΚΕ
ΦΕΝΟΜΕΝΗΤ
ΩΓΛΥΚΥΤΑΤΩΥΙ
ΩΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΩΜ
ΝΗΜΗCΧΑΡΙΝ
ΚΕΟΑΔΕΛΦΟCΦΕ
ΝΙΠΠΟCΚΕΗΤΥ
ΨΗΔΟΡΤΟΥΚΥΡΙ
ΛΗΤΟΥΑΛΕΞΑΝ
ΔΡΟΥΜΝΗΜΗC
ΧΑΡΙΝ

No. 80.

Tchorum: in the Agha's Konak.

ΤΗΜΑΚΑΡΙCΤΗΝΕΝ
ΦΕΙΜΕΝΟΙCΚΕΙCΟΤΗΤΑΝ
ΑΡΕΤΗCΚΕCΩΦΡΟCΥ
ΝΗΚΕΚΟΧΙΗΜΕΝΗΛΙΠΟΥ
CΑΤΟΝΒΙΟΝΕΝΘΑΚΙΤΕ
ΘΑΛΛΟΥCΑΜΕΤΑΤΕCΑΡ
ΩΝΤΕΚΝΩΝΧΡΗCΤΟCΤΕΗ
ΔΙΑΣΥΝΒΙΩΖΗCΑCΕΤΕCΙΝ
ΛΕ C ΕΜΝΩCΚΕΑΜΕ
Μ Ν Ω
C Μ Ν
ΗΜΗC
ΧΑ
ΡΙΝ

No. 81.

ΚΑΛΛΙC
ΤΟCΟΙΚΟ
ΝΟΜΟC
ΑΓΟΝ
ΔΑCΕΓΛΕ
ΚΤΩΥΙΩ
ΜΝΗΜΗC
ΧΑΡΙΝ
. . . CΤΙΝΔΕ
. . . ΧΩΜΑ
. . . ΑΥCΤΡΑC

No. 82.

In the Castle walls.

. ЄCICKOCTA . TH
NOYΔIAKONOY

No. 83.

$\overline{\text{ΘΕ}}$
ΛΕΟΝΤΙΟΥ
ΠΡΕCΒΥΤΕΡΟΥ
ΚΑΙΗΓΟΥΜΕΝΟΥ

No. 84.

In the Castle walls.

†ΘΕCIC
ΜΑΣΙΜΙ
ΝΟΥ

No. 85.

CΗΡΑΤΗΟ
ΓΙΟΥ

No. 86.

ΘΕCIC
ΓΕΛΑCΙΟΥΠΡΕ
CΒΥΤΕΡΟΥΤΡΕ . ΙΕΤΡ
ΕΗΩΥΙΩCΠΟΥΛΩCΩΔΕ

No. 87.

ΕΟΑΔΕΚ
ΑΤΟΚΙΤ
ΑCΟΥCΑ
ΑΕΓΕΡCΕΙC

No. 88.

ΑΦΟΥΜΕ
ΡΙΔΙΑΝΓΥ
ΝΑΙΚΑΙΚ.
ΜΗΝΟCΑ ΔΕΟΠΑΤ
ΡΑΝΤΗΝ
ΑΡΗCΗΗΜ
ΚΑΙCΥΝΒΙ
ΩCΑCΑΙ
ΕΤΗΛΖΕ
CCΒΙΑCΜΝ
ΗΜΗCΧΑΡ

No. 89.

Near Tekiyeh Hatap.

ΙΟΥΛΙΑΝΟC
ΙΟΥΛΙΩΠΑΤΡΙΜ
. ΜΗCΧΑΡΙΝ

No. 90.

In the Burial-ground at Nefez Kieui.

| | |
|---|---|
| Α Κ | Τ . Η |
| ΔΟΥ | ΛΟC |
| ΤΟΥ | ΘCϐ |
| . . . | ΝΗ |
| ΝΙΠ | |

No. 91.

ΝΘΑ
ΓΑΚΙΤΕ
ΥΛΗ
ΓΕΛΕ

No. 92.

Nefez Kieui, in very large characters.

ΜΑΝΤ

No. 93.

In the chimney of a cottage at Nefez Kieui.

ΚΥΜΕ
CΙCΕΥ
ΦΗΜΙΑC
ΔΟΥΛΗC
ΧΥΑΜΕΝ
ΠΤΟΥΜΗ
ΓΝΟΜΕΑ
CΑΑΝΔΡΑ
ΙCΦΘΟ
Ρ Α Ν

No. 94.

Near Alajah.

ΘΕCIC . . ΝΕΙΝ
ΤΑΛΜΕΝΔΟΥ . .
ΤΟΥΘΕΟΥ
Μ . Μ . CΤΙΚΗ

*Kalaijik.*

Fragments in the Acropolis.

No. 95.

AN . YAI
IC . I Δ I

No. 96.

ΥΓΙΑ

No. 97.

ΑΓΙЄC

No. 98.

In the Armenian Burial-ground.

ЄΤЄΙΡΠΜ . . ΛΩ
ΔΙΚΑΤΟΜΑΡΟ
CAMNHMHC
XAPINANЄCTH
CЄNЄAYTΩ
TЄK . . I . KTAOY
. . ANTHΓΥNA
IKIЄAYTOY
NO . . . . . .

No. 99.

On a broken column.

IMPCAESARI
ONIFTRAIANIPARTHI
CIFDIVINERVAENEPOTI
TRAIANOHADRIANO
AVGPONTMAXTPOTV̄I
COSIIIPIPAIARCIVM
MACEDONMLEGAVG
PP PR MI
XXXV

No. 100. *Akjah Tash.* No. 101.

AIIM APKЄ
ΛOCTHNMHTEPA
EAYTOYAMYNTIANHN

AYPHΛIOCHΛIoC
ΔOMNOY
KΩMHCKΛΩC
CAMHNΩN
NЄΩKOPOC
TOYΔIOCBOYC
COYPI . ΓTOY
ZΩNЄAYTΩ

Ε Π Ν Ε Π Ι . Ω

ΓΑΦΗΣΟΝΟΜΑΤΟΣΤΩΝΕΜΩΝ . ΙΩΝ .
ΚΑΙΕΙΜΗΑΥΤΟΣΤΕΤΕΛΕΙΩ . . . . .
ΤΩΝΕΜΩΝΚΛΗΡΟΝΟΜΩΝ . . . . . .
ΗΚΟΝΤΑΝΑΟΥΣΕΝΤΗΝΟ . . . . .
ΤΙΣ . ΝΚΛΗΤΟΥΕΠΕΣΚΕΥ . . . .

[The rest concealed.]

No. 102.—Continued.

Τ Η Λ Λ Ι Ε Δ Υ Σ Ι . . .

ΑΠΕΛΑΒΟΝ ΕΞΙΣΠΑΝΙΑΣΚΑΙΓΑ[illegible]ΤΙΑΣΚΑΙΠΑΡΑ
ΔΑΛΜΑΤΩΝΠΑΡΘΟΥΣΤΡΙΩΝΣΤΡΑΤ[illegible]ΜΑΤΩΝΡΩΜΑΙ
ΩΝΣΚΥΛΑΚΑΙΣΗΜΕΑΣΑΠΟΔΟΥΝΑΙ[illegible]ΟΙΙΚΕΤΑΣΤΕΦΙ
ΛΙΑΝΔΗΜΟΥΡΩΜΑΙΩΝΑΞΙΩΣΑΙΗΝ[illegible]ΚΑΣΑΤΑΥΤΑΣ
ΔΕΤΑΣΣΗΜΕΙΑΣΕΝΤΩΙΑΡΕΩΣΤΟΥΑΜ[illegible]ΚΑΤΟΡΟΣΝΑΟΥΑ
ΔΥΤΩΙΑΠΕΘΕΜΗΝ
ΠΑΝΝΩΝΙΩΝΕΘΝΗΟΙΣΠΡΟΕΜΟΥΗΓΕΜΟΝΟΣΣΤΡΑΤΕΥ
ΜΑΡΩΜΑΙΩΝΟΥΚΗΓΓΙΣΕΝΗΣΣΗΘΕΝΤΑΥΠΟΤΙΒΕΡΙΟΥ
ΝΕΡΩΝΟΣΟΣΤΟΤΕΜΟΥΗΝΠΡΟΓΟΝΟΣΚΑΙΠΡΕΣΒΕΥΤΗΣ
ΗΓΕΜΟΝΙΑΙΔΗΜΟΥΡΩΜΑΙΩΝΥΠΕΤΑΣΑΤΑΤΕΙΛΑΥΡΙ
ΚΟΥΟΡΙΑΜΕΧΡΙΣΤΡΟΥΠΟΤΑΜΟΥΠΡΟΗΓΑΓΟΝΟΥΕΠΕΙ
ΤΑΔΕΔΑΚΩΝΔΙΑΒΑΣΑΠΟΛΛΗΔΥΝΑΜΙΣΕΜΟΙΣ . . . ΣΟΙΩ
ΝΟΙΣΚΑΤΚΟΠΗΚΑΙΥΣΤΕΡΟΝΜΕΤΑΧΘΕΝΤΟΕΜΟΝΣΤΡΑ
ΤΕΥΜΑΠΕΡΑΝΙΣΤΡΟΥΤΑΔΑΚΩΝΕΘΝΗΠΡΟΣΤΑΓΜΑΤΑ
ΔΗΜΟΥΡΩΜΑΙΩΝΥΠΟΜΕΝΕΙΝΗΝΑΓΚΑΣΕΝ
ΠΡΟΣΕΜΕΕΣΙΝΔΙΑΣΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝΠΡΕΣ[illegible]ΕΙΑΙΠΟΛΛΑΚΙΣΑΠΕ
ΣΑΤΑΗΣΑΝΟΥΔΕΠΟΤΕΠΡΟΤΟΥΤΟΥΧΡ[illegible]ΝΟΥΟΦΘΕΙΣΑΙΠΑΡΑ
ΡΩΜΑΙΩΝΗΓΕΜΟΝΙΤΗΝΗΜΕΤΕΡΑ[illegible]ΦΙΛΙΑΝΗΣΙΩΣΑΝ
ΔΙΑΠΡΕΣΒΕΩΝΒΑΣΤΑΡΝΑΙΚΑΙΣ[illegible]ΚΥΘΑΙΚΑΙΣΑΡΜΑ
ΤΩΝΟΙΕΠΙΤΑΔΕΟΝΤΕΣΤΟΥΤΑΝΑΙΔ[illegible]ΟΣΠΟΤΑΜΟΥΚΑΙ
ΟΙΠΕΡΑΝΔΕΒΑΣΙΛΕΙΣΚΑΙΑΛΒΑΝΩΝ[illegible]ΔΕΚΑΙΙΒΗΡΩΝΚΑΙ
ΜΗΔΩΝΒΑΣΙΛΕΕΣ
ΠΡΟΣΕΜΕΙΚΕΤΑΙΚΑΤΕΦΥΓΟΝΒΑΣΙΛ[illegible]ΙΣΠΑΡΘΩΝΜΕΝ
ΤΕΙΡΙΔΑΤΗΣΚΑΙΜΕΤΕΠΕΙΤΑΦΡΑΛΤΗΣΒΑ[illegible]ΙΛΕΩΣ

ΦΡΑ . . . . . ΗΣΑΔ . . .
ΧΩΝ . . . . . Ο . ΛΛΑΥΝΟΣ . .
ΚΑΙΤ . . . . . ΙΑΩΝΜΑΡΚΟ . .
ΤΑ . . . . . ΜΕΡΑΣ . . ΕΙΣ . .
ΠΑΡΘΩΝΦΡΑ . . . ΟΥΣ . . . Ω .
ΝΟΥΣΤΙΠΑΝΤΑΣΕΡ[illegible]ΛΙΑΝΟ . . ΛΕΜΩΙ
. ΚΗΘΕΙΣΑΛΛΑΤΗΝ[illegible]ΙΑΝΑΣΙΩΝΕΠΙΤΕ
ΚΝΩΝΕΝΕΚΥΡΟΙΣ[illegible]ΛΑΕΘΝΗΠΕΙΡΑΝΕ . .
ΒΕΝΔΗΜΟΥΡΩΜΑΙ[illegible]ΕΜΟΥΗΓΕΜΟΝ . Σ
ΟΙΣΤΟΠΡΙΝΟΥΔΕΜΙ[illegible]ΟΝΡΩΜΑΙΩΝΠΡΕΣ
ΒΕΩΝΚΑΙΦΙΛΙΑΣΚΟ[illegible]
ΠΑΡΕΜΟΥΕΘΝΗΠΑΡΘ[illegible]ΙΑΠΡΕΣΒΕΩΝ . . . Ν
ΠΑΡΑΥΤΟΙΣΠΡΩΤΩ[illegible]ΤΗΣΑΜΕΝΟΙΕΛΑΒΟ
ΠΑΡΘΟΙΟΥΟΝΩΝΗ[illegible]ΤΟΥΥΙΟΝΒΑΣΙΛ . .
ΩΡΩΔΟΥΥΙΩΝΟΝ[illegible]ΑΡΖΑΝΗΝΒ . . . ΕΩ .
ΑΡΤΑΒΑΖΟΥΥΙΟΝΒ[illegible]ΒΑΡΖΑΝ . . . . ΝΟΝ
ΕΝΥΠΑΤΕΙΑΙΕΚΤΗΙΜ . . . ΜΟΥΣΕΝΦΥ
ΜΟΥΣΖΒΕΣ . . . ΤΑΤΑΣΕΥΧΑΣΤΩΝΕ
ΜΩΝΠΟΛΕΜΩΝΕΝΚΜΕΝΟΣΠΑΝΤΩΝΤΩΝ
ΠΡΑΓΜΑΤΩΝΕΚΤΗΤΑΣΕΙΣΤΗΝΤΗΣΣΥΝ
ΚΛΗΤΟΥΚΑΙΤΟΥΔΜΑΙΩΝΜΕΤΗΝΕΓΚΑ
ΚΥΡΙΗΛΝ . . . ΗΣΑΙΤ[illegible]ΝΚΛΗΤΟΥΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΣ
ΠΡΟ . . . . . ΝΗΜΟΣΙΑΙΤΑΠΡΟΠΥ
. . . . . ΟΤΦΑΝΟΣΟΔΙΔΟΜΕΝΟΣ

ΕΠΙΣΩΤΗΡΙΑΤΩ[illegible]ΕΙΤΩΝΥΠΕΡ[illegible] . . . ΟΤΟΥΠΥΛΩ
ΝΟΣΤΗΣΕΜΗΣ[illegible]ΑΣΑΝΕΤΕΘΗ ΟΙ . ΟΝΤΕΧΡΥ
ΣΟΥΝΕΝΤΩΙΒΟ[illegible]ΤΗΡΙΩΙΑΝΑΤΕ . . . ΝΥΠΟΤΕΤΗΣ
ΣΥΝΚΛΗΤΟΥΚΑ[illegible]ΔΗΜΟΥΤΩΝΡΩ . . ΩΝΔΙΑΤΗΣ
ΕΠΙΓΡΑΦΗΣΑΡΕΤ[illegible]ΑΙΕΠΕΙΚΕΙΑΝΚΑΙ . . ΚΑΙΟΣΥΝΗΝ
ΚΑΙΕΥΣΕΒΕΙΑΝ[illegible]ΩΙΜΑΡΤΥΡΕΙ . ΑΞΙΩΝΤΙΠΑΝΤΩΝ
ΔΙΗΝΕ . ΚΑΙΕΣ[illegible]ΣΙΑΣΔΕΟΥΔΕΝΤΙΠΑΕΙΟΝΕΣΧΟΝ
ΤΩΝΣΥΝΑΡΞΑΝΤ[illegible]ΜΟΙ
ΤΡΙΣΚΑΙΔΕΚΑΤΙ[illegible]ΥΠΑΤΕΙΑΝΑΓΟΝΤΟΣΜΟΥΗΤΕΣΥΝ
ΚΛΗΤΟΣΚΑΙΤΟΙΠ[illegible]ΟΝΤΑΓΜΑΟΤΕΣΥΝΠΑΣΔΗΜΟΣΙΩΝ
ΡΩΜΑΙΩΝΠΡΟΣ[illegible]ΡΕΥΣΕΜΕΠΑΤΕΡΑΠΑΤΡΙΔΟΣΚΑΙΤΟΥΤΟ
ΕΠΙΤΟΥΠΡΟΠΥΛ[illegible]ΗΣΟΙΚΙΑΣΜΟΥΚΑΙΕΝΤΩΙΒΟΥΛΕΥΤΗ
ΡΙΩΙΚΑΙΕΝΤΗΡ[illegible]ΡΑΤΗΣΕΒΑΣΤΗΙΥΠΟΤΩΙΑΡΜΑΤΙ . ΜΟ .
ΔΟΓΜΑΤΙΣΥΝΚ[illegible]ΤΟΥΑΝΕΤΕΘΗΕΠΙΓΡΑΦΗΝΑΙΕΨΗΦΙΣΑ
ΤΟ ΟΤΕΕΓΡΑΦΟΝΤΑΥΤΑΗΓΟΝΕΤΟΣΕΒΔΟΜΗΚΟΣΤΟΝ
ΕΚΤΟΝ
ΣΥΝΚΕΦΑΛΑΙΩΣΙΣΗ[illegible]ΡΙΘΜΗΜΕΝΟΥΧΡΗΜΑΤΟΣΕΙΣΤΟΛΙΡΑ
ΡΙΟΝΗΕΙΣΤΟΝΔ[illegible]ΙΜΟΝΤΩΝΡ . . . . . ΝΗΕΙΣΤΟΥΣΑΠΟΛΕ
ΛΥΜΕΝΟΥΣΣΤΡΑΤΙΩΤΑΣΕΣΜΥΡΙΑΔΕΣΜΥΡΙΑΔΩΝ
ΕΡΓΑΚΑΙΝΑΕΓΕ[illegible]ΝΕΤΟΥΠΑΤΟΥΝΑΟ . ΜΕΝΑΡΕΟΣΔΙΟΣ
ΒΡΟΝΤΗΣΙΟΥΚΑΙΤΡΟΠΑΙΟΦΕΡΟΥ . . ΙΑΝΟΣΑΠΟΛΛΩ
ΝΟΣΘΕΟΥΙΟΥΑΙΟΥΚΥΡΕΙΝΟΥΑ . . . ΝΑΣΗΡΑΣΒΑΣΙΛΙ
ΔΟΣΔΙΟΣΕΛΕΥΘΕΡΙΟΥΗΡΩ . . . . ΑΤΡΙΩΝΝΕ
ΟΤΗΤΟΣΜΗΤΡΟΣΘΕΩΝ . . . . . ΣΥΝΧΑΛΚΙ

ΔΙΚΩΙΑΓΟΡΑΙΣΕΒΑΣΤΗΙΘΕΑΤΡΟΝΜΑΡΚΕΛΛ . . . . . .
ΑΙΚΗΙΟΥΛΙΛΛΑΣΟΣΚΑΙΣΑΡΩΝΣΤΟΛΙΕΝΠΑΛΛ . . . . .
ΣΤΟΛΕΝΙΠΠΟΔΡΟΜΩΙΦΛΑΜΙΝΙΩΙΕΠΕΣΚΗ . . . . . .
ΠΙΤΩΛΙΟΝΝΑΟΙΟΓΔΩΗΚΟΝΤΑΔΥΟΘΕ . . . ΝΠΟ . .
ΠΗΙΟΥΟΔΟΣΦΛΑΜΙΝΙΑΛΓΩΓΟΙΥΔΑΤΩΝ . . . ΑΝΑ . .
ΕΙΣΘΕΑΣΚΑΙΜΟΝΟΜΑΧΟΥΣΚΑΙΑΘΛΗΤΑ . . . . . ΝΑΥΜΑ
ΧΙΑΝΚΑΙΘΗΡΟΜΑΧΙΑΝΔΩΡΕΑΙΙ . . ΑΠΟΙΚΙΑΙΣΠΟΛΕΣΙΝ
ΕΝΙΤΑΛΛΙΠΟΛΕΣΙΝΕΝΕΠΑΡΧΕΙ . . ΣΣΕΙΣΜΩΙΚΑΙΕΝΠΥ
ΡΙΣΜΟΙΣΠΕΠΟΝΗΚΥΙΑΙΣΗΚΑΤΑΝΔΡΑΦΙΛΟΙΣΚ . . ΣΥΝ
ΚΛΗΤΙΚΟΙΣΩΝΤΑΣΤΕΙΜΗΣΕΙΣΠΡΟΣΕΣΕΠΛΗΡΩΣΕΝΑ
ΠΕΙΡΟΝΠΛΗΘΟΣ

No. 102.—*Azoni.*

Inside the Temple of Augustus.

[To face page 416.

Ε Λ Ι Π Ε Ν Ε Π

ΕΣΕΩΣΕΔΩΚΑ . . . . . .
ΤΟΠΛΗΣΙΟΝΑΥΤΩΙΧΑΛΚΙΔΙΚΟΝ . . . . .
ΩΝΟΣΕΝΠΑΛΑΤΙΩΙΣΥΝΣΤΟΛΙΣ . . . . .
ΟΥΠΑΝΟΣΙΕΡΟΝΣΤΟΑΝΠΡΟΣΙΠ . . . . .
ΟΣΑΓΟΡΕΥΟΝΙΕΝΩΗΛΑΜΙΝΙΩΙΗΝ . . . . .
. . . . . ΟΝΟΜΑΤΟΣΕΚΤΙΝΟΥΟΚΤΑ . . .
. . . . . ΠΡΟΣΤΩΙ

[The text mounted.]

Ν Ε Π Ι Ω Η Σ

ΓΑΦΗΣΟΝΟΜΑΤΟΣΤΩΝΕΜΩΝ . ΙΩΝ .
ΚΑΙΕΙΜΗΑΥΤΟΣΤΕΤΕΛΕΙΩ . . . . .
ΤΩΝΕΜΩΝΚΑΗΡΟΝΟΜΩΝ . . . . . .
ΗΚΟΝΤΑΝΑΟΥΣΕΝΤΗΝΟ . . . . .
ΤΙΣ . ΝΚΛΗΤΟΥΕΠΕΣΚΕΥ . . . .

[The text mounted.]

Ε Ν Κ Ε Χ Α Ρ Α

ΩΝΑΣΟΜΟΡΑ
ΤΗΙΗΜΕΤΕΡΑΙ
ΓΑΛΑΤΙΑΣΚΑΙΙΣ
ΚΑΘΩΣΩΚΕ
ΣΤΟΜΑΤΟΣ
ΑΛΠΗΣΑΠΟ
ΤΟΥΜΕΧΡΙΤΥΡ
ΚΑΟΥΔΕΜΙ
ΣΤΟΛΟΥ
ΝΟΥΩΣΠΡΟΣ
ΛΕΥΣΕΝΟΥΟΥ
ΑΙΩΝΤΙΕΠΡΟ
ΒΡΟΙΚΑΙΚΑ . .
ΓΕΒΜΑΝΩΝ
ΔΗΜΟΥΡΩ
ΝΟΙΣΑΙΣΙ
ΑΡΑΒΙΑ
ΠΟ
ΑΣΕΙΚΑΙ
ΚΑΙΠΡΟ

[The text is mounted behind a thick wall.]

Χ Α Λ Κ Α Ι Σ Σ

ΑΙΓΥΠΤΟΝΔΗΜΟΥ . ΩΜΑΙΩΝΗΓΕΜΟΝΙΑΙΠΡΟΣΕΘΗΚΑ
ΑΡΜΕΝΙΑΝΤΗΝΜΕΙΖΟΝΑΛΛΑΙΡΕΘΕΝΤΟΣΤΟΥΒΑΣΙΛΕ
ΩΣΔΥΝΑΜΕΝΟΣΕΠΑΡΑΓΙΑΝΠΟΙΗΣΑΙΜΑΛΛΟΝΕΒΟΥ
ΛΗΘΗΝΚΑΤΑΤΑΠΑΤΙΙΑΗΜΩΝΕΘΗΒΑΣΙΛΕΙΑΝΤΙΓΡΑ
ΝΗΙΑΡΤ . . . ΑΣΔΟΥΥΙΩΙΥΙΩΝΩΙΔΕΤΙΓΡΑΝΟΥΒΑΣΙ
ΛΕΩΣΔ . . . ΔΙΑΤΙΒΕΙΟΥ . . . ΕΡΩ . . . ΝΟΣΟΣΤΟΤΕΜΟΥ
ΠΡΟΓΟΝΟΣΗΝΚΑΙΤΟΑΥΤΟΣΔΙΝΟΣΑΦΙΣΤΑΜΕΝΟΝΚΑΙ
ΑΝΑΠΟΛΕΜΟΥΝΔΑΜΑΣΘΕΝΥΠΟΓΑΙΟΥΤΟΥΥΙΟΥ
ΜΟΥΒΑΣΙΛΕΙΑΡΙΟΒΑΡΖΑΝΕΙΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣΜΗΔΩΝΑΡΤΑ
ΒΑΖΟΥΥΙΩΙΠΑΡΕΔΩΚΑΚΑΙΜΕΤΑΤΟΝΕΚΕΙΝΟΥΘΑΝΑ
ΤΟΝΤΩΙΥΙΩΙΑΥΤΟΥΑΡΤΑΟΥΑΖΔΗΟΥΑΝΑΙΡΕΘΕΝΤΟΣ
ΤΙΓΡΑΝΗΝΟΣΗΝΕΚΓΕΝΟΥΣΑΡΜΕΝΙΟΥΒΑΣΙΛΙΚΟΥΕΙΣ
ΤΗΝΒΑΣΙΛΕΙΑΝΕΠΕΜΨΑ . ΕΠΑΡΧΕΙΑΣΑΠΑΣΑΣΟΣΑΙ
ΠΕΡΑΝΤΟΥΕΙΟΝΙΟΥΚΟΛΠΟΥΔΙΑΤΕΙΝΟΥΣΙΠΡΟΣΑΝΑ
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ΔΩΙΠΡΟΚΑΤΕΙΑΡΜΕΝΑΣΠΟΛΕΜΩΙΔΟΥΛΙΚΩΙΑΝΕΛΑΒΟΝ
ΑΠΟΙΚΙΑΣΕΝΑΙΒΥΗΙΣΙΚΕΛΙΑΙΜΑΚΕΔΟΝΙΑΙΕΝΕΚΑΤΕ
ΡΑΤΕΙΣΠΑΝΙΑΙΑΧΑΙΑΙΑΣΙΑΙΣΥΡΙΑΓΑΛΑΤΙΑΙΤΗΙΠΕ
ΡΙΝΑΡΒΩΝΑΠΙΣΙΔΙΑΙΣΤΡΑΤΙΩΤΙΩΝΚΑΤΗΓΑΓΟΝΙΤΑ
ΑΙΑΔΕΕΙΚΟΣΙΟΚΤΩΑΠΟΙΚΙΑΣΕΧΕΙΥΠΕΜΟΥΚΑΤΑΧΘΕΙ
ΣΑΣΑΙΕΜΟΥΠΕΡΙΟΝΤΟΣΤΙΑΜΟΥ . . ΑΙΕΤΥΝΧΑΝΟΝ
ΣΗΜΕΑΣΣΤΡΑΤΙΩΤΙΚΑΣ . . . . . ΟΑΛΛΩΝΗΓΕΜΟ
ΝΩΝΑΠΟΒΕΒΛΗΜΕΝ . . . . . ΣΠΟΛΕΜΟΥΣ

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. . . . . ΛΕΙΤΩΝCΑΥΣΙΩΝΝΥΝΤΕΚΑΙΕΙΣ
ΕΡΡΩΣΘΕ

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. . . . . ΣΚΑΙΟΙΚΟΣΜΟΙΤΗΙΩΝΤΑΙΒΩΛΑΙΚΑΙΤΩΙ
. . . . . ΑΓΕΝΟΜΕΝΟΣΠΕΡΔΙΚΚΑΣΟΠΑΡΑΒΑΣΙ
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. . . . . ΕΝΩΙΕΓΡΑΨΑΤΕΑΜΙΝΠΕΡΙΤΑΣΟΙΚΕΙΟΤΑ
. . . . . ΛΙΑΣΚΑΙΟΤΙΚΑΛΩΣΑΠΟΙΗΣΑΙΜΕΝΠΡΟΣ
. . . . . ΑΝΤΕΑΝΙΕΡΩΣΙΝΤΩΙΔΙΟΝΥΣΩΙΚΑΙ . . . . ΣΥ
. . . . . ΣΠΟΛΙΟΣΚΑΙΤΑΣΧΩΡΑΣ
. . . . . ΡΑΣΣΕΙΝΔΙΕΛΕΓΗ
. . . . . ΤΑΣ . ΚΟΛΕΥΘΩΣΤΟΙΣ
ΣΠΟΥΔΑΣΚΑΙ
ΓΟΝΩΝΠΡΟΣΤΑΝ
ΑΝΙΕΡΩΣΙΝΤΩΙΔΙ . . ΥΣ
. . . . . ΥΛΟΜΕΝΟΣ
ΜΙΑ

ΓΛΕΙΔΕΤΙΝΕΣΚΑΤΩΝΟΡΜΙΣΜΕΝΩΝΕ . ΣΥΒΡΙΣΤΑΙΣΑΛ
ΚΣΙΝΤΙΝΑΤΗΙΩΝΗΤΩΝΠΑΡΟΙΚΩΝΗΚΟΙΝΑΙΗΙΔΙΑΚΙΝ
ΡΓΡΑΦΕΝΔΟΓΜΑΠΕΡΙΤΑΣΑΣΥΛΙΑΣΥΠΟΤΑΣΠΟΛΕΟΣ
ΣΥΒΡΙΤΙΩΝΕΞΕΣΤΩΤΩΙΠΑΡΑΓΕΝΟΜΕΝΩΙΤΗΙΩΝ
ΗΠΑΡΟΙΚΩΝΤΩΝΕΝΤΕΩΕΠΙΛΑΒΕΣΘΑΙΚΑΙΤΩΝΣΩ
ΝΗΚΑΙΧΡΗΜΑΤΩΝΕΙΤΙΣΚΛΑΓΗΙΟΙΔΕΚΟΣΜΙΟΙΟΙΤΟΚΑ
ΛΟΣΜΙΟΝΤΕΣΕΠΑΝΑΓΚΑΖΟΝΤΩΝΑΠΟΔΙΔΟ
ΝΤΟΥΣΕΧΟΝΤΑΣΑΖΗΜΙΟΙΟΝΤΕΣΚΑΙΑΝΥΠΟΔΙ
ΚΑΣΑΣΖΑΜΙΑΣ . . . . . ΕΥΤΥΧΕΙΤΕ

ΛΑΤΙΩΝ

ΕΙΕΛΑΤΙΩΝΤΟΙΣΚΟΣΜΙΟΙΣΚΑΙΤΑΙΠΟΛΕΙΕΠΕΙΔΗ
ΤΗΣΥΓΓΕΝΕΙΣΚΑΙΦΙΛΟΙΔΙΑΠΡΟΓΟΝΩΝΥΠΑΡΧΟΝ
ΓΡΑΦΙΣΜΑΚΑΙΠΡΕΣΒΕΥΤΑΣΑΠΕΣΤΑΛΚΑΝΑΠΟΛ
ΙΟΤΟΝΚΑΙΚΩΛΩΤΑΝΟΙΔΕΕΠΕΛΘΟΝΤΕΣΕΠΙΤΟΚΟΙ
ΝΤΟΛΑΤΙΩΝ . ΟΤΕΨΑΦΙΣΜΑ . Τ . . . . . ΑΥΤΟΙ
. . . . . ΑΚΟΛΟΥΘΩΣΤΟΥΣΓΕΓΡΑΜΜΕΝΟΥΣΣΥΝΕΤΤΕ

ΕΥΧΑ . . . ΤΕΙΚΑΙΜΕ/ΑΝΑΜΕΙΝΟ . . . . . ΥΠΑΡΧΟ . Σ
ΠΟΛΕΙΣΥΓΓΕΝΕΙΑΝΤΑΝΤΕΚΑΘΙΕΡΩΣΙΝΤΩΙΔΙΟΝΥΣΩΙ
ΠΟΛΙΝΚΑΙΤΑΝΧΩΡΑΝΗΜΕΝΙΕΡΑΝΚΑΙΑΣΥΛΟΝΒΩΛΟΜΕ .
ΧΑΡΙΖΕΣΘΑΙΠΕΡΔΙΚΚΑΙΔΙΔΟΜΕΝΚΑΙΤΑΛΟΙΠΑΤΑΥΠΑΡΧΟΝ
ΤΑΥΜΙΝΕΝΔΟΞΑΚΑΙΤΙΜΙΑΣΥΝΔΙΑΦΥΛΑΞΙΟΜΕΝΑΠΡΟ
. ΑΣΙΣΤΩΣΕΦΟΣΟΝΚΙΩΜΕΝΔΥΝΑΤΟΙΚΑΙΕΙΤΙΝΕΣΚΑΤΩΝ
ΟΡΜΙΟΜΕΝΩΝ . ΑΤΟΘΕΝΑΔΙΚΗΣΩΝ . ΙΤΙΝΑΤΗΙΩΝΗΚΟΙΝΑΙ
ΗΙΔΙΑΙΠΑΡΑΤΟΓΡΑΦΕΝΔΟΓΜΑΠΕΡΙΤΑΣΑΣΥΛΙΑΣΤΑΣΤΕ
ΠΟΛΕΟΣΚΑΙΤΑΣΧΩΡΑΣΕΞΕΣΤΩΤΩΙΠΑΡΑΓΕΝΟΜΕΝΩΙ
ΤΗΙΩΝΕΠΙΛΑΒΕΣΘΑΙΚΑΙΣΩΜΑΤΩΝΚΑΙΧΡΗΜΑΤΩΝΕΙΤΙΣ
ΚΛΑΓΗΙΟΙΔΕΚΟΣΜΙΟΙΟΙΤΟΚΑΕΙΚΟΣΜΙΟΝΤΕΣΑΝΑΓΚΑΖΟΝ
ΤΩΝΑΠΟΔΙΔΟΜΕΝΤΟΥΣΕΧΟΝΤΑΣΑΖΗΜΙΟΙΟΝΤΕΣΚΑΙΑΝ
ΥΠΟΔΙΚΟΙΑΓΓΡΑΨΑΙΔΕΚΑΙΤΟΔΟΓΜΑΕΣΤΟΙΕΡΟΝΤΑΣΕΛΕΥΘΥ

ΛΑΠΠΑΙΩΝ

ΕΔΟΞΕΛΑΠΠΑΙΩΝΤΟΙΣΚΟΣΜΟΙΣΚΑΙΤΑΙΠΟΛΕΙΕΠΕΙΔΗ
ΠΑΡΑΓΕΝΟΜΕΝΟΙΠΡΕΣΒΕΥΤΑΙΠΑΡΑΤΟΥΔΗΜΟΥΤΟΥΤΗ
ΙΩΝΑΠΟΛΛΟΔΟΤΟΣ . ΣΤΥ . Ν . ΚΤΟΣΚΩΛΩΤΗΣΕΚ .
ΝΥΜΟΥΕΠΕΛΘΟΝΤΕΣΕ . . . . . ΗΣΙΑΝΕΝΕΦΑΝΙΣΑΝ
ΤΗΝΤΕΟΙΚΕΙΟΤΗ . . . . . ΤΑΝΛΑΠΠΑΙΟΙΣΠΡΟΣ
ΑΥΤΟΥΣΚΑΙ ΤΗΣΤΕΠΟΛΕΩΣΚΑΙ
ΤΟΥΠΑΡΑ . . .
ΔΡΟΥΠΑΡΑ
ΜΙΑΣΔΕ .

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Λ Κ Α Ι Σ Σ

ΟΥ . ΩΜΑΙΩΝΗΓΕΜΟΝΙΑΙΠΡΟΣΕΘΗΚΑ
ΝΜΕΙΖΟΝΑΑΝΑΙΡΕΘΕΝΤΟΣΤΟΥΒΑΣΙΛΕ
ΟΣΕΠΑΡΧΓΙΑΝΠΟΙΗΣΑΙΜΑΛΛΟΝΕΒΟΥ
ΓΑΠΑΤΙΙΑΗΜΩΝΕΘΗΒΑΣΙΛΕΙΑΝΤΙΓΡΑ
ΑΣΔΟΥΥΙΩΙΥΙΩΝΩΙΔΕΤΙΓΡΑΝΟΥΒΑΣΙ
ΤΙΒΕΡΙΟΥ . . . ΕΡΩ . . . ΝΟΣΟΣΤΟΤΕΜΟΥ
ΚΑΙΤΟΑΥΤΟΙ ΟΝΟΣΑΦΙΣΤΑΜΕΝΟΝΚΑΙ
ΟΥΝΔΑΜΑΣΘΕΝΥΠΟΓΑΙΟΥΤΟΥΥΙΟΥ
ΡΙΟΒΑΡΖΑΝΕΙΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣΜΗΔΩΝΑΡΤΑ
ΡΕΔΩΚΑΚΑΙΜΕΤΑΤΟΝΕΚΕΙΝΟΥΘΑΝΑ
ΤΟΥΑΡΤΑΟΥΑΖΔΗΟΥΑΝΑΙΡΕΘΕΝΤΟΣ
ΝΕΚΓΕΝΟΥΣΑΡΜΕΝΙΟΥΒΑΣΙΛΙΚΟΥΕΙΣ
ΝΕΠΕΜΨΑ ΕΠΑΡΧΕΙΑΣΑΠΑΣΑΣΟΣΑΙ
ΝΙΟΥΚΟΛΠΟΥΔΙΑΤΕΙΝΟΥΣΙΠΡΟΣΑΝΑ
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ΙΕΡΙΟΝΤΟΣΤΙΑΗΟΥ . . ΑΙΕΤΥΝΧΑΝΟΝ
ΓΙΩΤΙΚΑΣ . . . . . ΟΑΛΛΩΝΗΓΕΜΟ
ΒΑΗΜΕΝ . . . . . ΣΠΟΛΕΜΟΥΣ

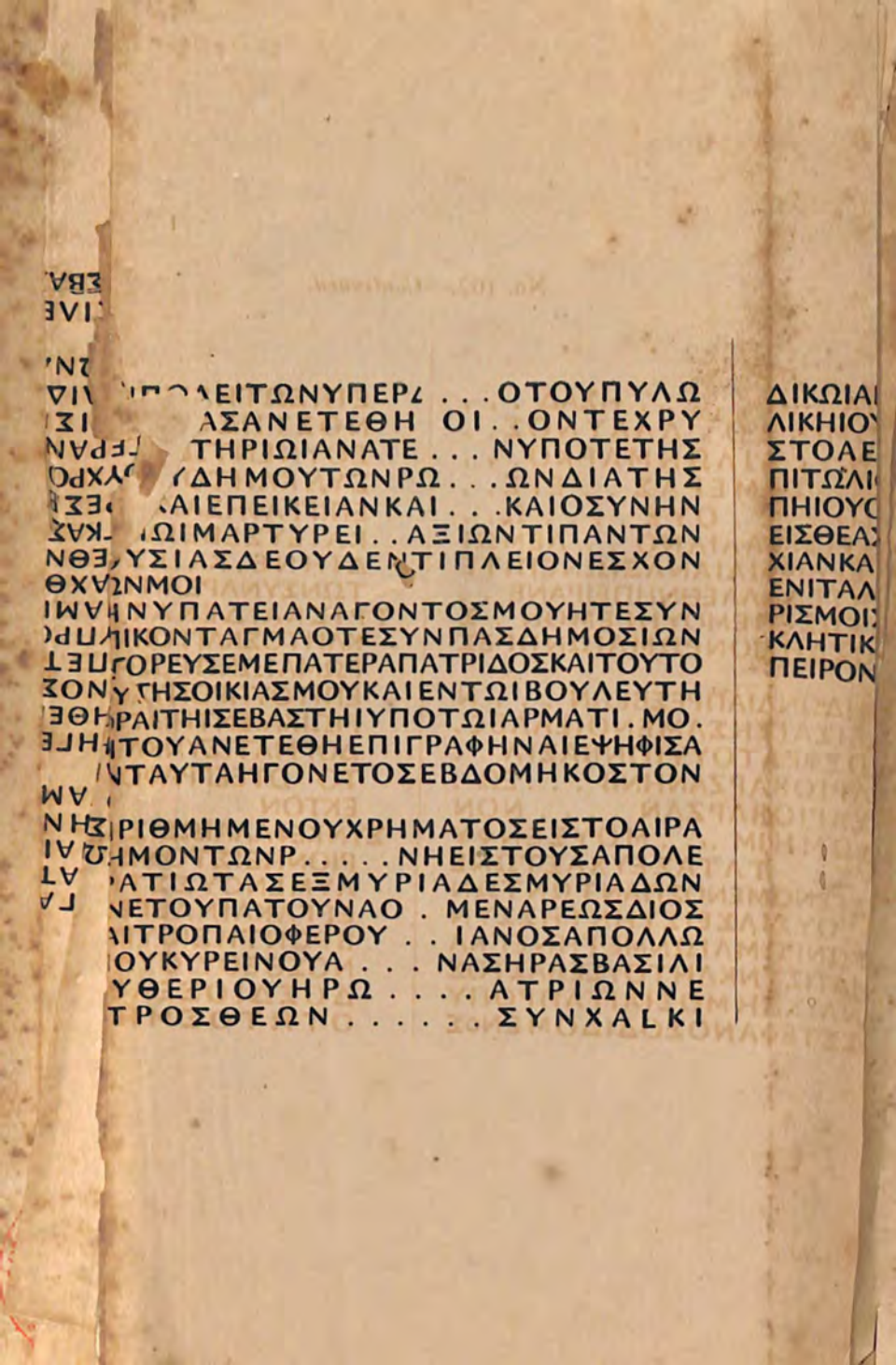
Ε Λ Ι Π Ε Ν

ΕΞΕΩΣΕΔΩΚΑ . . . . . .
ΤΟΠΛΗΣΙΟΝΑΥΤΩΙΧΑΛΚΙΔΙΚΟΝ . . . . .
ΩΝΟΣΕΝΠΑΛΑΤΙΩΙΣΥΝΣΤΟΑΙΣ . . . . .
ΟΥΠΑΝΟΣΙΕΡΟΝΣΤΟΑΝΠΡΟΣΙΠ . . . .
ΟΣΑΓΟΡΕΥΟΝΙΕΝΩΙΦΛΑΜΙΝΙΩΙΗΝ . . . . .
. . . . . ΟΝΟΜΑΤΟΣΕΚΤΙΝΟΥΟΚΤΑ . . .
. . . . . ΠΡΟΣΤΩΙ

[The rest concealed.]

ΕΙΤΩΝΥΠΕΡ . . . ΟΤΟΥΠΥΛΩ ΔΙΚΩΙΑ
ΑΣΑΝΕΤΕΘΗ ΟΙ . . ΟΝΤΕΧΡΥ ΛΙΚΗΙΟ
ΤΗΡΙΩΙΑΝΑΤΕ . . . ΝΥΠΟΤΕΤΗΣ ΣΤΟΑΕ
ΔΗΜΟΥΤΩΝΡΩ . . . ΩΝΔΙΑΤΗΣ ΠΙΤΩΛΙ
ΑΙΕΠΕΙΚΕΙΑΝΚΑΙ . . . ΚΑΙΟΣΥΝΗΝ ΠΗΙΟΥ
ΩΙΜΑΡΤΥΡΕΙ . . ΑΞΙΩΝΤΙΠΑΝΤΩΝ ΕΙΣΘΕΑ
ΥΣΙΑΣΔΕΟΥΔΕΝΤΙΠΛΕΙΟΝΕΣΧΟΝ ΧΙΑΝΚΑ
ΩΝΜΟΙ ΕΝΙΤΑΛ
ΝΥΠΑΤΕΙΑΝΑΓΟΝΤΟΣΜΟΥΗΤΕΣΥΝ ΡΙΣΜΟΙ
ΙΚΟΝΤΑΓΜΑΟΤΕΣΥΝΠΑΣΔΗΜΟΣΙΩΝ ΚΛΗΤΙΚ
ΓΟΡΕΥΣΕΜΕΠΑΤΕΡΑΠΑΤΡΙΔΟΣΚΑΙΤΟΥΤΟ ΠΕΙΡΟΝ
ΥΤΗΣΟΙΚΙΑΣΜΟΥΚΑΙΕΝΤΩΙΒΟΥΛΕΥΤΗ
ΡΑΙΤΗΙΣΕΒΑΣΤΗΙΥΠΟΤΩΙΑΡΜΑΤΙ . ΜΟ .
ΙΤΟΥΑΝΕΤΕΘΗΕΠΙΓΡΑΦΗΝΑΙΕΨΗΦΙΣΑ
ΝΤΑΥΤΑΗΓΟΝΕΤΟΣΕΒΔΟΜΗΚΟΣΤΟΝ

ΩΡΙΘΜΗΜΕΝΟΥΧΡΗΜΑΤΟΣΕΙΣΤΟΑΙΡΑ
ΗΜΟΝΤΩΝΡ . . . . . ΝΗΕΙΣΤΟΥΣΑΠΟΛΕ
Ι'ΑΤΙΩΤΑΣΕΞΜΥΡΙΑΔΕΣΜΥΡΙΑΔΩΝ
ΝΕΤΟΥΠΑΤΟΥΝΑΟ . ΜΕΝΑΡΕΩΣΔΙΟΣ
ΑΙΤΡΟΠΑΙΟΦΕΡΟΥ . . ΙΑΝΟΣΑΠΟΛΛΩ
ΟΥΚΥΡΕΙΝΟΥΑ . . . ΝΑΣΗΡΑΣΒΑΣΙΛΙ
ΥΘΕΡΙΟΥΗΡΩ . . . . ΑΤΡΙΩΝΝΕ
ΤΡΟΣΘΕΩΝ . . . . . ΣΥΝΧΑΛΚΙ



## No. 103.—*Angora.*

On the front of one of the antæ of the Temple of Augustus *.

1. Blank.
2. . . . . ΑΤΩΝΟ
   . . . . ΑΣΑΜΕΝΟΝ
   ΘΕΩΙΣΕΒΑΣΤΩΙ
   ΚΑΙΘΕΑΙΡΩΜΗΙ
3. Illegible.
4. ΑΣΕΔΩΚΕΝ . ΚΑΙΜΟ . .
   ΜΑΧΩ . . . . . .
   ΚΑΙΚ . . . . ΙΟΝΕΔΩΚ . .
   ΤΑΥΡΩΝΚΑΙΘΗΡΩΝ
   . . ΥΦΟΣΔΗΜΟΘΟΝΙΑΝ . . . .
   ΕΔΩΚΕΝΘΕΑΣΚΑΙ
5. ΚΥΝΗΓΙΟΝΕΔΩΚΕΝ . . . .
   ΕΠΙΜΕΤΕΛ . . .
   . . ΛΑΙΜΕΝΗΣΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣΑΜ . .
   ΤΟΥΥΙΟΣΔΗΜΟΘΟΝ . .
   ΔΙΣΕΔΩΚΕΝΘΕΑΣΔΙΣ
   ΕΔΩΚΕΝ . . . ΩΛΑΣΜ . ΝΙΚΟ
6. ΚΑΙΑΡΜΑΤΩΝΚΑΙΚΕΛ . . ΕΩΝΕ
   ΔΩΚΕ . ΟΜΟΩΣΔΕΤΑΧΡΟ . . . .
   ΧΑΛΚΑΙ . ΚΥΝΗΓΟΝ . . . . . .
   ΠΟΛΛ . . ΤΟΠΟΥΣΥΝ . . . ΤΟΠΟΝΤΟ
   ΣΕΒΑΣΤΗΟΝΕΣΤΗΚΑΗΠΑΝ . . ΑΥ
   ΡΙΣΣΕΙΝΕΤΑ . . . . ΚΑΙΟΙΙΠΠΟΔΡΟΜΟΣ
   ΑΛΒΙΟΡΙΞΑΠΕΠΟΡΕΙΓΟΣΔΗΜΟΘΟ . . .
7. ΝΙΑΝΕΔΩΚΕΝΑΝΔΡΙΑΝΤΑΣΑ . . .
   ΘΗΚΕΚΑΙΣΑΡΟΣ ΚΑΠΟΥΛΙΑΣ
   ΣΕΒΑΣΤΗΣ
   . . ΥΝΤΑΣΑΙΖΑΤΟΔΙΑΣΤΟΥΔΗΜΟΘΟΝΙ . .
   ΔΙΣΕΔΩΚΕΕΚΑΤΟΝΒΟΝΕΘΥΣΕΝΘΕ . .
   ΕΔΩΚΕΝ ΣΕΙΤΟΜΕΤΡΙΑΝΕΔΩ . . . .
   ΑΝΑΠΕΝΤΕΜΟΔΙΟΥΣ
   ΙΑΣΔΟΓΝΗΤΟΥ
   . . ΟΡΙΞΑΤΕΠΟΡΕΙΓΟΣ ΤΟΝΕ . . Τ
8. ΔΗΜΟΘΟΝΙΑΝΕΔΩΚΕΝ
   ΕΠΙΦΡΟΝΤΩΝΟΣ
   . . ΤΡΟΔΩΡΟΣΜΕΝΕΜΑΧΟΥΦΥΣΕΙΔ
   . . Ρ. ΜΟ ΔΗΜΟΘΟΝΙΑΝΕΔΩΚΕ

* The numbers at the side refer to the courses of stones, beginning from the top. The characters diminish as they descend.

No. 103.—*Continued.*

. . ΘΗΚΕΝΜΗΝΑΣΤΕΣΣΑΡΑΣ
. . . . . ΣΑΝΟΣΑΡΤΙΚΝΟΥΔΗΜΟΘΟΝΙΑΝΕΔ .
. . . . . ΣΕΛΕΥΚΟΥΔΗΜΟΘΟΝΙΑΝΕΔΩ
. . . . . ΚΕΝΜΗΝΑΣΤΕΣΣΑΡΑΣ
. . . . . ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣΑΜΥΝΤΟΥΥΙΟΣ
9. . . . . ΔΩΚΕΝ ΣΙΡΙΣ
ΕΘΝΗ . . . . . ΔΕΕΝΑΓΚΥΡΗΕΝ
ΤΟΝ . . . . . ΘΕΑΣΚΑΙΠΟΜΠΗΝ
Δ . . . . . ΩΣΔΕΤΑΥΡΟΜΑΧΙΑΝ
. . . . . ΚΥΘ . . . ΑΣΚΑΙΜΟΝΟΜΑΧΩ
. . . . . Ν . Η . . ΔΙΟΛΟΥΤΟΥΕΝΙΑΥ
ΤΟΥ ΘΗΡΟΜΑΧΙΑΝΕ
. ΩΚ .
ΙΛ ΑΝΟΙ
10. . . . . ΑΙΟΣΔΗΜΟΘΟΙΝΙΑΝΕΔΩΚΕ
. . . . . ΣΣΙΝΟΥΝΤΙΜΟΝΟΜΑΧΩΝ . .
ΚΕ . . ΚΑΙΕΝΠΕΣΣΙΝΟΥΝΤΙ . ΗΛ . . .
ΤΑΔΥΩΕΘΝΗΟΛΩΤΩΕΝΙΑΥΤΩΑΓΛ
ΕΝΠΕΣΣΙΝΟΥΝΤΙΑΝΕΘΗΚΕΝ
. ΕΛΕΥΚΟΣΦΙΛΟΔΑΜΟΥΔΗΜΟΘΟΙΝΙΑΣ
ΔΙΣΕΔΩΚΕΝΔΥΣΙΠΟΛΕΣΙΝΗΛΙΨΕ
ΤΑΔΥΩΕΘΝΗΔΙΟΛΟΥΤΟΥΕΝΙΑΥΤΟΥ
ΑΣΕΔΩΚΕ
11. . ΥΛΙΟΣΠΟΝΤΙΚΟΣΔΗΜΟΘΟΙΝΙΑΝΕΔΩ . .
ΚΑΤΟΝ . . . . . ΣΕΜ . . ΑΙΟΝΕΘΗΚΕΝ
ΤΩΕΝ
. . ΣΤΟΝΛΠΣ
ΚΕΝΕΛΛΙΟΝΕΘΙ . . . . . ΛΟΥΤΟΥΕΝΙ
. . . . ΕΙ . . . . . .
. . . . ΤΟΣΓΛΛΛΙΟΖΤΟΥΑΧΕ
ΔΙΣΕΔΩΚΕΝΚΑΙΕΝΠΕΣΣΙΝΟΥ . . . . . .
. . . . . ΗΝΕΘΥΣΕΝΕ . . . ΤΟΝΙ^ΙΙΚ . . . .
. . . . . ΕΟΝΣΙΝ . . . . . .
12. . . . . ΔΗΣΦΙΛΩ . . . . . Μ
. . . . . ΟΙΝΙΑΝΕΔΩΚΕΝΕΚΑΤΟΜΒΙ . . .
. . ΕΘΥΣΕΝΕΛ . . . ΟΝΕΘΗΚΕΝΟΛ
ΕΝ . . . ΤΩΙ
13. Blank.
14. ΛΑ ΤΑ Δ . . . .
ΚΑΤ ΥΔ . . . . .
ΕΛΑ . . ΟΕ . Σ . Σ . . . ΝΙΙΣΠ . . . Σ
ΝΤΑΟΚ . ΕΙ . . . . Γ ΒΩΜΟ
ΑΝΕΘΗΚΕΝΙ ΙΕΡΑ

No. 103.—*Continued.*

.ΥΛΑΙΜΕΝΗΣΜΗΝΑΙΔΗΜΟΘΟΙΝΙΑΝ
ΔΥΣΙΝΕΘΝΕΣΙΝΕ ΛΑ . . . ΒΗΝΕΘΥΣΕ . .
ΝΟΜΑΧΩΝ . . . . Ω . . . . . ΤΑ
. . . . . ΑΙΟΝ . . . . . .
15. ΟΛΩΤΩΝΙΑΥ . . . . . .
ΟΣΑΚΥΛΑΔ
ΔΥΣΙΝΕΘΝ
ΛΑΙΟΝ Ο
ΔΙΟΛΟΛ
. . . ΩΚΕΝ . . . . . .
. . . ΟΥΙΟΙΣΕΤΙ . . . . . .

No. 104. *Angora.* No. 105.

In the outer wall of the Citadel.

ΒΑΒΟΥΛΑΙΑΑΝΕΣΤΗ
ΣΕΝΕΚΤΩΝΕΑΥ
ΤΗΣΕΥΝΟΙΑΣΕ
ΝΕΚΕΝΑΝΑΓΟ
•ΡΕΥΘΕΝΤΑΕΝΕ
ΚΛΗΣΙΑΥΠΟΤΕ
ΒΟΥΛΗΣΚΑΙΔΗ
ΜΟΥΦΥΛΑΡΧ...
ΝΕΙΚΗΦΟΡΟΥ
. ΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟ .

.....ΑΝ
.ΡΕΣΒΕΥΤΗΝ
.ΟΡΟΣΤΡΑΙΑΝΟΣ
.ΟΣΠΑΤΡΙΔΟΣ
.ΤΟΚΡΑΤΟΡΟΣ
.ΤΩΝΕΙΝΟΥ
.ΝΑΛΕΓΙΩΝΟΣΔ̄
.ΚΟΝΑΜΠΑΝ
.ΡΧΟΝΤΑΤΥ
.ΟΥΕΥΤΥΧΟΥΣ

No. 106.

On a cippus in the outer wall of the Citadel.

ΣΙΛΟΥΑΝΟΣ
ΗΛΙΟΥΜΟΝ
ΤΑΝΩΥΙΩ
ΣΕΜΝΩΚ
ΦΙΛΟΠΑΤΟ
ΡΙΤΑΗΜΩΝ
ΑΝΕΣΤΗΣΕΝ

No. 107.

In front of Mosque in the Castle.

ΑΠΟΛΛΩΝΙΟCΕΥΤΥ
ΧΟΥΚΛΑΥΔΙΑΙΟΥ
ΛΙΤΤΗCΥΜΒΙΩΑ
ΓΑΘΗΤΟΝΒΩΜΟΝ
ΚΑΙΤΗΝΟCΤΟΘΗΝ
ΚΗΝΜΝΗΜΗCΧΑ
ΡΙΝΑΝЄCΤΗ
CЄΝ*

* Tournefort, vol. ii. p. 344.

## No. 108.

In the walls of the Burial-ground of the P. Mosque.

ΤΑΦΟΝΤΟΝ
ΕΝ.ΘΑΠΑΗCΙ
ΟΝΒΩΜΟΝΘΑ
ΜΑΕΤΕΥΞΕΚΩ
ΑΓΗΣΚΛΑΥΔΙΑΗ
ΚΑΙΔΕΧΑΣΑΘΗ
ΝΙΩΝΙΓΑΥΚΥΤΑΤΩ
ΚΑΙΦΙΛΤΑΤΩΑΓΝΩ
ΓΕΝΟΜΕΝΩΣΥΜ
.ΙΩΜΝΗΜΗΣ
ΧΑΡΙΝ*

## No. 109.

In the wall of the Burying-ground.

. . . . . ΑΝΤΙΟΧΩΓΕΛ
. . ΚΑΙΛΑΤΕΙΝΙΑΜΑΚΡΕΙΝΙ
. . ΘΕΡΑΚΑΙΜΑΡΚΩΙΟΥΛΙΩ
. ΟΚΝΗΙΑΝΩΠΕΝΘΕΡΙΔΕΙ
ΚΑΙΙΟΥΛΙΑΑΝΤΩΝΕΙΝΗ
ΓΥΝΑΙΚΙΚΑΙΤΙΑΤΩΡΙΩΑ
. . ΕΙΝΟΥΠΕΝΘΕΡΕΙΚΑΙΜΑ
. . ΩΙΟΥΛΙΩΑΝΤΙΟΧΩΠΕ
. ΕΝΘΕΡΙΔΕΙΚΑΙΜΑΡΚΩΙΟ
. . . ΜΑΚΡΕΙΝΩΥΙΩΚΑΙΕΑΥ
. . . . . ΕΙΑCΧΑΡΙΝ

## No. 110.

Near the south gate of the inner Castle.

ΑΓΑΘΗΙ ΤΥΧΗΙ
.....ΩΤΑΝΔΙΟΔΩΡΟΥ
....ΟΜΗΣΑΝΤΑΚΦΥ
....ΣΑΝΤΑΜΕΓΑΛΟΠ
....ΣΚΙΣΟΤΕΙΜΩΣΤΕΙΜ
....ΝΤΑΕΝΕΚΛΗΣΙΑΙΣΥ
....ΥΛΗΣΚΔΗΜΟΥΑΝΔΡ
....ΙΚΑΛΛΑΙΣΤΕΙΜΑΙΣC

## No. 111.

.....ΛΗΣΑΝ
ΚΑΙΑΣΤΥΝΟ
ΜΗΣΑΝΤΑΚΑΙ
ΙΕΡΑΣΑΜΕΝΟΝ
ΔΙΣΘΕΑΣΔΗΜΗ
ΤΡΟΣΤΙΜΗΘΕ.
ΤΑΕΝΕΚΛΗΣ.
ΑΙΣΠΟΛΛΑΚ..

* Pococke Ins. p. 33. Kin. Macd. p. 544. Tournefort (Eng. Trans.) vol. ii. p. 344.

No. 110.—*Continued.*

...ΗΟΓΔΟΗΚΛΑΥΔΙΑΑ
...ΛΙΑΤΕΙΜ.....ΕΝΕΚΕΝ
...ΝΟΙΑΣΤ.....ΣΕΑΥΤΙ.
...ΝΕΣΤΗΣΕΝΤΟΝΑΝΔ
...ΝΤΑΕΚΤΩΝΙΔΙΩΝΕ
...ΕΛΟΥΜΕΝΟΥΚ....
...ΜΟΥΤΟΥΤΟΠΟΥΔΟ
...ΘΕΝΤΟΣΥΠΟΒΟΥΛΗ.

No. 111.—*Continued.*

ΦΥΛΗΕΝΑΤΙΙ
ΙΕΡΑΒΟΥΛΛΙΑ
ΤΟΝΕΑΥΤΗΣ
ΕΥΕΡΓΕΤΗΝ*

No. 112.

ΠΠΟΜΠΟΝΙΟΝΣΕ
ΚΟΥΝΔΙΑΝΟΝΠΡΕΣ
ΒΕΥΤΗΝΣΕΒΑΝΤ
ΣΤΡΑΤΗΓΟΝ
ΑΙΑΜΑΚΕΔΩΝ·

No. 113.

Copied with a telescope.

ΤΙ . ΚΛ . ΓΕΝΤΙΛΙΑ . . . .
ΤΙ . ΚΛ . ΓΑΚΕΡΔΟ. . . . .
ΜΟΝΑΠΟΓΟΝ . . . . . .
ΑΓΚΛΗΠΙΑΔΟΥ . . . . . .
ΤΡΑΡΧΩΝΑΝ . . . . . .
ΛΟΛΟΓΟΝΚ
ΑΡΕΤΗΚΕΚΟ
ΝΟΝΕΥΔΑΜ
ΡΩΑΓΕΝΟΜ
ΕΤΩΝ . ΚΖ
ΣΑΝΔΡΟ
ΤΟΥΦΙΛΟΙ
ΕΝΕΚΕΝΚ . . . . . .
ΑΥΤΟΥΕΥ . . . . . .
ΑΝΔΡΙΑΝ . . . . . .

No. 114.

Marble block near the inner Castle.

ΕΠΙΑΥΡΗΛ . ΔΙ
CΙΟΥΑΡΓΑΕΙΝ
ΛΑΜΠΡΟΤΟΤΟ
ΜΕΝΟΥΚCΥΝΠ
ΘΗCΑΝΤΟΣ

No. 115.

Near the south gate of the inner Castle.

IICIIIAVGCVAISTORIAEΔIII
PLEBEIPRAETORIPROCOSPONTI
LIBITHYNIAEPRAEFECTOERVM
DANDIIICIHCVIFERRAIAE
IECAVGVSTORVMPRPRPRO
VINCIAIAIIIFFMPROVINC
CILICIAERAROEISANCTISSIMI

* Tournefort, vol. ii. p. 345. Kin. Macd. p. 544.

No. 116.

Near the south gate.

Ω . . . . . .
ΤΕΧΑΛΚΑΣΠΥ
ΛΑΣΚΑΙΤΟΝΚ
ΣΜΟΝΠΑΝΤΑ
Ι C

No. 117.

On a pedestal near the south gate of Citadel.

ΚΛΑΥΔΙΟΙΣ
ΣΤΑΤΕΙΔΙΩ
ΚΔΗΙΟΤΑΡΙ

No. 118.

Outside the Castle wall.

ΑΓΑΘΗΙΤΥΧΗΙ
. . ΑΙΛΙΟΝΜΑΚΕΔΟΝ
ΝΑΑΡΛΙΕΓΑΕΛΕΘΟΗΝ
ΤΟΥΚΟΙΝΟΥΤΩΝΓΑΛΑ
ΤΩΝΓΑΛΑ . ΑΡΧΗΝΓΕΒΑΓΤΟ
Ω . . ΕΝΙΓΟΦΑΝΤΗΝΔΙΑ
ΤΟΥΤΩΝΘΕΩΝΓΕΒΑΓ
ΤΩΝΑΡΞΑΝΤΑΑΝΩΓ
ΓΟΓΙΜΩΓΤΑΜΙΑΝΑΝ
ΔΕΔΕΙΜΕΝΟΝΩΝ . ΩΝ
ΟΝΟΝ ΟΥΑΗΓΓΕΒΑΓ
ΤΟΝΕΑΥΤΩΝΕΥΕΡΓΕΤΗΝ
ΚΑΤΑΑΝΑΓΟ . ΕΥΣΙ . ΒΟΥ
. . ΓΚΑΙΔΗΜΟΥΘΥΝ
. . ΟΥΝΟΓΑΝΜ
ΗΠΟΥΕΠ

No. 119.

In the lower town.

ΦΛΑΟΥΙΩΣΑΒΕΙ
ΝΩΓΕΝΕΙΝΕΙΚΟ
ΜΗΔΕΙΗΘΥΓΑΤΗΡ
ΤΗΝΣΤΗΛΑΗΝ
ΜΝΗΜΗΣΧΑΡΙΝ
ΟΣΑΝΔΕΣΚΥΛΗΤ .
ΜΝΗΜΑΔΩΣΕΙΕΙ .
ΤΟΝΦΙΣΚΟΝ⁎ΒΦ .

No. 120.

Outside the wall of inner Castle.

ΑΓΑΘΗΤΥΧΗ
ΕΠΙΤΟΥΛΑΜΠΡϚΥΠΑ
ΤΙΚΟΥΜΙΝΙΚϚΦΛΩΡΕΝ
ΤΙΟΥΤΟΧΡΗΓΙΜ . ΤΑ
ΤΟΝΕΡΓΟΝΤΗΠΟΛΙ
ΓΕΓΟΝΕΝ

No. 121, A.

No. 121, B.

Two fragments of columns inserted in the outer walls. Much of the lines is buried in the wall, but may be partly restored from each other.

....ΝΙΟΥΣΤΟΝΙΟΥΙΙ
....ΧΙΕΡΕΑΚΤΙΣΤΗΝΗΣ
....ΟΛΕΩΣΠΟΡΦΥΡΑΙΚ
....ΩΙΔΙΑΒΙΟΥΤΕΤΕΙ
....ΦΙΛΟΠΑΤΡΙΝΠΑ
....ΝΕΓΚΟΝΤΑΦΙΛΟΤΗ
....ΕΚΕΔΙΑΝΟΜΑΙΣΠΛΟΥ
....ΑΤΗΝΠΑΤΡΙΔΑΕΡΓΟ
....ΛΛΕΣΤΑΤΟΙΣΚΟ
....ΑΚΜΟΝΟΝΤΩΝ
....ΑΙΟΛΗΣΕΛΑΙΟ
.....ΗΣ.....
.....ΗΣΚΑΤΑ...
.....

....ΑΒΙΟΥΤΕΤΙΜΗ
....ΑΤΡΙΝΠΑΣΑΙΣ
....ΑΦΙΛΟΤΙΜΗ
....ΑΝΟΜΑΙΣΠΛΟΥ
....ΑΤΡΙΔΑΕΡΓΟΙΣ
....ΣΤΑΤΟΙΣΚΟΣΜΗ
....ΟΝΤΩΝΠΡΟΑΥ
....ΛΑΙΟΘΕΤΗΣΑΝ
....ΕΠΙΜΕΛΗΘΕΝ
....ΑΤΑΣΚΕΥΗΣ
....ΙΟΥΦΥΛΗΔΙ
....ΟΥΕΤΙΜΗΣΕΝ

No. 122.

In a cellar in the wall of the inner Castle.

ΤΙΣΕΟΥΗΡΟΝΚΑ
ΤΑΤΑΓΕΝΤΑΕΙ.ΤΟΥΣΔΗΜΑΡΧΙΚΟΥΣΥΠΟ
.ΟΥΑΔΡΙΑΝΟΥΠΡΕΣΒΕΥΣΑΝΤΑΕΝΑΣΙΑ
..ΕΠΙΣΤΟΛΗΣΚΑΙΚΩΔΙΚΙΛΛΩΝ
ΤΟΥΑΔΡΙΑΝΟΥΗΓΕΜΟΝΑΛΕΓΙΩΝΟΣ
ΤΕΤΑΡΤΗΣΣΚΥΘΙΚΗΣΚΑΙΔΙΟΙΚΗΣΑΝ
ΤΑΤΑΕΝΣΥΡΙΑΠΡΑΓΜΑΤΑΗΝΙΚΑΠΟΥ
ΒΑΙΚΙΟΣΜΑΡΚΕΛΛΟΣΔΙΑΤΗΝΚΕΙΝΗ.
ΣΙΝΤΙΝΙΟΥΔΑΙΚΗΝΜΕΤΑΒΕΒΗΚΕΙΑΠ.
ΣΥΡΙΑΣΑΝΘΥΠΑΤΟΝΑΧΑΙΑΣΠΡΟΣΠΕ
ΤΕΡΑΒΔΟΥΣΠΕΜΦΘΕΝΤΑΕΙΣΒΕΙΘΥ
ΝΙΑΝΔΙΟΡΘΩΤΗΝΚΑΙΛΟΓΙΣΤΗΝΥΠΟ
ΘΕΟΥΑΔΡΙΑΝΟΥΑΡΧΟΝΑΙΡΑΡΙΟΥΤΟ.
ΚΡΟΝΟΥΥΠΑΤΟΝΠΟΝΤΙΦΙΚΑΕΕΠΙΜΕ
ΛΗΤΗΝΕΡΓΩΝΔΗΜΟΣΙΩΝΤΩΝΕΝΡΩ
ΜΗΗΓΕΜΟΝΑΠΡΕΣΒΕΥΤΗΝΑΥΤΟΚΡΑ
ΤΟΡΟΣΚΑΙΣΑΡΟΣΤΙΤΟΥΑΙΛΙΟΥΑΔΡΙΑΝ.
ΑΝΤΩΝΕΙΝΟΥΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΥΕΥΣΕΒΟΥΣΓΕΡ
ΜΑΝΙΑΣΤΗΣΚΑΤΩΑΝΘΥΠΑΤΟΝΑΣΙΑΣ
ΤΑΝΤΑΛΟΣΤΑΝΤΑΛΟΥΚΑΙΣΩΚΟΣΥΙΟ.
ΑΥΤΟΥΣΑΟΥΑΤΡΕΙΣ*ΤΟΝΕΑΥΤΩΝΕΥ
ΕΡΓΕΤΗΝΚΑΙΦΙΛΟΝ

* Inhabitants of Sabatra or Soatra, a town of Lycaonia: this confirms the reading of the coins, which are only imperial. Cramer, As. Mi. ii. 67.

## No. 123.

On the outer wall of the Citadel, very high up, copied with a telescope from a distance.

* ΤΙΣΕΟΥΗΡΟΝ
ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝΚΑΙ
ΤΕΤΡΑΡΧΩΝ
ΑΠΟΓΟΝΟΝ
ΜΕΤΑΠΑΣΑΣΤΑΣΕΝ
ΤΩΙΕΘΝΕΙΦΙΛΟΤΙΜΙΑΣ
ΚΑΤΑΤΑΓΕΝΤΑΕΙΣΤΟΥ.
ΔΗΜΑΡΧΟΥΣΥΠΟΘΕΟΥ
ΑΔΡΙΑΝΟΥΠΡΕΣΒΕΥΣΑΝ
ΤΑΕΝΑΣΙΑΙΕΞΕΠΙΣΤΟΛΗΣΚ.
ΚΩΔΙΚΙΛΛΩΝΘΕΟΥΑΔΡΙΑΝΟΥ
ΗΓΕΜΟΝΑΛΕΓΙΩΝΟΣΔΣΚΥ
ΘΙΚΗΣΚΑΙΟΙΚΗΣΑΝΤΑΤΑ
ΕΝΣΥΡΙΑΙΠΡΑΓΜΑΤΑΗΝΙΚΑΠΟΥΒ
ΛΙΚΙΟΣΜΑΡΚΕΛΛΟΣΔΙΑΤΗΝΚΙΝ
ΣΙΝΤΙΝΙΟΥΔΑΙΚΗΝΜΕΤΑΒΕΒΗΚΕΙ
ΑΠΟΣΥΡΙΑΣΑΝΘΥΠΑΤΟΝΑΧΑ
ΙΑΣΠΡΟΣΕΡΑΒΔΟΥΣΠΕΜΦΘΕΝ
ΤΑΕΙΣΒΕΙΘΥΝΙΑΝΔΙΟΡΘΩΤΗΝ
ΚΑΙΛΟΓΙΣΤΗΝΥΠΟΘΕΟΥΑΔΡΙΑ
ΝΟΥΕΠΑΡΧΟΝΑΙΡΑΡΙΟΥΤΟΥ
ΚΡΟΝΟΥΥΠΑΤΟΝΠΟΝΤΙΦΙΚ..
ΕΠΙΜΕΛΗΤΗΝΕΡΓ.ΝΔΗΜΟ
ΣΙΩΝΤΩΝΕΝΡΩΜΗΙΗΓΕΜΟ
ΝΑΠΡΕΣΒΕΥΤΗΝΑΥΤΟΚΡΑΤΟ
ΡΟΣΚΑΙΣΑΡΟΣΤΙΤΟΥΑΙΛΙΟΥ
ΑΔΡΙΑΝΟΥΑΝΤΩΝΕΙΝΟΥΣΕ
ΒΑΣΤΟΥΕΥΣΕΒΟΥΣΓΕΡΜΑΝ
ΙΑΣΤΗΣΚΑΤΩΜΙΟΥΛΙΟΣ
ΕΥΣΧΗΜΩΝΤΟΝΑΥΤΟΥ
ΕΥΕΡΓΕΤΗΝ

## No. 124.

In a courtyard of a private house, the angles of the stone being cut off.

. . . SAPI . IM . . .
. . . ATOIMPE . .
. . . EVERIPIIPET .
. . . VGARABADI .

## No. 125.

Outside the wall of the inner Castle.

. . . MIOCANDIDO
MARIOCEIBO
EC . AVGPRO
MIVSR

* This inscription evidently relates to the same person as the last.

No. 124.—*Continued.*

. . . . VIM . ANTO . . .
. . . I . SARM . NEP. . .
. . NTONIN . PII . . .
. . DIVI . HADRIA . . .
. . DIVI . TRAIANII . .
. . IVINERVAEAD
. . L E R I A N . .
. . . . N I N V S . .
. . . XVCC . . . .

No. 126.

On the Castle wall, very high.

D . M .
MPENINIOME
AVGITAPPENATI
DO

No. 127.

On the top of the gate of the inner fort.

ΑΥΤΟΚΡΑΤΟΡΙΝΕΡΟΥΝΙΤΡΑΙΑΝΩΙΚΑΙΣΑΡΙΣΕΒΑΣ

No. 128.

On a large block.

AXIVSLEGPROPR
ECTIAIICI

No. 129.

In the Armenian and Protestant Burial-grounds.

IMPCAESARI
MAYRELIO
ANTONINOIN
VICTOAVGVSTO
PIOFELICI
AEIIYCINVSVI
DEVOTISSIMVS
NVMINIEIVS *

No. 130.

Μ . ΑΥΡ . ΔΙΟΝΗΣΙ
ΟΝΤΟΝΓΑΥΚΥΤΑ
ΤΟΝ
ΜΑΥΡΣΤΑΤΩΡΙΑ
ΝΟΣΤΟΝΑΔΕΛ
ΦΙΔΟΥΝ

No. 131.

On a large architrave.

\LIΓEPMANIK

* Pococke Insc., p. 33. Tournefort, vol. ii. p. 348, who gives the sixth line thus:

AEL . LYCINVS . V . I .

No. 132.

ΖΩΤΙΚΟΝΒΑΣΣΟΥ
ΑΝΔΡΑΑΓΑΘΟΝΥΙΟΝ
ΦΥΛΗΣΙΑΦΥΛΑΡΧΗΣΑΝ
ΤΑΦΙΛΟΤΕΙΜΩΣΚΑΙ
ΑΣΤΥΝΟΜΗΣΑΝΤΑΑ
ΓΝΩΣΚΕΡΓΟΝΠΟΙΗ
ΣΑΝΤΑΠΟΛΥΤΕΙΜΗΤΟΝ
ΕΝΚΟΜΟΚΕΤΙΩΕΚΤΩΝ
ΙΔΙΩΝΚΚΑΘΗΜΕΡΑΝ
ΠΟΛΛΑΠΑΡΕΧΟΝΤΑΤΗΦΥ
ΛΗΤΕΙΜΗΘΕΝΤΑΕΝΙΕ . . .
ΕΚΚΛΗΣΙΑΙΣΚΒΟΥΛΗ
ΦΥΛΗΙΑΝΕΑΟΛΥΜΠΙΑ
ΕΠΙΜΕΛΟΥΜΕΝΟΝ
ΒΑΣΣΟΥΓΑΙΟΥΚΑΘΗ
ΝΑΙΟΥΣΕΝΓΑΜΟΥ
ΤΟΥΤΟΠΟΥΔΟΘΕΝΤΟΣ
ΥΠΟΤΗΣΛΑΜΠΡΟΤΑΤΗ .
ΒΟΥΛΗΣ* .

No. 133.

ΙΛΙΑΦΛΑΟΥΙΑΝΟΝ
ΣΟΥΛΠΙΚΙΟΝΔΙΣΓ.
ΛΑΤΑΡΧΗΝΤΟΝΑ
ΓΝΟΤΑΤΟΝΚΑΙΔΙ
ΚΑΙΟΤΑΤΟΝ
ΦΛΑΟΥΙΑΝΟΣ
ΕΥΤΥΧΗΣ
ΤΟΝΓΛΥΚΥ
ΤΑΤΟΝΠΑ
ΤΡΩΝΑ

ΔΙC ΥΥΥΧΙ†

No. 134.

In the town, resembling the former.

Γ . ΑΙΛ . ΦΛΑΟΥΙΑΝΝ
COΥΛΠΙΚΙΟΝΔΙC
ΓΑΛΛΤΑΡΧΗΝΤΟΝ
ΑΓΝΟΤΑΤΟΝΚΑΙΔΙ
ΚΑΙΟΤΑΤΟΝΤΟΝ
ΓΛΥΓΥΤΑΤΟΝΠΑ
ΤΡΩΝΑ
ΦΛΑΟΥΙΑΝΗCΜΑΡΑ
ΔΗCЄΞЄΝΤΟΛΗ
ΤΟΥΑΝΔΡΟCΜΟΥ .
ΦΛΑЄΠΙΚΤΗΤΟΥ

ΔΙЄΥΤΥΧΙ

* Pococke Insc., p. 34, who has omitted the eleventh line.
† Kin. Mac., p. 545. Tournefort, vol. ii. p. 348, who makes the last line

ΑΙΕΥΤΥΧΙ

## No. 135.

In the court of a small Greek church in the citadel.

ΘΕΟΙC
ΚΑΤΑΧΘΟ
ΝΙ ΟΙC
ΚΑΙΙΟΥΛΙΑ
ΝΩΙΟΥΛΙΑ
ΝΟΥΑΝΤ
ΩΝΙΝΟCΙ
ΟΥΛΙΑΝΟΥ
ΟΑΔΕΛΦΟC
ΜΝΗΜΗCΧΑ
ΡΙΝ
ΧΑΙΡΕΠΑΡΟΔΕΙΤΑ

## No. 136.

Four stones placed in one line in the order in which they are numbered at the top of the wall near the south gate of the inner wall, copied with a telescope.

1. . . ΕΝ . . . . . ΦΘΑΡΕΙCΑCΚΑΙΘΕΙCΑΙΠΡ
ΘΕΟCΤΙΒΟΙCΑΙΒΛΞΙΝΕCΤΙΡΙΓΜΕΝΗΘΥ
. . . . . ΚΡΑΤΑΙΑΜΙΧΑΗΛΟΔΕCΠΟΤΗC
2. ΕΡCΙΝΠΕΙCΙΚΜΙΜΙΑΙΦΟΝΟCΕΚΠΑΛΑΙΝΥΝ
ΑΒΟΥΤΩCΕΥΝΟΕΙΤΟ . ΤΟ . ΡΟCΔΙΔΟΥΔΕΧΕΡΑΝ
ΑCΒΑCΙΛΕΥCΝ . . ΗCCΤΕΦΗΦΟΡΟCΤΗΝCΙΝ
3. ΕΙΡΟΥΤΩΝΚΑΚΩΝΑΝΕΙΜΕΝΗΑΠΑΜΦΙΑΔΟΥΠΕ
[ΝΘΙΚΗΝΑΜΟΡΦΙΑΝΔΕΧΟΥCΤΟΛΙCΜΟΝ
[ΝΥΜΦΙΑC
ΤΩΚΑΛΟΥΝΤΙΠΡΟΘΥΜΩCΙΝΑΠΡΟΕΥΞΟΕCΜ
[ΦΑΝΩCΑΝΑCΤΙCΕΗCΕΤΗΝΠΕCΟΥC
[ΑΝΕΝΒΑΡΑ
. ΕΟΥΡΓΩΝΑCΦΑΛΗΚΑΤΟΙΚΙΑΝΑΓΚΥΡΑΤΕΡΠΝΗ
[ΠΑΜΦΑΕCΤΑΤΗΠΟΛΙCΠΑCΑCΓΑΛΑ
[ΤΩΝΠΑΤΡΙΔΟC
4. . . . . .
ΩΚΙΝΔΥΝΩΝ . . .
. . . ΛΑΠΡΟΤΙC . . . .

## No. 137.

On two stones inside the wall of the inner Citadel.

ΔΟΡΚΟΤΕCΕΧ
ΕΡΓΕΤΗ . . ΟΙΟ
ΔΟΞΑΝΜΕΓΙCΤΗΝΤΟΥΘΕΟΥ
ΑΝΑΚΤΙΠΙCΤΙΩΜΙΧΑΗΛΕ*

* The letters of these two stones have a very Byzantine character.

No. 138.

Inside the temple (Byzantine?).

†ΕΠΗCΤΑΜΕΝΟC
ΥΠΕΡΑΡΟΕΝΤΑCΥ
CΕΤΟΝΟΝΟΛΟΝΔΙΜ
ΤΟΥΤΟΝΝΕΡΥCΕΤΟΝ
ΑΝΑΜΑΡΤΗΤΕΩC
ΘΕCΜΟΥCΟCΙΡΑCΑΜ
ΗΓΛΙΕΠΗΓΗCΑΡΧ

No. 139.—*Meulk.*

On a marble column.

MPICA . . . . APDIVIVES
PASIANI . FAVGPONTMAX
TRIBPOTESTXĪMPX̄V̄COS
VICENSORPP . . . . . XX
CAES
COSVIIPPRINCIVVENTVTIS
ACAESENNIVMGALLIVM
LEGPROPRVIASPROVINCI
ARV . G . . . TIAECAPPAD .
CIAEPONTIPISIDIAEPA
PHLAGONIAELYCAoNIAE
ARMENIAEMINORIS
STRAVERVNT
L̄XXĪ

No. 140.—*Aslanli, a ruined village near Ortou.*

On a sepulchral monument.

ΝΙΔΙΚΑΙΑΥΡ . . . . ΚΙΜ

No. 141.

On a funereal cippus.

ΧΑΙΡΕΠΑΡΟΔΕΙΤΑ
. . . OBIOCTAY

and on the other side

ΙΟC . ΛΛΥΔΟΙ . . . Φ . ONTOYKA
. CIA . . . . . ΙΔΕΙΡΟΥ
. . . . . ΑΝΕCΤΗ
. . . . . ΜΝΗ
ΜΗCΧΑΡΙΝΧΑΙΡΕΠΑΡΟΔΕΙΤΑ

No. 142.

On a funereal cippus.

ΑΥΡ . ΔΙΟΝΥCΙΟCΠΡΙCΚΟΥ
CΤΡΑΤΟΝΙΚΗCΥΜΒΙΩΓΛΥΚ .
ΤΑΤΗΑΝΕCΤΗCЄΝΜΝΗΜΗC
ΧΑΡΙΝΚΑΙΠΡΙCΚΟCΥЄΙΟC
ΚΑΙΧΑΡΙΤΩΝΥЄΙΟC
ΚΑΙΟΝΗCΑΓΑΒΡΟC
ΧΑΙΡЄΠΑΡΟ
ΔΙΤΑ

No. 143.—*Bala Hissar*, anc. *Pessinus*.

ЄΥΦΡΟCΥΝΗCΑΓΑΡΙΩΑΝΔΡΙΓΛΥΚΥΤΑΤΩ
ΜΝΗΜΗCΧΑΡΙΝ

No. 144.

In very large letters on an architrave.

ΣΑΝΤΙΚΗ

No. 145.

On a small votive tablet.

ΗΤΥΧΗΘЄΑ
ΗΤΡΙΚΑΡΠΟΦ
ЄΩΚΛΛΡΩCЄΥΔΑΙ
ΛΩΝΟCΚΛΙΑΚΥΛΑC . ΛΙ
ΛΝΛC . ΥЄΠΙΜЄΛΟΥ
. ΕΝΟΙCΥΠΤΗΜΑ
ΟCΚΗΠΟΥΡΩΝΚΑ
ΩΤΑΝЄΚΤΟΥΤ .
Μ ΟΓ

No. 146.

On a large block almost completely buried except one corner.

ЄΙΙ ΙΙΘΜ . . . . . .
ЕΝΔΟΘΗΝ . . ΛΝΩ . . . . . .
ΨΙΑΝΟΥΑΡΙΨΛΙΚΙΝΙΙΙΑΝΨΑ . . . . . .
ΧΙΝΗ[18]ΓΑΛΑΤΑΙ
. . ΕΝCΑΜΕΝΟΥ . Τ . ΑΝΤΩΝΙΟΥЄΥΤΙΧΙΑΝΟΥΑ
. ΤΨΙΚΑΙΑΘΗΝΑΙΟΥΚΙΘΑΡΨΔΟΥΠЄΡΙΟΔΟ
. . ΥΠΛЄΙCΤΟΝΙΚΟΥΠΑΡΑΔΟΞΟΥЄΠΙ . . ΜΦΙCΑ

No. 146.—*Continued.*

. . . ΝΟΥΜΑΥΡΓΑΥΚΩΝΙΑΝΟΥΕΦΕΣΙΟΥΚΥΚΛΙ
. . . ΑΗΙΟΥΠΥΘΙΟΝΕΙΚΟΥΑΚΤΙΟΝ . . . ΟΥΠΛΕΙ
. ΟΝΕΙΚΟΥΠΑΡΑΔΟΞΟΥΚΑΙΠΑΣΗΣΤΗΣΣΥΝ
. . . . ΤΥΧΑΗΣΤΟΣΥΠΑΡΧΟΥΣΑΝΜΩΝΕΣΤΟΥ¯Α
. . . . . ΤΑΣΗΙΕΡΑΜΟΥΣΙΚΗΠΕΡΙΠΟΛΙΣΤΙΚΗΜΕΝ
. . . . . ΡΟΣΤΩΝΠΕΡΙΤΟΝΔΙΟΝΥΣΟΝΤΕΧΝΕΙΤΩΝΙ
. . . . . ΝΗΣΤΕΦΑΙΙΕΙΤΙΝΩΣΚΑΙΑ . . . ΑΧΤΑΑΝΥΓ
. . . . . ΜΑΝΤΑΤΑΤ

No. 147.—*Sevri Hissar.*

On a large block of marble, said to have been brought from Bala Hissar.

. . . . ΑΗΚΑΙΟΔΗΜΟ .
. . . . ΣΤΗΝΩΝΤΟΛΙΣΤΟΒΩ
. . . ΝΠΕΣΣΙΝΟΥΝΤΙΩΝΕ .
. . . . ΣΕΝΘΕΟΔΟΤΟΝΘΕ
. . ΟΤΟΥΤΟΥΤΥΡΑΝΝΟΥΑΣ . .
. . . ΖΑΝΤΑΚΑΙΕΙΡΗΝΑΡΧΗΣ
. . ΤΑΕΝΔΟΞΩΣΚΑΙΑΣ . . .
. ΜΗΣΑΝΤΑΠΛΕΙΣΤΑΕ . . .
. ΕΙΓΟΥΣΙΚΑΙΡΟΙΣΚΑΝΤΑ
. ΛΣΛΕΙΤΟΥΡΓΑ . . ΠΟΤ
ΕΑΥΤΟΥΠΙΣ . . . . . ΩΣΤΕ
ΣΑΝΤΑΑΝΕΝΔΕΩΣΠΑΣΑΙΣΤ .
ΜΑΙΣΤΕΙΜΗΘΕΝΤΑΕΝΕΚΚΛ .
ΣΙΑΙΣΥΠΟΤΕΒΟΥΛΗΣΚΑΙ
ΔΗΜΟΥΑΝΔΡΙΑΝΤΩΝΑΝ
ΓΑΣΕΣΙΚΑΙΕΙΚΟΝΩΝ . . .
ΘΕΣΕΕΙΑΡΕΤΗΣΕΝΕΚΕ
. . ΣΕΥΝΟΙΑΣΤΗΣΕΙΣ
. . . . . .

No. 148.

On a sarcophagus in the Bazaar.

ΜΑΓΕΙΑΝΟΣΗΛΙΟΥΕΑΤΩ
ΚΑΤΕΣΚΥΑΣΕΝΚΤΗΣΥΒΙΩ
ΑΜΙΑΗΛΙΟΔΩΡΟΥΚΜΑΝ .
ΝΙΔΙΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥΤΗΜΗΤΡΙ
ΤΗΣΟΡΟΝΣΥΝΤΩΠΟΡΙΦΠ
ΑΓΜΑΤΙ

No. 149.

On a large block of marble.

. . . . . ΜΟΝΑΔΙΜΗΙ . . .
. . . . . ΝΤΟΣΤΟΥΗΛΙ . . .
. . . . . ΑΣΩΝΤΩΝΕΠΙ . . .
. . . ΟΔΙΠΛΩΜΑΤΑ . Δ . . .
. ΟΝΑΠΟΚΕΙΤΑΙΕΙΣ . Τ . .
ΟΝΓΡΑΜΜΑΤΟΦΥΛΑ . . Κ .
ΟΣΔΥΣΙΝΔΕΠΗΧΕΙ . . . . .
ΟΜΕΧΡΙΤΟΥΔΙΟ . . . . . .
ΟΝΔΕΕΙΝΑΙΤΟΙΣΑΠΕ . . . .
ΕΜΟΥΧΑΡΙΤΙΩΚΑΙΕΡΜ .
ΛΗΚΑΙΕΥΤΥΧΙΩΚΑΙ . . . .
ΤΩΝΕΣΟΜΕΝΟΙΣΤΕ . . .
ΤΟΙΧΟΙΣΤΟΥΤΟΠ . . . . .

With the following imperfect fragment on the other side.

. . . . . ΣΑΟΥΠΟΤΗΓΟΝ ΣΑ
. . . . . ΑΝΑΤΟΝ . Ν ΣΠΗ ΧΕ
. . . . . ΜΗΣΤΟΥΒΩ Μ
. . . . . ΕΣΗΝΒΡΙΑΣ Π
. . . . . ΠΕ
. . . . . ΤΟΥΤΟΣ
. . . . . ΙΝΘΥΣΕΥ
. . . . . ΤΟΥΕΠΑ
. . . . . ΕΣΔΕΥΤΕ

No. 150.—*Alekiam*, anc. *Orcistus*.

ΑΥΡΝΕΙΚΗΑΝΔΡΙΡΟΥΙΩΓΟ . . . .
ΚΩΜΗΤΗΚΑΙΑΥΡΗΛΙΟΙΥΙC . . . .
ΤΟΥΧΑΡΙΤΩΝΚΑΙΜΗΝ . . . .
ΛΟCΚΑΙΜΕΝΑΝΔΡΟCΚΑ . . . .
ΜΝΑΚΑΙΗΛΙΟCΟΓΑΝΒΡΟC . . . .
. . ΙΑΠΠΗΠΑΤΡΙΜΝΗΜΗCΧΑΡ . . .

No. 151.

On a large block, in large characters.

Ο Ρ Ο C
Α Τ Τ Ι
Ο Υ Κ Ω
Μ Η C

No. 152.

On a pedestal.

ΟΡΚΙΣΤΗΝΟΙ

## No. 153.

On a large pedestal.

. . . Ο Κ Ρ Α Τ Ο Ρ Α Κ Α Ι Σ Α Ρ Α
Μ Α Ρ Κ Ο Ν Α Υ Ρ Η Λ Ι Ο Ν Α Ν
Τ Ω Ν Ε Ι Ν Ο Ν Ϲ Ε Β Α Ϲ Τ Ο Ν
Γ Ε Ρ Μ Α Ν Ι Κ Ο Ν Α Ρ Χ Ι Ε Ρ Α
Μ Ε Γ Ι Ϲ Τ Ο Ν Δ Η Μ Α Ρ Χ Ι Κ Η Σ
Ε Ξ Ο Υ Ϲ Ι Α Ϲ
Ο Ρ Κ Ι Ϲ Τ Η Ν Ο Ι
Ε Ι Ϲ Η Γ Η Ϲ Α Μ Ε Ν Ω Ν Ε Ρ Μ Ο Κ Ρ Α
Τ Ο Υ Ϲ Μ Η Ν Ο Δ Ω Ρ Ο Υ Κ Α Ι Μ Α Ρ Ι Ω Ν Ο Ϲ
. Ϲ Κ Λ Η Π Ι Ο Δ Ω Ρ Ο Υ Κ Α Ι Ε Υ Π Ο Λ Ε Μ Ο Υ
. Ι Ο Κ Λ Ε Ο Υ Ϲ Κ Α Ι Μ Α Υ Ρ Η Ν Ο Υ Ε Υ Δ Η
. Ο Υ Κ Α Ι Μ Η Ν Ο Δ Ω Ρ Ο Υ Γ Τ Ο Υ Μ Η Ν Ο Δ Ω Ρ Ο Υ
. Π Ι Μ Ε Λ Η Θ Ε Ν Τ Ω Ν Μ Α Ρ Ι Ω Ν Ο Ϲ Α Ϲ
. Λ Η Π Ι Ο Δ Ω Ρ Ο Υ Κ Α Ι Δ Ι Ο Τ Ρ Ε Φ Ο Υ Ϲ Τ Ρ Ι Ϲ
. Ο Υ Μ Η Ν Ο Δ Ω Ρ Ο Υ Κ Α Ι Π Ο Π Λ Ι Ο Υ Π Ο Μ
. Υ Λ Ι Ο Υ Κ Λ Α Υ Δ Ι Ο Υ Ρ Ο Υ Φ Ο Υ Κ Α Ι Ε Υ Π Ο Λ Ε
. Ο Υ Μ Ο Μ Μ Ω Ν Ο Ϲ Α Ρ Χ Ο Ν Τ Ω Ν Κ Α Ι
Π Ο Π Λ Ι Ο Υ Π Ο Μ Π Υ Λ Ι Ο Υ Κ Λ Α Υ
Δ Ι Ο Υ Ρ Ο Υ Φ Ε Ι Ν Ο Υ

## No. 154.

On a marble pedestal, inscribed on three sides.

R E P A R A T I O N E M I V R E Q V A E
. V N T O B T I N E R E P R O I N D E G R A
V I T A T I S T V A E I N T E R C E S S I O N E
Q V A E F V E R A N T M V T I L A T A
A D I N T E G R V M P R I S C I H O N O R I S
. E D V C I S A N C I M V S V T E T I P S I
. P P I D V M Q V E D I L I G E N T I A
. V I T V M E X P E T I T O L E G V M A D
. V A E A P P E L L A T I O N I S S P L E N
. O R E P E R F R V A N T V R P A R E S
. I T V R S I N C E R I T A T E M T V A M I D
. . O D P R O M P T I S S I M E P R O T E M P O
. . N O S T R I D I G N I T A T E C O N C E S
. . V S . E R G A S V P P L I C A N T E S . E S
. . T A N T E R I M P L E R E . V A I P . P I A
. . R I S S I M E A C I V C V N D I S S I M E N O B

This is not much more than the half of one side: the following more imperfect fragment came from another side, and has been partly copied by Pococke.

. . ·. VEA . LARISSIMENOBIS
INCOLEE
CIVITATIS
TIAENOSTRAEM
NTABL
NEQVIBVSEN . . STVDIVMESTVRBE
VASCONDERE
TERMORTVAS
. . ISS
SPATIISPRIORISAETATISOPPIDISSPLENDOREETCOR
. SSEVCCDANNVISMAGISTPATV

TOTVSOPPORTVNVSESSE
QVATVORPARTIBVS ··

No. 155.—*Hergan Kaléh*, anc. *Amorium*?

C . . . AIVIOCA
. PVRNIANOMIL
ILEGXTIFVLMDO
M . PRIVERNOEX
IIALIAVEXIT . ATıo
LEQLIVSDEM
D S P BM

No. 156.

At a fountain near Geumek Kieui.

CAYPKANIKAΓYNAIKICЄMNOTA THMNHMHCXA . . N
. ATЄCK . ACAKAITЄKNΩNΦIAIHN TAYTA .

No. 157.

In the burial-ground of Geumek Kieui.

. . . . . CKAIAAEC . . . . .
ΔPOCΔOM NHMHTP
MNHM XAPIN

No. 158.

In the vault below a square tower, two miles below Geumek.

ΛIΔOMNΩAΩPOICMNHMHCXA . . . . .

No. 159.

ΑΜΜΙΑCΩΖΟΝΤΙ
ΙΔΙΩΑΝΔΡΙΓΛΥΚΥΤΑΤ
ΩΜΝΗΜΗCΧΑΡΙΝ .
ΚΑΙΤΕΚΝΟΙCΖΩCΙ

No. 160.

ΙΕΡΜΟΓΕΝΗΙΜΑΡΚΟΥC . .
ΓΛΥΚΥΤΑΤΗCΕΚΟΥΝΔΗΚΑ . .
ΚΝΟΙC . ΑΩΡΟΙCΜΝΗΜΗCΧΑΡΙΝ
ΑΥΤΩΚΑΙΜΗΤΡΙΝΑΝΑΖΩCΗ

No. 161.—*Eski Kara Hissar.*

In very rude characters.

ΑΠΟΤΗCΕΠΙΓΡΑΦΗC
ΤΟΥΤΟΠΟΥΤΟΥΤΟΥΤΑΙ
CΑΝΩΕΓΩΟΙΚΟΔΟΜΩΟΠΡ ΕC
ΒΥΤΕΡΟCΗCΥΧΟCΜ Ε
ΤΑΤΩΝΠΑΙΔΙΩΝΠΟΥΠΙ C
ΜΑΤΙΟCΚΑΙΕΠΙΦΑΝΙΟCΕΚΤΩ Ν
ΕΜΩΝΥΠΑΡΧΟΝΤΩΝ

No. 162.

ΛΟΙΩΝ
† ΠΟΙΜΕΝΟCΑΡΙCΤΟΥΤΩΝΘΕΟΡΡΗΤΩΝ
ΗΝΠΑΡΟΔΙΤΑΜΝΗΜΑΤΗCΜΝΗΜΗCΧΑΡΙΝ
ΜΑΞΕΙΜΙΩΝΕΤΕΥΞΕΤΟΥΤΟΤΟΙCΠΟΝΟΙC
ΑΜΕΙΕΜΙΩCΙΝΗΛΘΕΤΩΙΧΡΟΝΩΙΠΟΤΕ
ΗΤΕΡCΥΝΥΠΑΡΧΕΙΤΟΙCΧΡΟΝΟΙCΥΠΗΡΕΤΙC
ΟΔΕΥΝΟΜΕΙΟCΚΑΙΝΙΕΑCΤΗΝCΥCΤΑCΙΝ
ΩCCΟΦΟCΥΠΑΡΧΩΝΙΑΤΡΟCΚΑΙΓΕΝΝΑΔΑC
ΗΓΕΙΡΕΝΑΥΤΟΠΡΟΓΟΝΙΚΗCΦΗΜΗCΧΑΡΙΝ
ΑΥΤΟCΠΡΟΘΥΜΩCΚΛΗΡΟΜΗCΑCΩCΠΑΛΑΙ

No. 163.

IMPAN . . . . . VINONI
IMPNE IIICOS
CAES . . C . . IVDIANI

No. 164.

On two large blocks, in rude characters.

IΛX ⅂ Ɔ D CXƆ
IIIB SƎVƆ
SVR III COS
CXCIIII
RΛΛPA□COS

## No. 165.—*Afiom Kara Hissar.*

In the Armenian burial-ground.

. . . ΝΚΝΟΥΜΑΝΙΚΑΚΑ .
. . ΕΝΔΕΟϹΚΕΖΕΜΙ . .
. . ΑΚΕΟΙΕΙΡΟΙΑΤΙΕΤΙΤΤ .
. ΝΟΥ

## No. 166.

On various parts of the entablature of a handsome monument.

ΔΟΜΝΗ . . . .
ΤΗΓΥΝΑΙΚΙΚΑΙΤΕΚΝΟΙϹϹΥΝΤΗΕΑΥ
. ΟΥΜΗΤΡΙΚΑΙ . . . ΤΙϹΑΝΤΩΗΡΩΩ
ΤΟΥΤΩΚΑΚΩϹ ΠΟΙΗϹΕΙΥΠΟΚΑ
ΤΑΡΑΤΟϹ ΕϹΤΩ

## No. 167.

On a large broken slab.

ΣΕΟΥΗΡΟΝΠΕΡ
ΤΙΝΑΚΑΕΥΣΕ
ΒΗΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΝ
ΓΑΙΑΚΟΡΔΙΑ
ΦΡΟΝΤΕΙΝΑ
ΕΠΙΜΕΛΗΘΕΝ
ΤΟΣ$^{s}$ΚΛ$^{s}$ΘΕΟ
ΔΩΡΟΥΤΟΝΑΝ

## No. 168.

On a rough block.

ΙΛ⅂ΧϽ
VETERCOSΩCXC

## No. 169.

On a large block near the mosque.

LAϹΘΕΚΑΘΑΡΟΙCΕΝΕϹΘΑΙΛΡΕΛΕΤΑΙΤΑϹΠΟΝΗΡΙ .
ΠΟΤΩΝΨΥΧΩΝΥΜΩΝΠΑΥϹΑϹΘΑΙΑΠΟΤΩΝΠΟΝΗΡΕΙ
ΩΝΜΑΘΕΤΑΙΚΑΛΟΝΠΟΙΕΙΝΕΙΖΗΤΗϹΑΤΕΚΡΙϹΕΙΝΡΥ
ΔΙΚΟΥΜΕΝΟΝΚΡΙΝΑΤΕΟΡΦΑΝΩΚΑΙΔΙΚΑΙΩϹΑ
ΚΑΙΔΕΥΤΕΚΑΙΔΙΕΛΕΝΧΘΩΜΕΝΛΕΓΕΙ . . . . . .
ΩΣΙΝΥΜΩΝΑΙΑΜΑΡΤΙΑΙΩϹΦΟΙΝΙΚΟΥΗΩϹΧΙ
ΑΝΩΕΑΝΔΕΩϹΚΟΚΚΗΝΟΝΩϹΕΡΙΟΝΛΕΥΚΑΝΩ

No. 170.—*Seurlen.*

[The beginning is wanting.]

ΑΡΡΟΥΝΤΙΟΝΙΙΡΙΜΙ .
ΔΙΑΤΕΤΗΝΕΥΝΟΙΑΝ
ΗΝΔΙΑΠΑΝΤΟΣΠΑΡ
ΕΣΧΗΤΑΙΤΗΠΟΛΕΙΚΑΙ
ΔΙΑΤΑΣΦΙΛΟΔΟΞΙΑΣΑΥ
ΤΟΥΕΡΓΕΠΙΣΤΑ . . .
ΤΗΣΑΝΤΟΣΒΟΥΒΑ
ΛΟΥΜΝΑΣΕΟΥΤΟΥ
ΜΝΑΣΕΟΥ

No. 171.

ΑΥΤΟΚΡΑΤΟΡΑ
ΚΑΙΣΑΡΑΜ . ΑΥΡΗ
ΛΙΟΝΑΝΤΩΝΕΙΝΟΝ
ΣΕΒΜΕΓΙΣΤΟΝΥΙΟΝ
ΑΥΤΟΚΡΑΤΟΡΟΣ
ΚΑΙΣΑΡΟΣΛΣΕ
ΠΤΙΜΙΟΥΣΕΟΥΗ
ΡΟΥ ΣΕΒ
ΑΥΡΗΛΙΟΣΣΑΓ
ΚΤΟΣΚΑΙΠΛΩ
ΤΙΑΑΓΡΙΠΠΕΙΝΑ
ΣΥΝΚΛΗΤΙΚΟΙ

No. 172.

ΙΟΥΛΙΑΝΔ.
ΜΝΑΝΣΕΒΜΗ
ΡΑΚΑΣΤΡΩΝ
ΕΠΙΑΝΘΤΙΝΕ
ΟΥΣΑΚΕΡΔ .
ΤΟΣΠΡΕΣΒΕ .
ΤΟΥΔΕΔΟΜΙ
ΤΙΟΥΑΡΙΣΤΑ
ΟΥΑΡΑΒΙΑΝΟΥ

No. 173.

In very large characters.

ΑΥΤΟΚΡΑΤΟ
ΡΑΚΑΙΣΑΡΑ
Μ . ΑΥΡΗΛΙΟΝ
ΑΝΤΩΝΕΙΝΟΝ
ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΝ
ΓΑΝΤΩΝΙΟΣ
ΠΑΥΛΕΙΝΟΣΑΥ
ΡΗΛΙΑΝΟΥΣΕΒ
ΚΑΤΑΛΕΙΨΙΩΣ
ΑΥΡΗΛΙΟΥΚΙ/
ΣΟΥΤΟΥΠΑΙ . .

No. 174.

On a cornice.

. . . ΟΚΡΑΤ . . .

No. 175.

ΑΥΡΜΑΙΟΣΕΙΡΜ . ΝΑΙΟΣΑΡΙΣΤΩ
ΝΥΜΟΥΕΠΙΣΚΕΥΑΣΕΝΤΟΠΡΟ
ΤΟΝΙΚΟΝΜΝΗΜΕΙΟΝΖΩΝΕΑΥ
ΤΩΚΑΙΓΟΝΕΥΣΙΚΑΙΑΥΡΗΛΙΑ
ΑΜΙΑΤΗΕΑΥΤΟΥΓΥΝΑΙΚΙ
ΚΑΙΤΕΚΝΟΙΣΑΥΡΗΛΙΩΠΑΝ
ΙΜΕΝΕΙΚΑΙΑΥΡΗΛΙΩΑΜΙΑ
ΝΩΤΙΣΑΝΔΕΤΟΥΤΩΤΩ
ΜΝΗΜΕΙΩΚΑΚΟΝΠΡΟΣΠΟΙΗ
ΣΕΙΗΕΤΕΡΟΝΣΩΜΑΕΠΙΙΣΚΟΜ .
ΣΕΙΗΤΗΣΔΟΥΛΗΣΜΟΥΚΟΣΜΙΑΣ
ΑΠΟΤΕΙΣΕΙΤΩΙΕΡΩΤΑΤΩΤΑ
ΜΕΙΩΔΗΝΑΡΙΑΔΙΣΧΙΛΙΑΠΕΝΤΑ
ΚΟΣΙΑΚΑΙΑΥΤΟΣΕΣΤΩΤΕΚΝΩΝ
ΤΕΚΝΟΙΣΥΠΟΚΑΤΑΡΑΤΟΣΤΟΥΤΟΥ
ΤΟΥΤΟΥΤΟΑΝΤΙΓΡΑΦΟΝΑΠΕΤΕ . . ΕΙΣΤΑ . . .
ΑΜΑΝΕΙΑ . . . . . ΝΟΥ . . . . .

No. 176.

On a column.

S . T . PESCENNIVS
L . F . SER . PRAEF
DRVSI . TIVIRANN
SECVND . PONT
TI VIR

*Yalobatch.*

No. 177.

ΚΑΤΑCΥΝ . ΩΡΗCΙΝ
ΤΟΥΑΞΙΟΛΟΓΩΤΑΤΟΥ
ΑΥΡΗΛΙΟΥΚΑΝΔΙΔΟΥ
ΗCΟΡΟCΕΤΕΘΗΕΝΗ

[The remainder is illegible.]

No. 178.

P . I . S T E L S O . . .
T I . F E T I A L I . L E G A V G
P R O P R P R O V I N C . G A L
P I S I D I . P H R Y G . L Y C . I S A V R
P A P H L A G . P O N T I . C A L A
P O N T I P O L E M O N I A N
A P M L E C L E G X I I I C E N
D O N A T D O N M I L I T A P I B
E X P E D I T S V E B C E T S A R M
C O R . M V R . C O R . V A L L . C O R .
A V R . H A S T . P V R . T P I B V E
X I L L T R I B C V R A T C O L O
N I O R E T M V N I C I P I O R P R A E
F R V M . D A N D . E X S C P R A E T
A E D . C V R V L . Q O R E T E T C
T R I B L E G X X I I I P R I M I C E N
I I I V I R A A A F F
T H I A S V S L I B .

No. 179.

C N O V I O C N O . . . .
PRISCICOSETFLAVON
MENODORAEFIL . SERR
TICOVENVLAPRONAN
XVIRSTLIBIVDICANI
TRIB'ATICIIEQVIFERCAP . .

No. 180.

BALBVCIOCI . . .
. ERFIRMOAED .
IIVIRQVIPECVNI
AMDESIGNAVITPE .
TESTAMENTVMA .
CERTAMENGVMC
QVO . . NN . . . . N
. O . V . . . . VLISTIS

No. 181.

In the wall of a house.

CARRIOCF
QVIRINA
CALPVRNIO
FRONTINO
HONORATO
CVIIIVIRMONE
TAIIVALIQVAES
TORICANDIDATO
PRAETORICANDIO
AVGVRICOSPA
TPONOCOIPOS
TVIPOPINTHEATRO
VICVILABRVS

No. 182.

In the wall of a mosque.

CARRIO . C . F .
QVIRINA
CALPVRNIO
FPONTINO
HONORATO
. VIIIVIRMONE
TAITAAA . IQVAES
TORICANDIDATO
PRAETORICANI
VICVRICOSPA
TRONOCOIPOS
IVIPOPINTHEATRO
VICAEDIIICIVS

No. 183.

In the wall of a mosque.

T . CISSONIVS . Q . F . SERVEI
LEGVGALLDVMVIXI
BILIBENTERBIBINVOS
QVIVIVITIS
P . CLISONIVSQISERFRATER
FVIT

No. 184.

On a broken column.

V . V . PETILIAME
TERTIASIBIET
MPETILIOPATRI
ZωCAΠETIΛIATEPTIA
EAYTHKAIMAPKω
ΠETIΛIωΠATPI

No. 185.

On a pedestal.

*ANTIOCHI*
*AECAESARI*

*[The remainder obliterated.]*

No. 186.

In the wall of the mosque.

C N D O I I I O
DOTTIMARYEEI
NIFIIS . RPLANCI
ANOPA . R . COEFLAV
IIVIRIIC . CMVNERII
FACONOV EPP
CERTA . OQ AN
ASIARC . E PISIIN
CIVIT SEXIBE
RAISVAE . CTACO
NOIET RPABIVP
DIVOMARCOCER
TAISACRIADRIA
NICNEPHESI
POSTVIPOPVLO
OBMERITEIVS
D VICTVSCVS D

No. 187.

In the wall of the mosque.

C N D O T T I O
DOTTIMARYIII
NESERPLANCIA
NOPARCOIEIAM
IIVIRIIQQMVNERII
FAGONOTHEPERPCR
TAMQQTALANASI
ARCHTEMPESPEND
CIVIT . EPHESEXIBE
RAISVAEIECTACO
NOFFPERPABIMP
DIVOMARCOC . F . P . AI
SACRHADPIANON
EPHESIPOSTVEPOPVA
OBMERITEIVS
VICGERMAIVS
D . D

No. 188.

On a large block near a fountain.

LFLAVIO . L . F
SERCRISPINO
SACERDOTI . ION
DEC . L . FLAVIVS . L . F .
SERLONGVSPATER
DD HC

LFLAVIOPAVLO
SERDECAE . QVAES
CVRATORIARCAESAN
CTVARLFLAVIVS . L . F . SER
LONGVSF . PATRISVOOB
MERITATEEIVS D . D .
HC

No. 189.—*Aglasún*, anc. *Sagalassus*.

On a broken pedestal.

ΗΣΑΓΑΛΑΣΣΕ
ΩΝΠΟΛΙΣΠΡΩΤΗ
ΤΗΣΠΙΣΙΔ . . . .

No. 190.—*Buldur*.

On a half-fluted column.

ΡΟΔΩΝΑΝΤΙΟ
ΤΟΥΕΡΜΟΓΑΖΩΝ
ΕΑΥΤΩΚΑΙ . . . . .
ΓΥΝΑΙΚΙΚΑΙΤΕΚΝΟΙC

No. 191.

At a fountain in Ketzi Borlou.

ΡΟΥΜΕΝΕΚΡΑΤΟΥΣ

No. 192.—*Ikedji*.

In the burial-ground.

IMPCAESCAIVAI
MAXIMIANO
P . F . INVICTOAVG

No. 193.—*Deenair*.

In a Turkish house.

ΟΔΗΜΟCΟΑΠΟΛΛΟΝΙΑΤΩΝ
ΤΩΝΑΠΟΡΥΝΔΑΚΟΥΕΤΕΙΜΗ
CΕΝΤΙΒΕΡΙΟΝΚΛΑΥΔΙΟΝΤΙΒΕ
ΡΙΟΥΥΙΟΝΚΥΡΕΙΝΑΜΙΘΡΙΔΑΤΗΝ
ΑΡΧΙΕΡΕΑΤΗCΑCΙΑCΤΟΝΕΑΥΤΟΝ
ΠΡΟCΤΑΤΗΝΚΑΙΕΥΕΡΓΕΤΗΝΔΙΑΤΕ
ΤΗΝΕΚΛΟΓΩΝΚΑΙΗΘΕΚΑΙΕΙΙΙΝ
ΚΑΙΔΙΑΤΗΝΠΡΟCΑΥΤΟΝΕΥΝΟΙ
ΤΗΝΕΠΙΜΕΛΕΙΑΝΠΟΙΗCΑΜΕ
ΝΟΥΕΠΙΤΟΥΑΝΔΡΙΑΝΤΟCΑΝΑC
ΤΑCΕΩCΖΕΝΩΝΟCΑΠΟΛΛΩΝΙΟΥ
ΑΝΔΡΟCΚΡΑΤΙCΤΟΥΤΩΝΠΟΛΕΙΤΩΝ

No. 191.

In the same house.

ΕCΤΗΝΗΤΟΥΘΕΙΟΤΑΤΟΥΚΑΙCΑΡΟCΓΕΝΕΘΛΙΟC
ΠΑΝΤΩΝΑΡΧΗ ΔΙΚΑΙΩCΑΝΕΙΝΑΙΟΓ
ΜΗΤΗΙΦΥCΕΙΤΩΙΤΕΧΡΗCΙΜΩΙΕΙΓΕΟΥΔΕ
ΠΤΟΝΚΑΙΕΙCΑΤΥΧΕCΜΕΤΑΒΕΒΗΚΟCCΧ
ΕΤΕΡΑΝΤΕΕΔΩΚΕΝΠΑΝΤΙΤΩΚΟCΜΩΙΟ
ΞΑΜΕΝΩΦΘΟΡΑΝΕΙΜΗΤΟΚΟΙΝΟΝΠΑΝΤ
ΓΕΝΝΗΘΗΚΑΙCΑΡΔΙΟΑΝΤΙCΔΙΚΑΙΩCΥΠΟ
ΑΡΧΗΝΤΟΥΒΙΟΥΚΑΙΤΗCΖΩΗCΓΕΓΟΝΕΝ
ΚΑΙΟΡΟCΤΟΥΜΕΤΑΜΕΛΕCΘΑΙΟΤΙΓΕΝΝ
ΜΙΑCΑΝΑΠΟΗΜΕΡΑCΕΙCΙΕΤΟΚΟΙΝΟΝΚΑΙΕ
ΤΟCΟΦΕΛΟCΕΥΤΥΧΕCΤΕΡΑCΛΑΒΟΙΑΦΟΡ
ΓΕΝΟΜΕΝΗCΕΥΤΥΧΟΥCCΧΕΔΟΝΤΕCΥΝΒΑ
ΕΝΑCΙΑΙΠΟΛΕCΙΝΚΑΙΡΟΝΕΙΝΑΙΤΗCΕΙCΤΗΝ

## No. 195.

In the same house.

ΜΗΔΕΕΣΤΑΙΜΙΑΗΜΕΡΑΔΥΩΜΕΣΩΝΓΕΙΝΟΜΕΝΟΝ .....
ΚΑΤΑΤΗΝΡΩΜΑΙ . ΗΝΣΥΗΘΗΑΝ

ΕΔΟΞΕΝΤΟΙΣΕΠΙΤΗΣΑΣΙΑΣΕΛΛΗΣΙΝΓΝΩΜΗΤΟΥΑΡ....
ΑΠΟΛΛΩΝΙΟΥΤΟΥΜΗΝΟΦΙΛΟΥΑΙΖΕΑΝΙΤΟΥ ΕΠΕ....
ΔΙΑΤΑΞΑΣΑΤΟΝΒΙΟΝΗΜΩΝΠΡΟΝΟΙΑΣΠΟΥΔΗΝΕΙΣΕΝ....
ΝΗΚΑΙΦΙΛΟΤΙΜΙΑΙΠΟΤΕΛΗΟΤΑΤΟΝΤΟΙΒΙΟΙΔΙΕΚΟΣΜ....
ΕΝΕΝΚΑΜΕΝΗΤΟΝΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΝΟΝΕΙΣΕΥΕΡΓΕΣΙΑΝΑΝΘΡΩ....
ΕΤΑΗΘΟΣΕΝΑ . . . ΗΣΠΕΡΙ ΘΗΜΑΣΑ....
ΟΝΔΘΩΑ . . . . . ΝΙΑ

## No. 196.

On the same stone as the last, but in a separate column.

ΙΦΙΣΧΙΑΔΕ
ΗΤΑΣΑΣΕΝΠΕ
ΝΥΦΗΜΩΝΕΙΣ
ΠΡΟΣΤΑΞΩΔΕ
ΙΝΑΩΙΑΝΑΤΕ
ΓΡΑΦΕΝΤΟΥΣ
ΤΟΝΑΡΙΘΜΟΝ
ΣΑΠΟΤΗΣΠΡΟ
ΚΑΙΣΑΡΟΣΩΣ
ΑΙΟΝΠΕΙΚΑΙ
ΙΣΣΙΙΝΤΟΝΣΕ
ΙΟΝ ΛΛ
ΛΛΤΙΙΕΟΜ

## No. 197.

In the same house.

. .
. .
. .
. .
. .
ΕΠΙΤΑΙΣ
ΑΙΚΑΙΕΠΕΙΟΥΔΕ
ΕΤΟΙΔΙΟΝΕΚΑΣ
ΙΑΣΙΤΗΣΠΑΣΙΝ
ΙΤΟΝΑΥΤΟΝΤΑΙΣ
ΑΡΧΗΝΕΙΣΟΔΟΥ

. .
. .
. .
. .
. .
ΟΝΑ . . ΓΟΝΕΑΝΠΡΟΣΓΕΝΙΙΤ . . .
ΑΡΧΗΝΔΟΝΗΔΟΚΕ . Ο . . . . . .
ΑΝΚΑΙΤΗΝΑΥΤΗΝΝΕΑΝΝΟΥΜΙ . .
ΣΑΡΟΣΓΕΝΕΘΛΙΟΣΕΚΕΙΝΗΤΕΠΑΝΤ
ΗΤΙΣΕΣΤΙΝΠΡΟΕΝΝΕΑΚΑΛΑΝΔΩΝ
ΤΕΙΟΝΤΕΙΜΗΘΗΙΠΡΟΣΛΑΒΟΜΕΝΗ
ΜΑΛΛΟΝΠΑΣΙΝΓΕΙΝΗΤΑΙΓΝΩΡΙΜΩΣ

No. 198.

A fragment in the town.

ΟΙΠΡΟΤΟΝΙΚ . . . . ΕΙΤΙΝΕΣΑΠΟΛΕΙΩΣΑΝ
ΤΗΝΕΠΙΓΡΑΦΗΝ

No. 199.

On a high pedestal.

ΜΑΡΚΙΑΝΣΕΒΑΣΤΗΝ
ΗΒΟΥΛΗΚΑΙΟΔΗΜΟΣ
ΚΑΘΕΙΕΡΩΣΕΝΕΠΙ
ΜΕΛΗΘΕΝΤΟΣΜΑΡ
ΚΟΥΑΤΤΑΛΟΥΑΡΓΥ
ΡΟΤΑΜΙΟΥΤΗΣΠΟ
ΛΕΩΣ

No. 200.

On a similar pedestal.

ΜΑΤΤΙΔΙΑΝΣΕΒΑΣΤΗΝ
ΗΒΟΥΛΗΚΑΙΟΔΗΜΟΣ
ΚΑΘΕΙΕΡΩΣΕΝΕΠΙ
ΜΕΛΗΘΕΝΤΟΣΜΑΡ
ΚΟΥΑΤΤΑΛΟΥΑΡΓΥ
ΡΟΤΑΜΙΟΥΤΗΣΠΟ
ΛΕΩΣ

No. 201.

On a large slab outside the town.

ΤΟΖΗΝΟΖΗ . ΑΣΚΑΙΘΑΝΩΝΖΗΤΟΝΦΙΛΟΙΣ
ΟΚΤΩΜΝΟΣΔΕΠΟΛΛΑΜΗΤΡΥΦΩΝΥΝΤΟΙΣΦΙΛΟΙΣ
ΟΥΤΟΣΤΕ . . . ΗΚΕΠΕΡΙΠΑΤΩΝΚΑΙΖΗΝΕΚΡ . . . . . Γ . . . .
ΕΓΩΔΕΕΤΡΥΦΗΣΑΜΗΝΟΣΟΝΗΚΟΣΚΕΗΥΣΤΑΟΣΕ
ΜΕΤΕΔΩΝΕΜΑΥΤΟΥΠΑΝΤΑΤΗΨΥΧΗΚΑΛΑ
ΑΜΑΧΩΣΕΒΙΩΣΑΜΕ . . . ΛΩΝΚΣΥΝΓΕΝΩΝ
ΜΗΔΕΠΟΘΥΠΟΥΛΩΣ . . . . ΔΟΛΙΩΣΛΑΛΟΝΤΙΝΙ
ΟΥΤΟΣΟΒΙΟΣΜΟΙΣΕΡΟΝΝΟΤΑΝΕΖΩΝΕΓΩ
ΕΙΣΠΑΝΤΑΔΗΥΤΥΧΗΣΑΕΙΣΑΥΤΟΝΠΙΣΤΕΥ . ΣΟΕΩ
ΛΟΔΟ . . ΔΙΔΟΜΕΝΟΝΑΠΡΑΩΚΑΤΗΦΥΣΙΕΛΟΣ
ΡΟΥΦ . ΠΥ . ΑΜΝΟΣΕΝΕΙΜΟΥΓΛΥΚΥΤΑΤΩΠΑΤΡΙ
ΚΠΑΥΛΕΙΝ ΦΙΛΑΝΔΡΩΜΕΧΙΤΛΟΥΣ

No. 202.

In the Burial-ground.

ΕΦΗCΙΑΚΑΙC . . . . .
ΤΟΗΡΩΟΝΕΑΥΤΗΚ . .
ΤΩΑΝΔΡΙΑΙΛΑΛΚ . . .
ΤΟΙCΤΕΚΝΟΙC . . . .
ΡΟCΟΥΤΕΘΗCCΙ . . .
ΕΙCΤΟΝΦΙCΚΟΝ . . . . .
ΕΥΓΡΑΦΙΧΕΡΕΧ . . . . .
ΦΡΟΝΤ . . . .

No. 203.

In the Burial-ground.

ΑΡΤΑϹΑΡΤΕΜΙΔΩΡΟΥΜΕΤΑ
ΠΑϹΑϹΑΡΧΑϹΚΑΙΛΙΤΟΥΡΓΙ
ΑϹΚΑΙΤΑΕΡΓΑΕΝΤΩϹΤΑΔΙ
ΩϹΕΛΙΔΩΝΔΥΟΝΑϹ . . . Ν
ΤΟΝΑΝΔΡΙΑΝΤΑΤΙΙΕΡΟ
ΤΑΤΗΠΛΑΤΙΑΕΠΙΜΕΛΗ
ΘΕΝΤΩΝϹΤΗ . . . ΑΝΑϹΤΑ
ϹΕΩϹΜΕΝΕΚΛΕΟΥϹ
ΠΡΑΟΚΛΟΥΤΟΥΑΡΤΕΜΙ
ΔΩΡΟΥΚΑΙΜΕΝΕΚΛΕΟΥϹ
ΤΡΥΦΩΝΟϹΤΩΝΑΝΕΥ . ΩΝ
ΑΥΤΟΥ

No. 204.

On a pedestal in the Burial-ground.

ΑΥΡϹΠΑΙΘΟϹΩΦϹ
ΛΙΟΥΑΥΞΑΝΟΝΤΟϹ
ϹΠΟΙΗϹΑΤΟΗΡΩΟΝ
ϹΜΑΥΤΩΚΑΙΓΥ
ΝΑΙΚΙΜΟΥΚΑΙΤΟΙϹΤϹ
ΚΝΟΙϹ ΟϹΤϹΡΟϹΟΥ
ΤϹΘΗϹ . Τ . . . . . .
ΛϹΥϹϹΤΟΝϹΙΙ . . . . ΤΟΝΤΑ
ΜΙΟΝ ⁂ Φ .

No. 205.

ΑΠΦΙΑΕΓΩΚΕΙΜΑΙΜΕΝΕΚΛΕΙΜΙΓΑ
ΤΩΔΕϹΥΝΑΝΔΡΙΚΑΙΓΑΡΖΩΝΤΕϹΟΜ
ΤΟΥΤΟΓΕΡΑϹΛΑΧΟΜΕΝΚΑΙΛΙΠΟΜΕΝ
ΔΥΟΤΕΚΝΑΝΕΟΝΔΕΓΕΑΡΤΕΜΙΔΩΡΟΝ
ΟϹΧΑΡΙΝΕΥϹΕΒΙΗϹΡΕΥϹΕΝΤΥΜΒΟΝ
ΦΟΙΜΕΝΟΙϹΙΝ ΧΑΙΡΠΔΟΙΙΤΑΡΙΟΝΤΕϹ
ΚΑΙΕΥΧΑϹΘΕϹΟΥΠΕΡΑΥΤΟΥ .

No. 206.

On the bridge over the Marsyas.

ΑΥΡΑΥΞΑΝ ΩΝΠΑΝΝΥΧΟΥΚΑΤΑϹΚΕΥΑϹΑΤΟΝΗΡΩ
ΟΝΕΜΑΥΤΩΚΑΙΑΥΡΗΛΙΑΑΜΜΙΑΤΗΓΥΝΑΙΚΙΜΟΥ
ΕΙϹΟΕΤΕΤΟϹΟΥΤΕΘΗϹΕΤΑΙΕΙΔΕΤΙϹΕΠΙΤΗΔΕΥ . . . .
ΟΙΕϹΤΑΙΑΥ . ΩΠΡΟϹΤΟΝΘΕΟΝ

## No. 207.

Over the entrance to the Stadium at Laodicea*.

ΤΩΙΚΑΙΣΑΡΙΣΕΒΑΣΤΩΙΟΥΕΣΠΑΣΙΑΝΩΙΥΠΑΤΩΤΟΖΑΥΤ . . . . .
. . ΥΥΙΩΙΚΑΙΤΩΙΔΗΜΩΙΝΕΙΚΟΣΤΡΑΤΟΣΛΥΚΙΟΥΤΟΥΝΕ . . .
. . . . ΤΟΛΙΘΟΝΕΚΤΩΝΙΔΙΩΝΑΝΕΘΗΚΕΝΤΑΠΡΟΣΛΕΙΨΑΝΤΑΤΟΥΕΡΓΟΥΤΕΛ . . . . ΟΥ
. . . . . ΡΟΝΟΜΟΥΑΥΤΟΥΚΑΘΙΕΡΩΣΑΝΤΟΣ . . . . ΠΙΟΥΤΡΑΙΑΝΟΥ

## No. 208.

On a sarcophagus at Nazeli Bazaar.

ΚΙΣΧΕΙΛΙΑΤΑΥΤΗΣΤΗΣΕΠΙΓΡΑΦΗΣΑΝΤΙΓΡΑΦΟΝΑΙΕΘΕΝΗΝΙΣ
ΤΑΑΡΧΕΙΑΕΙΣ ΣΤΕΦΑΝΙΦΟΡΟΥ
ΚΛ . ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ ΤΟΝΜΗΝΟΣΠΑ Ν ΗΜΟΥ . Ι . ↄ

## No. 209.

Buynk Nazeli.

ΝΑΙΛΙΟΝ
ΙΒΙΑΔΗΝ
ΩΤΕΡΟΝ
ΟΥΙΟΣ
ΜΙΔΩΡΟΣ

## No. 210.

At a fountain near Aïdin.

. . . . ΤΟΥΣΗΤΗΙΑΡΛΚΩ . . . . . ΤΕΚΑΙΩΣΕΤΙΜΗΘΗΔΙΑ . .
. ΔΩΚΕΝΑΞΙΩΜΑΔΙΟΥΕΛΕ ΤΗΝΠΑΤΡΙΟΝΚΑ . ΛΕΙΑΝ
. . ΣΙΟΝΙΕΡΑΣΚΩΜΗΣΚΑΤΟΙ ΤΟΣΤΕΤΑΥΠΟΤ .
. ΙΔΡΙΝΕΝΑΤΩΑΠΟΛΛΩΝΙ ΣΚΗΠΤΡΟΝΕ
ΤΑΣΤΟΥΘΕΟΥΘΕΡΑΠΕΙΑΣ ΣΥΝΤΕΛΕΙΝ
ΣΑΠΑΡΧΗΣΕΙΧΕΝΕΓΩΔΕ . . . . . .
ΤΟ ΩΝΠΡΟΕΜΟΥΡΑΣΙ ΜΕΝΑΔ . . . . .
ΠΙΝΤΕΚΑΙΤΑΤΩΝΘΕ ΧΟΝ . . . . . .

* See Chandler Inscr., No. 78, p. 30.

No. 211.

Aqueduct near Aiasaluck.

ΩΚΑΙΑΝΩΝ
ΚΑΙΡΕΑΡΤΕΜΙ
ΚΑΙΡΕΚΟΜΟΔΕΝΕΙ
ΚΗΤΑ

No. 212.—*Erythræ.*

On opposite sides of a marble slab.

ΑΓΑΘΗΤΥΧΗΙ
.ΔΟΞΕΝΤΗΙΒΟΥΛΗΙ.
...ΕΝΙΟΙΤΟΝΠΑΡ...
ΤΗΝΑΓΝΩΣ'...
ΤΙΜ...

ΕΝΙΩΣΣΙΚΑΙΑΙΟΛΕΟΣ
.ΣΑΓΝΗΙΩΝΟΣΩΣΕΦΕ
..ΟΥΣΙΝΕΠΙΠΡΥΤΑΝ..
..ΑΝΔΡΙΔΕΩΘΡΑΣΥ..
...ΗΜΟΥΚΛΑΖΩΕΓΝ..
....ΑΘΟΝΤ.....

No. 213.

On a small tablet.

...ΤΥΧΟΣ
....ΛΗΠΙΟΔΩΡΟΥ
...ΑΙΡΕ

No. 214.

On a broken pedestal.

...ΣΑΣΤΑ
...ΚΥΡΑΙΗΝΑΔΕΛ

No. 215.

On a broken slab.

ΙΜΟΔΗΜΟΣ
ΕΥΘΥΜ...ΑΠ.

No. 216.

On a large slab.

ΙΟΛΕΣ
ΤΟΥΔΗΜΟΥ

No. 217.

On two fragments united afterwards.

Σ.....
ΑΡ.....
ΟΤΕ.....
ΝΕΩΣ.....
ΚΡΕΑΤΑ.....
ΑΙΤΑΥΤΑ.....
ΘΟΙΝΔΙΔΟΤ.....
ΗΣΘΥΗΤΑΔΕΙ.....
ΡΙΤΗΣΓΛΩΣΣΗΣ.....
ΚΑΙΗΠΟΛΙΣΑΡΓΥΡΙΩ....
ΕΝΙΙΤΕΛΕΙΟΥ Γ Χ....

No. 218.

On a block of grey marble.

Α
ΔΩ
ΝΕΙ
ΩΝΙΟΝΔΕ
ΗΠΑΡΑ
ΕΕΠΩΝΙΟ..
ΤΕΥ.ΝΕΤ.
...ΙΚΑΙΤΡ...
...ΩΝΙΟΙ...
.....ΕΡΙ....

No. 219.

On two small fragments.

Α
ΥΔΩ
ΟΝΟΙΑΝΚΑΘΙΣ
ΕΜΠΑΝΤΙΚΛΙΙ
ΕΡΑΙΩΣΤΗΝΤΕ
. . . . . .
ΙΟΙΣ
ΥΝΑΛΛΑΣΙΑΝΤΩΙ
ΝΑΝΔΡΩΝΚΑΙΠΡΟ
ΕΠΑΙΝΩΙΚΑΙΤΗ
ΑΙΟΙΛΟΙΠΟΙΘΕΩ
ΝΑΙΩΝΤΑ

No. 220.

On a slab of grey marble.

ΑΤΩΡ
ΤΗΛΗΝ
ΚΑΙΙΔΡ
ΙΕΠΙΜΕΛΗ
ΤΟΥΣΚΑΙΙ

No. 221.

ΟΙΝΕΟΙ
ΜΕΝΕΔΗΜΟΣΣΑ

No. 222.

. . ΟΜΟΥΣΕΙ . .

No. 223.

On the back of No. 218.

Π
ΝΟ
. . . . .
ΟΡΟ
ΔΕΙ
ΙΔΕΥ
ΟΙ . Μ . ΑΙΠ
ΙΑΤΟΣΚΑΤΑΣΑ
ΑΤΟΥΣΑΥΛΟΥ .
ΙΕΠΙΙΙΑΤΟΕΚΛ
ΟΙΕΝΤΟΙΛΕΟ . .
ΕΡΙΑΤΩΑΠ .
ΜΟΥΑΜΠΕ
Σ . ΤΕ

No. 224.

On a small slab.

ΟΔΗΜΟΣ
ΕΡΜΑΓΟΡΑΝ

No. 225.

On a broken slab.

. . . . ΕΙΣ
. . . . Υ
. . . . ΛΕΟΝ
. . . . ΤΟΥ
. . . . ΩΝ
. . . . ΔΙ

## No. 226.

On a block of grey marble.
(In very small characters.)

ΔΗΜΩΣΤΡΑΤΗΓΩΝΠΡΥΤΑΝΕ . . . . . .
. ΠΕΙΔΗΟΙΣΤΡΑΤΗΓΟΙΟΙΣΤΡΑΤΗΓΗΣΑΝ . . . . . .
. . . . . ΛΟΔΩΡΟΥΤΗΜΜΕΣΗΝΤΕΤΡΑΜΗΝΟΝΑΘΗΝ . . . . . .
ΔΟΣΦΙΛΩΝΗΡΟΣΩΝΤΟΣΒΟΤΤΑΣΒΟΤΤΑΔΟΣΑΛΥΠ . . . . . .
ΝΟΣΕΠΑΜΕΙΝΩΝΕΠΑΜΕΙΝΟΝΟΣΑΡΙΣΤΟΜΕΝΗΣΔΙΟΝΥΣΙΟ . . . . . .
ΤΡΕΦΗΣΗΡΑΚΛΕΙΤΟΥ . . . . ΜΑΣΑΡΙΣΤΑΡΧΟΥΜΗΤΡΟΔΩΡΟΣΘ . . . . .
ΜΟΥΤΑΤΕΚΑΤΑΤΗΝΑΡΧΗΝΚΑΛΩΣΚΑΙΕΝΔΟΞΩΣΔΙΩΙΚΗΣΑΝ. . . . . .
ΛΕΜΟΥΠΕΡΙΣΤΑΝΤΟΣΤΗΝΠΟΛΙΝΚΑΙΤΗΝΧΩΡΑΝΕΚΤΕΝΕΙΣΚΑ . . .
ΜΟΥΣΑΥΤΟΥΣΠΑΡΕΣΧΟΝΤΟΠΡΟΣΤΗΝΤΗΣΠΟΛΕΩΣΦΥΛΑΚ . . . . . .
ΤΕΦΟΒΟΝΟΥΤΕΚΙΝΔΥΝΟΝΥΠΟΣΤΕΛΛΟΜΕΝΟΙΠΡΟΘΥΜΩΣΔΕΕΑ
ΤΟΥΣΕΠΙΔΙΔΟΝΤΑΣΕΙΣΤΟΚΑΙΛΕΓΕΙΝΚΑΙΠΡΑΤΤΕΙΝΤΑΤΗΙΠΟΛ . .
ΣΥΜΦΕΡΟΝΤΑΔΙΟ . . ΤΗΝΔΗΜΟΚΡΑΤΙΑΝΣΥΝΔΙΕΤΗΡΗΣΑΝΤΟΙ
ΜΩΙΚΑΙΤΗΝΠΟΛΙΝΕΛΕΥΘΕΡΑΝΠΑΡΕΔΩΚΑΝΤΟΙΣΜΕΘΑΥΤΟΥΣΑ
. ΟΥΣΙΝΕΝΤΕΤΟΙΣΑΛΛΟΙΣΑΝΕΥΘΥΝΟΙΚΑΙΑΝΕΓΚΛΗΤΟΙΓΕΓΟΝ
. ΝΤΥΧΗΙΑΓΑΘΗΙΔΕΔΟΧΘΑΙΤΩΙΔΗΜΩΙΕΠΑΙΝΕΣΑΙΤΟΥΣΣΤ .
. . ΓΟΥΣΤΟΥΣΣΤΡΑΤΗΓΗΣΑΝΤΑΣΕΠΙΙΕΡΟΠΟΙΟΥΑΠΟΛΛΟΔΩΡΟΥ
. . ΝΔΕΥΤΕΡΑΝΤΕΤΡΑΜΗΝΟΝΕΠΙΤΟΙΣΔΙΩΙΚΗΜΕΝΟΙΣΚΑΤΑΤΗΝ
. ΡΧΗΝΚΑΙΣΤΕΦΑΝΩΣΑΙΕΚΑΣΤΟΝΑΥΤΩΝΧΡΥΣΩΙΣΤΕΦΑΝΩΙ
. . . ΑΡΧΕΙ . . . ΕΑΥΤC . . . . . Δ . . . . ΜΠΑΣΙΤΟΙΣΑΓΩΣΙΝΤΟΙΣΥ
. . . . . ΨΑΙΔΕΚΑΙΤΟΨΗΦΙΣΜΑ

Fragments amongst the ruins of the Acropolis.

No. 227.

..ΟΞΕΝΤΗΙΒΟ.....
..ΗΣΑΔΕΙΜΑΝΤ.....
ΤΑΣΓΝΩΤΟΥΕ....
.ΗΜΩΙΚΑΙΕΦΑΣΑΝ....
.ΠΟΤΟΥΔΗΜΟΥΚΑ....
ΑΥΤΟΝΔΙΑΤΕΛΕΙΠ....
ΝΟΜΟΣΤΕΑΠΟΔΕΙ....
ΤΗΝΑΡΧΗΝΔΙΚΑΙΩΣ....
ΚΑΙΤΟΙΣΝΟΜΟΙΣΑΚ....
ΤΑΣΥΦΑΥΤΟΥΚΑΤ.....
ΚΑΙΔΙΚΑΙΩΣΣΙΡΙ....
ΧΘΑΙΤΩΙΔΗΜΩΙ...
ΤΟΥΚΑΙΣΤΕΦΑ...
ΔΕΔΟΣΘΑΙΔΕ...
ΤΟΙΣΑΓΩΣΙΝ....
ΟΠΩΣΑΝΑΠΑ..
ΕΠΙΣΤΑΤΑ....
ΤΟΙΣΕΙΣΑΥ....
ΔΙΑΤΗΝΤ....
.Υ....ΑΓ.....

No. 228.

..ΚΑΙΑΛΕΞ
ΩΙΜΗΔΙΑΦΥ
ΤΡΕΨΩΚΑΤΑΤC
ΧΡΗΜΑΤΟΣΑ
.ΟΔΩΣΩΤΑΥΤ
ΑΠΟΛΛΩΝ
ΤΙΜΕΜΜC

No. 229.

ΝΕΟ
ΙΣΗΡΥΛ
ΟΕΟ.Φ.
ΟΣΑΝΔ.
\ΟΙΣΤΡΑ
\ΗΤΡΩΣ
.Σ...ΑΝ
ΤΗΣΑΡ
ΩΣΙΣΑ

No. 230.

ΔΙΔΟΝ..
ΝΔΡΩΝΚΑΙΤΟΙΣΦΙΛΟΤΕΙ..
ΕΦΑΣΑΝΑΠΟΔΙΧΘΩΣΙΝΥ..
ΕΝΤΕΣΕΠΙΣΤΑΤΑΙΤΩΝΔΙΚΑ...
.ΔΟΣΠΥΘΟΔΟΤΟΣΠΥΘΟΓΕ...
ΝΑΞΘΟΥΡΙΟΥΣΙΜΩΝΜΗΤΕ....
.ΕΙΕΡΙΔΕΥΑΝΔΡΕΣΑΓΑΘΟΙΓΕΓ...
.ΑΙΑΣΟΥΘΕΝΑΠΕΛΙΠΟΝΑΓΑΘΗΙ...
.ΑΙΜΕΝΑΥΤΟΥΣΑΡΕΤΗΣΕΝΕΚΑΚΑΙΕΥΝΟΙ..
..ΕΦΑΝΩΣΑΙΔΕΕΚΑΣΤΟΝΑΥΤΩΝΘΑΜ
..ΟΝΥΣΙΟΙΣΕΝΤΩΙΘΕΑΤΡΩΙΟΠΩΣΔΕΑΝ
.ΑΙΤΟΝΑΓΩΝΟΘΕΤΗΝΑ....ΛΛΑΝΔΟΘ..
..ΑΨΑΤΩΣΑΝΔΕΑΥΤΩΝΤΑΟΝΟΜΑΤ..
..ΝΟΙΕΝΕΣΤΩΙΤΕΣΠΛΗΝΕΙΤΩΠΡΟ...
...ΨΗΦΙΣΜΑΤΟΔΕΕΙΣΣΤΗΛΗΝΛΙΘ...
....ΡΙΟΥΕΙΣΔΕΤΗΝΣΤΗΛΗΝΚΑΙΤ....
....ΘΗΝΑΙΑΥΤΟΙΣΔΡΑΧΜΑΣΔΙΑΚ...
.....ΑΜΙΑΝΩ

No. 231.

On an architrave in the Citadel.

ΑΙ . . ΘΕΡΣΗΣΑΝΕΘΗΚΕΝΑΘΗΝΑΙΗΙΠΟΛΙΟΧ . . . .
ΠΑ . ΞΩΙΛΟΝΗΤΗΣΔΕ . . . Ν . ΕΘΥΞΕΤΟΔΕ

No. 232.

On a large pedestal.

ΟΔΗΜΟΣ
ΠΟΠΛΙΟΝΜΟΔΙΑΡΙΟΝ
ΠΟΠΛΙΟΥΥΙΟΝΤΑΥΡΟΝ
ΑΡΕΤΗΣΕΝΕΚΕΝΚΑΙ
ΕΥΝΟΙΑΣΤΗΣΕΙΣΕΑΥΤΟΝ

No. 233.

On a large pedestal.

ΟΔΗ . . . .
ΛΗΝΑΙΟΝΠΡΥΤΑΝ . . . . . .
ΓΜΗΝΠΑΙΔΑΣΙΣΘ . . . . . .
. ΠΟΥΣΔΕΑΚΤΙΑΚ/ . . . . . .
ΑΣΑΝΔΡΑΣΔΕΙΣΘΜΙΑΙ . . . . . .
ΥΠΟΤΟΥΚΟΙΝΟΥΤΩΝΙΩΝΩΝ
ΑΓΩΝΑΚΑΙΗΡΑΚΛΗΑΑΡΕΤΗΣΕΝΕΚΑΚΑΙ
ΕΥΝΟΙΑΣΤΗΣΕΙΣΕΑΥΤΟΝ

No. 234.

On a large pedestal near the sea-shore.

ΗΓΕΡΟΥΣΙΑΕΤΕΙΜΗΣΕΝΕΚΤΩΝΙΔΙΩΝ
ΠΡΟΣΟΛΩΝΦΕΡΟΚΛ . ΙΔΕΑΤΟΝΥΙΟΝ
ΤΗΣΓΕΡΟΥΣΙΑΣΑΓΟΡΑΝΟΜΙΙΣΑΝΤΑΚΑ
. ΥΠΟΣΙΑΡΧΗΣ . . ΤΑΚΑΙΠΑΝΗΓΥΡΙ .
ΑΡΧΗΣΑΝΤΑΤΩΝΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΩΝΕΝΔΟ
. ΩΣΚΑΙΝΕΤΑΛΟΨΥ . . ΩΣΑΡΕΤΗΣΕΝΕ
ΚΑΚΑΙΕΥΝΟΙΑΣΤΗΣΕΙΣΕΑΥΤΗΝ
ΕΠΙΜΕΛΗΘΕΝΤΩΝΤΩΝΑΡΧΟΝΤΩΝ
. . ΦΙΛΩΝΙΔΟΥΑΡΤΕΜΑΚΑΙΜΕΝΑΝ
ΔΡΟΥ

No. 235.—*Sighajik*, anc. *Teos*.

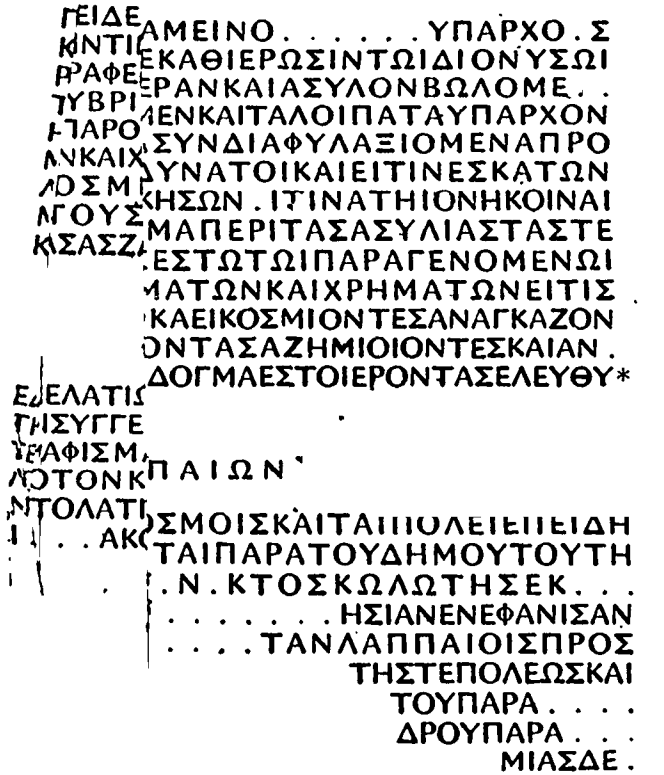
At a fountain outside the city gate.

ΑΙΤΩΛΩΝ

ΣΤΡΑΤΑΓΕΟΝΤΟΣΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥΚΛΑΥΔΩΝΙΟΥΠΑΝΑΙΤΩΛΙΚΟΙΣ
ΕΠΕΙΤΗΙΟΙΠΡΕ . . . . . ΤΑΣΑΠΟΣΤΕΙΛΑΝΤΕΣΠΥΘΑΓΟΡΑΝΚΑΙΚΛΕΙΤΟΝΤΑΝΤΕΟΙΚΕΙΟΤΑΤΑ
ΚΑΙΤΑΝΦΙΛΙΑΝΑΠΕΝ . . . . ΟΥΝΤΟΚΑΙΠΑΡΕΚΑΛΕΟΝΤΟΥΣΑΙΤΩΛΟΥΣΟΠΩΣΤΑΝΤΕΠΟΛΙΝ
ΑΥΤΩΝΚΑΙΤΑΝΧΩΡΑΝΕΠ . . ΧΩΡΗΣ . ΝΤ . . ΙΕΡΑΝΕΙΜΕΝΚΑΙΑΣΥΛΟΝΤΟΥΔΙΟΝΥΣΟΥ
ΔΕΔΟΧΘΑΙΤΟΙΣΑΙΤΩΛΟΙΣΠΡΟΣΤΟΥΣΤΗΙΟΥΣΤΑΝΦΙΛΙΑΝΚΑΙΟΙΚΕΙΟΤΑΤΑΤΑΝΥΠΑΡΧΟΥΣΑΝ
ΔΙΑΦΥΛΑΣΣΕΙΝΚΑΙΠΑ . . . ΑΣΜΑΤΑΤΑΠΡΟΤΕΡΟΝΓΕΓΟΝΟΤΑΑΥΤΟΙΣΠΕΡΙΠΑΝΤΩΝΤΩΝΦΙΛΑΝ
ΘΡΩΠΩΝΚΑΙΤΟΝΑΣΥ . . ΝΥΠΑΡΧΕΙΝΔΕΑΥΤΟΙΣΠΑΡΑΤΩΝΑΙΤΩΛΩΝΤΑΣΤΕΠΟΛΙΟΣΚΑΙΤΑΣ
ΧΩΡΑΣΤΑΝΑΝΑΒ . ΣΙΝΚΑΙ . . ΑΝΚΑΘΩΣΚΑΙΟ . ΠΡΕΣΒΕΥ . . . ΑΞΙΟΥΝΚΑΙΜΗΘΕΝΑΑΙΤΩΛΩΝΜΗΔΕ
ΤΩΝΕΝΑΙΤΩΛΙΑΙΑΠΟΙΚΕΟΝΤΩΝΑΓΕΙΝΤΟΥΣΤΗΙΟΥΣΜΗΔΕΤΟΥΣΕΝΤΕΩΙΚΑΤΟΙΚΕΟΝΤΑΣΜΗΔΑ
[ΝΟΘΕΝ

ΟΡΜΩΜΕΝΟΥΣΑΛΛΑΤΑΝΑΣΦΑΛΕΙΑΝΚΑΙΑΣΥΛΙΑΝ . . ΕΝΑΥΤΟΙΣΤΑΑΠΑΙΤΩΛΩΝΚΑΙΤΩΝΕΝΑΙ
ΤΩΛΙΑΙΚΑΤΟΙΚΕΟΝΤΩΝΕΙΔΕΤΙΣΚΑΛ . . . ΑΥΤΟΥΣΗΤΑΕΚΤΑΣΠΟΛΙΟΣΗΧΩΡΑΣΤΑΜΕΝΕΜ
ΦΑΝΗΝΑΠΡΑΣΣΕΙΝ . . . . . ΟΝΣ . . . ΤΟΥΣΣΥΝΕΔΡΟΥΣΛΕΙΤΟΥΣΕΝΑΡΧΟΥΣΤΩΝΔΕ
ΑΦΑΝΕΩΝΥΠΟΔΙΚ . . . . . ΕΙΜΕΝΤΟΥ . . ΝΗΚΟΤΑΣΤΩΝΟΜΕΝΑΣΤΟΙΣΤΗΙΟΙΣΤΑΣΕΓΔΙΚΑΣΤΟΣ
ΚΑΙΤΑΣΛΟΙΠΑΣΟΙΚΟΝΟΜΙΑΣΚΑΘΟΙΣ . . . ΑΙΤΟΙΣΔΙΟΝΥΣΙΑΚΟΙΣΤΕΧΝΙΤΑΙΣΟΝΟΜΟΣΤΩΝ
ΑΙΤΩΛΩΝΚΕΛΕΥΕΙΟΠΩΣΔΕΚΑΙΕΙΣΤΟΥΣΝΟΜΟΥΣΚΑΤΑΧΩΡΙΣΘΗ[illegible]ΙΝΩΝΤΑΙ
ΤΟΥΣΚΑΤΑΣΤΑΘΕΝΤΑΣΝΟΜΟΓΡΑΦΟΥΣΚΑΤΑΧΩΡΙΞΑΙΕΠΕΙΚ[illegible]
ΕΙΣΤΟΥΣΝΟΜΟΥΣ

[To face page 450.




ionarly in the s

## No. 238.

In the wall, near the post.

. . . . ΤΟΥΝΤΩΝΘΕΟΓΕΙΤΟΝΟΣΤΟ
. . . . ΡΟΣΤΟΥΕΞΗΓΗΤΟΡΟΣΕΥΚΡ
. . . ΤΟΣΕΥΚΡΑΤΟΥ ΑΠΟΛΛΩΔΩΡΟΥ
. . ΠΟΛΛΩΔΩΡΟΥ ΕΠΩΚΟΔΟΜΗΘΗ
. ΤΟΥΤΟΥΜΕΝΤΟΥΠΥΡΓΟΥΚΑΙΤΟΥ
. . . . ΣΕΧΕΟΣΑΥΤΩΙΤΕΙΧΟΥΣΔΟΜΟΙΕΞ
. . . ΔΕΕΧΟΜΕΝΟΥΠΥΡΓΟΥΔΟΜΟΙΕ . ΚΑΙ
. . ΥΠΡΟΣΕΧΕΟΣΑΥΤΩΙΤΕΙΧΟΥΣΔΟΜΟΙ
. ΣΑΡΕΣΚΑΙΠΡΟΜΑΧΩΝΕΣΤΕΣΑΡΕΣ
. . ΕΔΑΠΑΝΗΘΗΣΑΝΔΡΑΧΜΑΙΧΧΧ
. ΗΗΔΔΗΠΚΑΙΑΛΕΞΑΡΑΧΔΔΔΠΗΙΙΙ

## No. 239.

Dug out of the ruins of the temple.

ΤΙΚΛΑΥΔΙΟΝΙΤΑ . . . ΚΟΥ
ΥΙΟΝΠΙΟΝΠΕΙΣΩΝ ΕΙΝΟΝ
ΤΟΝΑΣΙΑΡΧΗΝΟΙΤΟΥ . ΣΗΤΑ
ΝΕΙΟΥΘΕΟΥΔΙΟΝΥΣΟΥΜΥΣΤΑ
ΤΟΝΕΚΠΡΟΓΟΝΩΝΕΥΕΡΓΕΤΗΝ
ΕΥΧΑΡΙΣΤΙΑΣΧΑΡΙΝΤΙΤΟΥΑΥΡΗ
ΛΙΟΥΓΕΩΡΓΟΥΑΤΤΑΛΙΑΝΟΥ . . . .
ΤΟΥΕΝΠΑΣΙΝΦΙΛΟΤΙΜΟΥ
ΤΟΑΝΑΛΩΜΑΠΟΙΗΣΑΝΤΟΣ
ΕΙΣΤΕΤΟΝΑΝΔΡΙΑΝΤΑΚΑΙΤΟΝ
ΒΩΜΟΝΕΚΤΩΝΙΔΙΩΝ

## No. 240.

On a pedestal at the ruins of the temple of Bacchus*.

ΗΒΟΥΛΗΚΑΙ . . . . . .
ΕΤΕΙΜ . . . . . .
ΚΑΤΡΥΦΑΙΝΑΝΑ . . .
ΑΣΙΑΣΚΑΙΙΕΡΕ . . . . .
ΠΟΛΕΩΣΘΕΟΥΔ . . . .
ΘΥΓΑΤΕΡΑΦΗΣΕΙ . . .
ΣΤΡΑΤΟΝΕΙΚΗΣΑΡ . . .
ΑΣΙΑΣΑΝΑΣΤΗΣΑ . . .
ΑΝΔΡΙΑΝΤΑΚΑΛ . . .
ΠΕΙΣΟΝΙΝΟΥΤΟΝΥ . . .

* Pococke Inscript., p. 38.

No. 241.

Σ
ΑΡΧΙ

ΒΟ
ΜΕΝΟ
ΔΩΝΑ
ΕΙΤΕ

No. 242.

ΕΙΝΑ
ΑΠΟΔΙΛ
ΟΕΣΤΟ
ΑΙΕΚΛ

No. 243.

ΕΠΙΣΤΑΤΑΤ
ΡΟΥΤΟΥΙ
ΤΟΥΠΥΡΙ
ΝΟΔΟΤΟΥ
ΕΝΔΕΚΑΤ

No. 244.

ΑΟΥ : .
ΘΡΕ . .
ΝΑΥ . .
ΟΣΤ . .
ϽΥΑ

No. 245.

ΦΙΛΑΙΟ
ΒΗΒΩΝ
ΥΤ
ΓΟ

No. 246.

On a large block near the Forum.

. . . . . ΝΑΕΙΚΑΙΙΙΜ . ΚΑΙ ΝΙΝΤΟΙΣΙ
. . . . . ΣΤΗΝΗΜΕΡΑΝΣΥΝΕΙΝΑΙΔΕΚΑΙΤΑΣΣΥΝΑΡΧΙ
. . . . . ΤΑΣ ΠΟΛ ΠΙΧΩΡΑΙΚΑΙΕΙΝΑΙ
. . . . . ΗΜΕΡΑΝΑΥΤΗΙΤΩΝΔΕΟΥ ΜΕΓΑΝΘΗΝΑΙΤΗΝΙΕΡΕΑ
. . ΤΗΣΚΑΙΘΡΑΣΑΠΟΛΛΩΝΙΔΟΣΕΥΣΕΒΟΥΣΚΑΙΤΗΝΙΕΡΕΙΑΝΑΥΤΗΣΚΑΙ
. . ΤΗΣΣΤΡΑΤΟΝΙΚΗΣΚΑΙΤΟΝΠΡΥΤΑΝΙΝΚΑΙΤΟΥΣΙΕΡΟΠΟΙΟΥΣΚΑΙΤΑΣ
. . Υ . ΑΡΧΙΑΣΚΑΙΜΕΤΑΤΟΣΥΝΤΕΛΕΣΘΗΝΑΙΤΑΣΚΑΙΕΥΧΑΣΚΑΙΤΑΣ
ΝΔΑΣΚΑΙΤΑΣΘΕΣΙΑΣΑΣΑΙΤΟΥΣΕΛΕΥΟΙΤΟΥΣΠΑΔΑΣΤΡΑΒ . . . . ΜΙΟΥ
ΘΕΥΣΑΙΔΕΚΑΙΤΑΣΠΑΡΘΕΝΟΥΣΠΑΣ . ΛΕΓΕΙΣΑΣΥΠΟΤΟΥΠΑΙΔΟΝΟΜΟΥ
ΑΙΥΜΝΟΝΙΝΑΔΕΚΑΙΕΙΣΤΟΝΛΟΙΠΟΝΧΡΟΝΟΝΥΠΟΜΕΝΤΩΝΠΑΙΔΩΝΑΙ
. . . . . ΑΙΟΝΟΔΕΥΜΝΟΣΥΠΟΤΩΝΠΑΡΘΕΝΩΝΣΥΝΤΕΛΕΙΤΑΙΔΕΙΑΙΝΧ
. . . ΝΟΕΙΣΘΑΙΚΑΘΕΚΑΣΤΟΝΕΤΟΣΤΟΥΣΤΙΜΟΥΧΟΥΣΚΑΙΤΟΥΣ
. . . . ΤΑΙΣΑΛΛΑΙΣΤΙΜΑΙΣ ΜΕΝΑΙΣΘΕ . . ΑΠΟΛΛΩ
. . . . . ΑΠΟΛΛΩΝΙΔΟΣΕΥΣΕΒΟΥΣ ΤΗΡΙΑΣ
ΣΥΝΤΕΛΕΙΣΘΑΙΕΙΣΑΥΤΟΥΣ

## No. 247.

On a small slab near the Forum*.

ΟΙΝΥΝ ΟΙΣΤΡΑ ΟΔΗ
ΕΦΗΒΟΙΟΙΥ ΤΗΓΟΙΟΙ ΜΟΣ
ΠΟΓΥΜΝΑ ΣΥΝΕΥΠΟ ΚΡΑΤΩ
ΣΙΑΡΧΟΝΚΗ ΛΕΜΩΙ ΝΑ
ΝΟΔΟΤΟΝ

## No. 248.

ΚΗΕΞΟΥΣΙΑ
ΥΠΑΤΟΝΤΟΒΑΙ
ΗΚΑΙΟΔΗΜΟΣΟΤΙ
ΟΣ . Λ . ΙΟΥΛΙΟΥΔΙΟ
. . ΑΡΧΟΝΤΟΣΚΑΙ
ΤΗΣΠΟΛΕΩΣ

## No. 249.

On a pedestal near the Forum†.

ΑΓΑΘΗΙ ΤΥΧΗΙ
ΗΒΟΥΛΗΚΑΙΟΔΗΜΟΣ
ΕΤΕΙΜΗΣΑΝΑΥΡΤΕΧΝΙ
ΚΗΝΘΥΓΑΤΕΡΑΑΥΡΗ
ΛΙΟΥΤΕΡΤΙΑΝΟΥΤΟΥ
ΑΞΙΟΛΟΓΩΤΑΤΟΥΚΑΙ
ΑΥΡΤΕΧΝΙ . . ΣΤΗΣ
ΚΛΙΚΑΣ . . . . . ΣΗΣ
ΥΠΕΡΤΗΣ . . . ΔΩΡΟΣ
ΤΗΙΕΡΩΤΑΤΗΤΗΙ . .
ΒΟΥΛΗΑΡΓΥΡΙΟΥ . .
ΝΑΡΙΑΧΕΙΛΙΑΕΠΙΙ
ΔΙΔΟΣΘΑΙΚΑΘΕΤΟΣ
ΝΟΜΗΝΤΗΒ . ΥΛΗ .
ΠΟΤΟΥΤΕΙΜ . . ΙΟ
ΤΟΚΟΝ . . . . . Ο
ΤΗΓ . . . . . .
ΜΕΡΔΗ . . . . . .
ΔΩΔ . . . . . .

## No. 250.

On a large slab near the Forum.

Α ΩΣΒ
ΙΔΙΤ
ΜΙΥ . . Ν ΑΜΥ
ΑΙΟΣΑΝΑΞΙΩΝΘΡΑΣΥΚΛΕΙΔΟΥ
ΗΙ ΜΙΤΙΛΗΝΑΙΟΣ ΥΠΕ
ΣΒΑΚΧΙΟΥ ΔΡΑΜΑΤΙΠΕΙΣΑΙΣ ΑΡΙΣ
ΥΠΕΚΡΙΝΕΤΟΑΣΚΛΗΠΙΑΔΗΣ
ΗΡΑΚΛΕΙΔΟΥΧΑΛΚΙΔΕΥΣ

* Each portion being surrounded by a garland of oak or ivy.

† Pococke, Inscr. p. 20.

No. 251.

On an altar in a court-yard in Sighajik.

ΑΠΟΛΛΟΔΟΤΟΣΑΝΑΞΙΛΕΩ
ΔΙΟΝΥΣΙΟΣΔΙΟΝΥΣΙΟΥΤΟΥΑΝΤΙΠΑΤ .
ΑΘΗΝΑΓΟΡΑΣΜΕΓΑΚΛΕΙΟΥΣ
ΧΑΡΜΙΔΗΣΗΡΟΦΙΛΟΥ
ΠΟΛΥΞΕΝΟΣΚΑΛΛΙΣΤΡΑΤΟ .
ΦΙΛΩΝΙΔΗΣΦΙΛΩΝΙΔΟΥ
ΓΡΑΜΜΑΤΕΥΣΑΡΤΕΜΙΔΩΡΟΣΜΗΤΡΟΔΩ .
. . ΡΑΥΧΩΙΚΑΙΤΩΙΔΗΜΩΙ

No. 252.

Outside the walls of Sighajik.

ΤΩΙΠΕΛ . . . ΠΑΝΤΙΚ
ΜΟΝΙΘΕΩΙΔΙΟΝΥ . Ω
ΩΙΔΗΜΩΙ . . ΓΩΝΑΙΩΣΙΥ
ΥΣ . . Τ . . ΗΣΑΣΤΟΣΤ . ΟΣ
Κ . . ΗΣ . Θ . ΝΑΣΕ . . . . ΝΟΙ
ΚΑΘΙΕΡΩΣΕΝ

On various blocks of marble near the small lake.

No. 253.

LOCOXXX

No. 254.

LAEIAPIOTPAI/
COMVRCORN
III
II

No. 255.

NXXI

No. 256.

ORSITOSEBω
COᵒLOCO
CXLMIEXRDIO

No. 257.

PᵘDENTEPOLCO
LOCOLXXX
EXRDIO

No. 258.

LOCOIIII

No. 259.—*Ephesus**.

Aiasaluck.

. . . . . ΣΥΜΦΟΡΙΔΟΣΤΟΥ
. . . . . ΤΟΥΠΑΤΡΟΣ
. . . . ΡΟΓΕΓΡΑΜΜΕΝΟΙ
. . ΑΘΙΕΡΩΣΑΝ

No. 260.

Aiasaluck.

. . . ΥΜΟΣ ⁝ ΕΓΔΕ ⁝ . . . . ΑΡΙΣΤΙΜ
. . Σ ⁝ ΕΣΤΗΝΔΕΞΙΗΝ ⁝ ΠΕΤΟΙ ⁝ ΜΗ
ΝΟΣ ⁝ ΗΜΜΕΝΙΟΥΣ ⁝ ΑΠΟΚΡΟΝΤ
ΕΙ ⁝ ΕΥΩΝΥΜΟΣ ⁝ ΗΝΔΕ ⁝ ΤΗΝΟ ⁝ ΑΝ
. . ΗΝ ⁝ ΠΤΕΡΥΓΑ ⁝ ΕΠΑΡΑΣΝΑΙ

No. 261.

In the wall of the castle of Aiasaluck.

ΩΙΤΩΙΥΙΩΙ

No. 262.

In Triumphal Arch near Stadium of Ephesus.

ACCENSO
. . . ORENSIETASIAE

No. 263.

ACCEN . . . .
RENSIET . . .

No. 264.

IPEIΣ

No. 265.

ΛΙΕ
. ΑΙ
ΤΟΙ

No. 266.

IIIAEVXORISEIV
ETAI . . . . . .
N

No. 267.

MPVLDINIGEPII
VIDIVINI . F . PAVLINI
M

* I put all the inscriptions from Ephesus together, although not all copied at the same visit.

No. 268.

RIIVNIORI . . . . .
TO . . . . . .
H

No. 269.

[Fragment too high to copy*.]

ΕΠΙΚΑΛΟΥΜΕΝΟΣ
ΓΝΑΦΕΥΣ

No. 270.

On the aqueduct.

PROC
. . CAESARISTRAIANIHADRIANI
. C . ADDIOPCPSINALEXANDR .
. OCBIBLIOTHECAR . CRAICET
LATINABEPISTGRAECPROCLVC
PAMPGALATPAPHLPISIDPONT
PROCHEREDITETPROCPRO . . .
CIAEASIAEPROCSYRIAE
HERMESAVGLIBADIVT
EIVS
H C

No. 271.

ΟΥΛΠΙΑΝΕΥΟΔΙΑΝΜΟΥ
ΔΙΑΝΗΝΤΗΝΙΕΡΕΙΑΝΤΗ .
ΑΡΤΕΜΙΔΟΣΘΥΓΑΤΕΡΑΜΟΥ
ΔΙΑΝΟΥΚΑΙΕΥΟΔΙΑΣΕΚΓΟ
ΝΗΝΣΤΡΑΤΩΝΟΣΚΑΙΔΙΟΝ .
ΣΙΟΥΓΕΝΟΣΕΧΟΥΣΑΝΑΝ
ΘΕΝΙΕΡΕΙΩΝΚΑΙΚΟΣΜΗΤΕ
ΡΩΝΑΔΕΛΦΗΝΟΥΛΠΙΑΣ
ΣΤΡΑΤΩΝΟΣΜΗΤΕΙΡΗΣΕ
ΤΕΛΕΣΑΣΑΝΤΑΜΥΣΤΗΡΙΑ
ΚΑΙΠΑΝΤΑΤΑΑΝΑΛΩΜΑΤΑ
ΠΟΙΗΣΑΣΑΝΔΙΑΤΩΝΓΟΝΕ
ΩΝ .

* These are only the two lowest lines.

No. 272.—*Ephesus.*

ΑΘΗΤΥΧΗ
ΑΠΟΥΛΧΡΑΙΕΡΗΚΑΙ
ΠΡΑ . ΠΟΡΔΕΩΝΙΟΥ
ΥΣΟΦΙΣΤΟΥΘΥΓΑ
ΝΤΩΝΙΑ¯ΚΥΙΝΤΙΛΙ
ΕΥΣΕΝ ΕΠΙΠΡΥ
ΓΑΙΟΥΤΕΡΕΝΤΙΟΥ
ΡΑΤΙΟΥ

No. 273.

Near Aiasaluck.

ΤΗΝΠΑΝΗΓΥΡΙΝΚΑΙΑΤΕΛΕΙ
ΚΑΙΕΚΕΧΕΙΡΙΔΙΑΣΕΙΣΟΛΟΝΤΟΝ
ΕΠΩΝΥΜΟΝΤΗΣΘΕΟΥΜΗΝΑ
ΤΥΧΟΝΤΑΚΑΙΤΗΝΑΡΤΕΜΙΣΙΑ
ΚΗΝΚΡΙΣΙΝΚΑΤΑΣΤΗΣΑΝΤΑ
ΚΑΙΤΑΘΕΜΑΤΑΤΟΙΣΑΓΩΝΙ . . .
ΤΑΙΣΑΥΞΗΣΑΝΤΑΚΑΙΑΝ . . . .
ΑΝΤΑΣΤΩΝ ΝΙΚΗΣΑΝΤ . . .
ΑΝΑΣΤΗΣΑΝΤΑ
ΤΗΝΤΕΙΜΗΝΑΝΑΣΤΗΣΑΝ
Λ . ΦΑΙΝΙΟΥΦΑΥΣΤΟΥ
ΤΟΥΣΥΝΓΕΝΟΥΑΥΤΟΥ .

No. 274.

On another side of the same stone.

ΚΑΙΤΟΥΤΟΔΙΑΤΑ
ΓΜΑΤΙΔΕΔΗΛΩΚΕΝΑΙΟΘΕΝΑΝΑΓΚΑ .
ΟΝΗΓΗΣΑΜΗΝΚΑΙΑΥΤΟΣΑΠΟΒΛΕ
ΠΩΝΕΙΣΤΕΤΗΝΕΥΣΕΒΕΙΑΝΤΗΣΘΕΟ .
ΚΑΙΕΙΣΤΗΝΤΗΣΛΑΜΠΡΟΤΑΤΗΣΕΦΕ
ΣΙΩΝΠΟΛΕΩΣΤΕΙΜΗΝΦΑΝΕΡΟΝΠΟΙ
ΗΣΑΙΔΙΑΤΑΓΜΑΤΙΕΣΕΣΘΑΙΤΑΣΗΜΕΡΑΣ
ΤΑΥΤΑΣΙΕΡΑΣΚΑΙΤΑΣΕΠΑΥΤΑΙΣΕΚΕ
. ΕΙΡΙΑΣΦΥΛΑΧΘΗΣΕΣΘΑΙΠΡΟΕΣΤΩ
ΤΟΣΤΗΣΠΑΝΗΓΥΡΕΩΣ
ΤΙΤΟΥΑΙΛΙΟΥΜΑΡΚΙΑΝΟΥΠΡΙΣΚΟΥ
ΤΟΥΑΓΩΝΟΘΕΤΟΥΤΟΥΑΙΛΙΟΥ
ΠΡΙΣΚΟΥΑΝΔΡΟΣΔΟΚΙΜΩΤΑΤΟΥΚΑΙ
ΠΑΣΗΣΤΕΙΜΗΣΚΑΙΑΠΟΔΟΧΗΣΑΞΙΟΥ

Nos. 275–278.—*Boudroum.*

See opposite page.

No. 279.

On a sarcophagus.

ΚΑΙΜΗΤΕΤΗΒΑ . . .
. . ΑΥΤΟΜΗΤΕ . . . .
ΘΑΛΑΣΣΑΠΛΟΤΗ

No. 280.

ΝΗ . . . .

Ν
ΣΟΥ
Η

ΚΑΥΡΙΟΥ
ΣΤΕΛΑΝ
ΡΕΩΝ .

No. 281.

In the walls of houses.

ΚΑΤ . . . . . .
ΕΑΧΑΙΡΗ . . . . .
ΤΙΑΙΩΝΟΣΜΗΤΗΡΑΡΧΕΛΑΟΥ
. . ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥΧΑΙΡΕΤΕ

No. 282.

. . . ΛΩΝ
. . . ΙΑΤΙΚΟΥΝΕ ϽΕΝ
. . . Ξ
. . ΟΥΝΑ ϽΑΕΣΦΑΓΗ

No. 283.

. . . . . ΙΟΛΙΟΥ
. ΑΙΣΑΡΟΣ ΚΑΙΣΑΡΟΣ

ΑΡΧΙΔΑΜΟΥ . . . . . .

No. 284. *Cnidus.* No. 285.

In the town.

ΟΔΑΜΟΣ
ΕΥΠΟΜΠΟΥ

In the town.

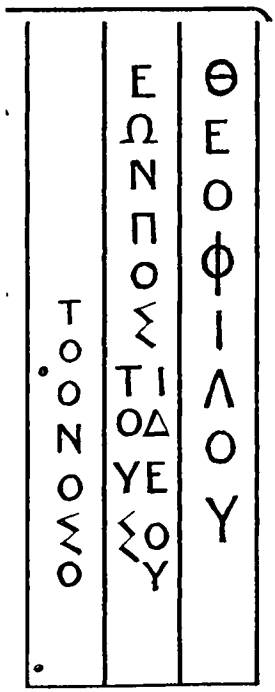
ΑΦΘΟΝΗΤΟΥΓΥΝΑΙΚΟΣ
ΤΙΒΕΡΙΟΥΙΟΥΛΙΟΥ
ΤΡΟΦΙΜΟΥ

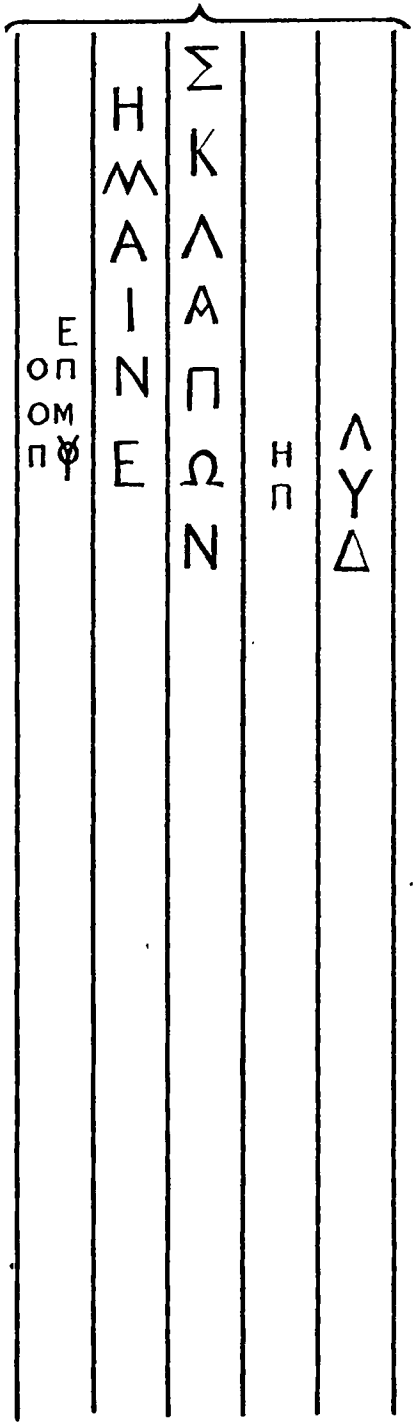
No. 286.

On a slab outside the walls.

ΣΥΠΟΡΙΑΣΜΝΕΙΑΣΤΥΧΗΠΡΟΣ
ΧΑΡΙΝ ΔΕΞΙΣΤΟΥΙΔΙ
ΟΥΤΕΚΝΟΥ
ΓΛΑΥΚΙΑΣ ΜΝΕΙΑΣΧΑ
ΔΙΟΝΥΣΙΟΥΜΝΕΙΑΣΧΑΡΙΝ ΡΙΝ

278. BOUDROUM, on another column.



(To face Page 474)

## No. 275. BOUDROUM, on a broken column.

ΤΟΥ

ΟΥ ΣΚΙΠΙΩΝΟΣ

ΑΙΣΧΙΝΟΥ ΤΟΥ

ΝΥΑΛΔΕΡΙΛΙΕΡΟΤΟΣΤΟΝΙΚΕΠΑΦΡΟΔΙΤΟΥΤΟΥΜΗΝΟΔΠΡ

ΟΥΛΙΑΔΟΥΗΑΙΚ

ΙΩΝΟΣΜΕΚΕΑΦΥΦ

ΑΦΟΥΦΑΚΙΝΑ

ΛΥΣΙΜΑΧΟΥΤΟΥΑ

## No. 276. BOUDROUM, On another column.

ΡΟΥΤΟΥΧΑΡΙΔΗΜΟΥ

ΦΙΛΑΓΙΟΥΛΓΘΕΟΙΝΑΟΥΛΟΥΝΙΝΙΚΗΑΠΟΛΠΟΥΝΑ

ΕΥΑΤΟΝ

ΗΝΑΙΟΥΤΟΥΠΕΜΕΛΑΟΥ

ΣΚΙΠΙΩΝΟΣΤΟΥΑΦΡΟΔΙΣΙΟΥ

ΙΤΟΥΣΗΕΥΤΠΝΟΓΛΑΝΤΑΤΟΥΦΙΛΟΜΟΥΣ

ΙΟΥΤΟΥΦΟΥΤΟΥΚΑΔΙΟΝΥΣΙΟΥΠΟΥΛΠΑ

ΟΥΣΡ

A Space concealed in the Wall

ΗΛΙΟΔΩ

ΙΕΙΟΟΥΔΕΟΥΛΛΛΑ

ΔΙΟΤΙΜΟ

ΤΟΟΝΟΣΟ

ΕΩΝΠΟΣΤΙΟΔΕΟΥΣΟΥ

ΘΕΟΦΙΛΟΥ

## No. 277. BOUDROUM, on another column.

ΟΥΤΟΥΧΑΡΙΔΗΜΟΥ

ΟΣΧΙΩΝΟΣΛΙΚΙΝΙΟΥ

ΟΥΑΘΗΝΟΔΩΡΟ

ΑΜΑΡΑΤΟΥ

ΔΙΑΚΟΝΤΟΣΕΥΑΡΧΙΔ

ΔΙΟΔΩΡΟΥΑΓΑΘΙΑ

## No. 278. BOUDROUM, on another column.

ΕΟΠΟΜΠΦ

ΗΜΑΙΝΕ

ΣΚΛΑΠΩΝ

ΗΠ

ΛΥΔ

No. 287.—*Cnidus.*

On a marble slab in the town.

ΓΑΙΟΝΙΟΥΛΙΟΝΑΡΤΕΜΙΔΩΡΟΥΥΙΟΝ
ΘΕΥΠΟΜΠΟΝ
ΜΑΑΡΚΟΣΑΙΦΙΚΙΟΣΜΑΑΡΚΟΥΑΠΟΛΛΩΝΙΟΣ
ΤΟΝΕΑΥΤΟΥΦΙΛΟΝΕΥΝΟΙΑΣΕΝΕΚΑ
ΤΑΣΕΙΣΑΥΤΟΝ ΑΠΟΛΛΩΝΙΚΑΡΝΕΙΩΙ

No. 288.

On a block of marble in a ravine outside the town.

ΟΔΑΜΟΣ
ΑΛΙΑΔΟΣΤΑΣΚΑΛΑΙΚΡΑΤΟΥΣ
ΓΥΝΑΙΚΟΣΔΕΓΑΙΟΥΙΟΥΛΙΟΥΠΑ
ΤΡΩΝΟΣΥΙΟΥΑΧΑΙΟΥ

No. 289.

On a sepulchral monument outside the town.

ΙΑΣΟΝΟΣΤΟΥ
ΑΣΚΛΗΠΙΑΔΕΥΣ

No. 290.

On a large slab near the temple in the town.

ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΥ

No. 291.

On a slab at the tombs.

ΚΡΑΤΗΤΟΣ . . .
ΚΑΙΤΑΣΓ . . .
ΤΑΣ

No. 292.

On a square pedestal at the tombs.

ΟΔΑΜΟΣ
. ΟΠΛΙΟΥΚΡΟΥΣΙΟΥ
ΠΟΠΛΙΟΥΥΙΟΥ
ΗΡΩΟΣ

No. 293.

On a square pedestal at the tombs.

ΜΕΛΙΝΝΑΑΡΙΣΤΟΒΟΥ
ΛΟΥΤΑΣΜΑΤΡΟΣ
ΣΕΚΟΥΝΔΑΣ

No. 294.

On a large marble slab near the temple.

. ΝΩΙΘΑΛΛΟΥΣΤΕΦΑΝΟΙΚΑΙΑΛΛΟΙΣ
. . ΥΣΕΟΙΣΣΤΕΦΑΝΟΙΣΤΡΙΣΙΕΙΚΟΣΙ
. . ΛΚΕΑΙΣΤΡΙΣΙΚΑΙΜΑΡΜΑΡΙΝΑΙΣ
. . . ΣΙΚΑΙΧΡΥΣΕΑΙΣΤΡΙΣΙΑΝΑΓΟΡΕΥΣΕΣ

No. 294.—*Continued.*

. ΣΤΕΦΑΝΑΦΟΡΙΑΙΣΚΑΙΠΡΟΕΔΡΙΑΙΣ
. . ΠΑΣΙΤΟΙΣΑΓΩΣΙΚΑΙΑΥΤΟΙΚΑΙ
. ΚΓΟΝΟΙΣΣ . ΤΗΣΕΙΕΝΔΑΜΙΟΡΓΙΩΙ
. ΕΚΑΖΩΙ ΚΑΙΕΠΕΙΚΑΜΕΤΑΛΛΑΞΗ
ΤΟΝΗΟΝΤΑΦΑΙΔΑΜΟΣΙΑΙΚΑΙΕΝΤΑΦΑΙ
ΚΑΤΑΠΟΛΙΝΕΝΤΩΙΕΠΙΣΑΜΟΤΑΤΩΙ
ΤΟΥΓΥΜΝΑΣΙΟΥΤΟΠΩΙΕΣΤΑΚΕΙΔΕ
. . ΤΟΥΚΑΙΕΙΚΟΝΑΧΡΥΣΕΑΝΣΥΝΝΑΟΝ
. . ΙΑΡΤΑ . . Τ . . ΙΑΙΙΑΚΥΝΘΟΤΡΟΦΩΙ
. ΑΙΕΠΙΦΑΝΕΙΑΣΚΑΙΑΥΤΑΣΙΕΡΕΥΣ
. Π Α Ρ Χ Ε Ι Δ Ι Α Β Ι Ο Υ Κ Α Ι Β Ω Μ Ο Ν
ΔΡ . Σ . ΜΕΝΟΣΚΑΙΘΥΣΙΑΣΚΑΙΠΟΜΠΑΝ
. ΑΙΓΥΜΝΙΚΟΝΑΓΩΝΑΠΕΝΤΑΕΤΗΡΙΚΟΝ
. . . ΞΑΜΕΝΟΣΑΡΤΕΜΙΔΩΡΕΙΑ
. . ΙΜΑΚΕΙΑ . ΤΟΝΤΙΜΑΙΣΙΣΟΘΕΟΙΣ

No. 295.

On a circular monument with bulls' heads.

ΟΔΑΜΟΣ
ΦΙΛΕΙΝΟΥΤΟΥΡΟΥ
ΦΟΥ
ΗΡΩΟΣ

No. 296.

On another.

ΕΥΤΥΧΙΑΣ
ΘΥΓΑΤΡΟΣ
ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ

No. 297. —*Lindo.*

On a circular cippus near the great tomb.

ΟΚΡΑΤΙ . . . . .
ΥΟΘΕΣΙΑΝ . .
\ΒΙΟΥ .

No. 298.

On a marble slab in the town.

ΑΣΙΜΑΧΟΥ

ΣΤΕΦΑΝΩ

ΕΑΚΑΙ

ΤΕΚΑΙΕ
ΠΟΛΙΣ . . Σ
ΤΑΜΙΕΥΣΑΙ
ΒΟΥΛΑΣΚΑΙ
ΠΡΑΞΑΝΤΑΣ
ΤΑΣ . . . .
ΚΑΤ . . . .

No. 298.—*Continued.*

Ο.
IMAN ΠΑΓΩ
ΚΑΙΠΡΟΝ
ΝΩΘΕΝΤ . .
. ON ΧΡΥΣΕΟΣ
ΑΝΑΘΕΣΕΣΙΑΝ
ΚΑΙΑΝΔΡΙΑΝΤΑ
ΚΑΙΥΠΟΜΑΣΤ
ΟΑΡΧΙΕΡΟΟΥΣ
ΤΑΣΑΘΑΝΑΣΤ
ΠΟΛΙΕΩΣΕΥΝ

No. 299.

ΞΕΝΑΡΧΟΣΕΞΑΚΕΣΤΟΥΙΕΡΑΤΕΥΣΑΣ
ΑΠΟΛΛΩΝΟΣΠΥΘΑΕΩΣ
ΚΑΙΑΠΟΛΛΩΝΟΣΟΛΙΟΥ
ΑΡΤΕΜΙΤΟΣΤΑΣΕΝΚΕΚΟΙΑΙ
ΘΕΟΙΣ

No. 300.—*Camiro.*

On a broken slab.

ΔΗΜΑΙΝΕΤΟΥ . . Ε . . ΙΕΣΙΟΥ
ΕΥΕΡΓΕΤΑΤΟΥΚΟΙΝΟΥ

No. 301.—*Gulf of Syme.*

Ruins of Hyda?

ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥΚΕΦΑΛΛΑΝΟΣΤΕΙΜΑΘΕΝ
ΥΠΟΔΩΝΙΑΣΤΑΝΑΦΡΟΔΕΙΣΙΑΣΤΑΝ
. . ΑΣΚΛΑΠΙΑΣΤΑΝΤΩΝΕΝΑΥΛΑΙΣ
ΧΡΥΣΕΩΣΤΕΦΑΝΩ
ΚΑΙΤΑΣΓΥΝΑΙΚΟΣΑΥΤΟΥΝΥΣΑΣΚΟΑΣ
. . . ΙΕΠΑΦΡΟΔΕΙΤΟΥΚΩΟΥΤΙΜΑ
ΘΕΝΤΟΣΥΠΟΗΡΟΕΙΙΣΤΑΝ . . . . .
ΟΙΑΚΙΑΣΤΑΝΧΡΥΣΕΩΣΤΕΦΑ
ΝΩΚΑΙΤΑΣΓΥΝΑΙΚΟΣ
ΤΡΥ . . ΞΙ . . ΣΕΟΣ

No. 302.—*Syme.*

On a sepulchral tablet.

ΗΡΑΚΛΟΥCΗ
ΑΔΕΛΦΗΠΡΟCΔΟ
ΚΙΑΜΝΗΜΗCΕΝΕ
ΚΕΝ .

No. 303. *Abullionte.*

ΠΟΥΠΛΙΕ . Γ . . .
ΝΕΟΥΑΛ . . .
ΧΑΙΡΕ . . . .

No. 305.

ΣΤΑΚΤΗΜΝΗ
ΣΤΗΡΟΣΘΡΕ
ΠΤΗΧΑΙΡΕ

No. 304.

[In one line.]

. . ΙCΑΡΤΡΑΙΑΝΟ . ΑΥ . ΣΤΟCΘΕΟΣ ΣΘΕΟΥ
ΝΕ . ΤΗΙΠ ΛΕΙΚΑ

No. 306.—*Aidinjik.*

ΛΑΚΙCΙΕΙ ΟΒΑ
ΟΝΑΛΛΑΙCΤΕΤΕΙ . ΑΙ . ΚΑ
ΥCΤΑΡΧΙΛΙCΠΟΛΛΑΙC

No. 307.

ΥΧΙ . . . ΦΙΛΙ . . . ΙΑCΚΕΠΑΝΤΟCΤΟΥΥΚ .

No. 308.

ΥΠΟΜΝΗΜΑ
ΠΑΙΛΙΟCΜΕΝΑΝΔΡ
ΟCΕΡΜΟΓΕΝΗΕΡ
ΜΟΓΕΝΟΥΜΝΗΜΗC
ΧΑΡΙΝΟCΑΝΤΟΥΤΟ
ΑΡΗΠΑΘΟΙΤΟΠΑΝΚΑ
ΚοΝ

No. 309.

ΥΠΟΜΝΗΜΑΜΟCΧΙΟΥ
ΟΕΠΟΙΗCΕΝΑΥΤΗ
ΟΑΝΗΡCΥΝΘΡΙΩΝ

No. 310.

ΕΙΔΗΖΗΝΩΝΙ
ΥΠΟΜΝΗΜΑ

No. 311.

ΕΟΡΤΗΗΓΥΝΑΥΤΟΥΚΑΙΑCΚΛ
. ΠΙΑΔΗCΟΥΟCΑΥΤΟΥΔΑΝΑΛΩC·
ΤΕΡΩΠΑΛΩΘΙΑΚΩΝΜΝΕΙΑC
ΧΑΡΙΝ
ΝΝCΑΚΙC ΕΥCΑC ΕΙC
ΑΥΤΗΝ

No. 312.

ΥΠΟΜΝΗΜΑ
ΦΑΥΣΤΟΥ . ΤΡΟ
ΦΙΜΟΥΟΚΑΤΕ
ΣΚΕΥΑΣΕΝΑΥΤΩ
ΗΓΥΝΗΕΡΜΑΙΣ
ΧΑΙΡΕ .

No. 313.

Before the Agha's Konak.

. . ΑΓΑΘΗΤΥΧΗ
ΠΟΙΗΤΗΝΕΣΤΗΣΑΝ
ΑΠΑΜΕΑΜΑΞΙΜΟΝ
ΑΣΤΟΙ
ΑΡΑΜΕΝΟΝΔΟΙΩΝ
ΣΤΕΜΜΑΤΟΛΥΜΠΙΑΔΩ

No. 314.

Near the sea-shore.

ΧΑΙΡΕΠΑΡΟΔΕΙΤΑ
ΚΟΡΙΝΘΙΑCΚΟΡΠΩΤΩΑΝ
ΔΡΙΕΚΠΩΝΙΔΙΩΝΜΝΕΙΑCΧΑ
ΡΙΝΘΑΝΔΕΠΙCΜΕΤΑΡΗ . ΙΚΑ

No. 315.

Erdek-Artace.

V . C . SEPVLLIVS . C . IVELRVFVS . CAECINIAET
[PRIMVXORANNXLVIIII
Ζ . Γ . ΣΕΠΟΥΛΛΙΟΣ . Γ . Υ . ΡΟΥΦΟΣΚΑΙΚΙΝΙΑΘΥ
[ΓΑΤΗΡΠΡΕΙΜΑΕΤΜΘ

No. 316.—*Cyzicus.*

ΑΓΑΘΗΙΤΥΧΗΙ
ΑΥΛΟΝΚΛΑΥΔΙΟΝΚΑΙ
. ΙΝΑΠΑΥΣΑΝΤΑΝΤΟΝ
ΕΑΥΤΟΥΔΕΣΠΟΤΗΝ
ΜΗΤΡΟΔΩΡΟΣΠΡΑ
ΓΜΑΤΕΥΤΗΣ

No. 317.—*Maniyas Kaléh.*

A . . . . . .
AEDV . . . . . .
HISPANOS . . . . . .
PRAERAT . A . GORDIVSH
NATVSANNORVMXXX
HICSITVSEST

No. 318.

ΟΔΗΜΟΣ
ΙΠΠΙΑΝΑΣΚΛΗΠΙΑΔΟΥΕΥΝΟΙΑΣ
ΕΝΕΚΕΝΚΑΙΚΑΛΟΚΑΓΑΘΙΑΣ

No. 319.

ΙΟΥΛΙΟΣΠ . .

No. 320.

ΩΝΔΙΑΤΟΝΘΕΟΝΤΙΒΕΡΙΟΝ

No. 321.

. . . ΤΤΟΚΡΑΤΗΣ
. . . . . ΔΗΤΩ
. . . . . ΗΣ

No. 322.—*Kespit.*

ΕΙΜΕΝΟΥΚΗΝΤΟΘΥ
ΝΕΙΝΠΑΣΙΝΓΟΝΕΙ
ΛΕΜΟΙΝΥΝΔΕΙΙΝ
ΑΝΙΑΝΟΣΝΕΙΚΟΜΗΔ
ΤΗΓΛΥΚΥΤΑΤΗΘΥΓ . .
ΜΝΗΜΗΣΧΑΡΙΝ

No. 323.

In the market-place.

ΣΟΜΑΤΕΤΡΟΣΚΑΙΕ
. Σ Π Ο Λ Ε Ω Ν Ι Δ Α
ΣΥΝΓΑΜΕΤΗΑΓΝΗ
ΑΦΡΟΔΕΙΣΙ . ΑΘΛ . .
. ΕΤΟΥΔΕΠΑΝΚΡΑΤ
ΩΝΚΡΑΤΕΡΩΝΘΕΣ
Π Ι Σ Ε Μ Ο Ι Ρ Α Μ . . .
Σ Η Μ Α Δ Ε Τ Ε Υ Ξ Ε Γ Ο
Ν Ε Υ Σ Ι Φ Ι Λ Ο Ι Σ Ν Ε Ι .
ΚΑΙΕΑΥΤΩΑΜΜΙΑΝ
ΤΕΕΡΑΤΗΣΑΜΕΤΗΜΝΗ
ΜΗΣΧΑΡΙΝ
. ΕΤΟΥΣΤΚΒ .

No. 324.—*Kespit.*

ΑCΚΛΗΠΙΑΔΗC
ΚΑΙΑΡΤΕΜΙC
ΤΩΓΛΥΚΥΤΑΤΩ
. . ΚΝΩΚΑΙΕΑΤοΙ .
ΜΝΗΜΗCΧΑΡΙΝ
. ΤΙCΤΟΛΜΗCΕΙ
ΕΠΑΝΥΞΑCΤΑ
. ΚΤΡΟCΤΩΝΠΡΟ
ΓΕΓΡΑΜΕΝΩΝ
ΘΗCΕΙΕ . CΤΟΙΕΡΩ
. ΑΤΟΝΤΑΜΕΙΟΝ
ϡΒΦ·

No. 325.

On another side of the same stone.

ΜΑΙΖΗΘΝΑΜΕΙΛΙΚΤΟ
ΕΡΤΑΝΕΜΟΙΡΗΑΡΓΙΚΛΥ
ΤΩΝΠΑΦΙΗCΑΨΑΜΕΝ .
ΝΘΑΛΑΜΩΝΕΝΘΕCΙ
ΔΟΥ . ΧΟCΙΟΙCΙΛΥCΕΧ
ΟΝΛΠΕΙΝΠΑΙΔΕΕΡο
ΝΜΕΛΑΘΡΟΙCΕΙΔΕΘΕΛ
ΕΙCΓΝΩΝΑΙΤΟΝΕΜΟΝ
ΒΙΟΝΩΠΑΡΟΔΕΙΤΑΗ
ΜΕΝΜΟΙΕΧΝΗΛΛΟΞΟ
ΟCΟΥΝΟΜΑΜΕΙΔΙΑCΕ
CΔΕΘΕΟΥCΑΝΕΛΥCΑΝ
ΑΙΑΘΑΝΑΤΟCΕΙΜΕΤΕΙΜ
ΟCCΟΥCΓΑΡΦΙΛΕΟΥCΙ
ΘΕΟΙΘΝΗCΚΟΥCΙΝ
ΤΓΓ

No. 326.

ΧΑΙΡΕ
ΑΝΘΟCΑΝΕΡ
ΧΟΜΕΝΟΝ
CΤΕΦΑΝΗΦΟ
ΡΟCΕΝΘΑΔΕΚΕΙ
ΤΑΙΠΗΜΑΝΗΤΟC .
. . ΕΥΑΝΤΙ . . .
ΝΟΜΩΝΔ . . . .
ΙΤΘΗΝΑΙΒΙΛΑΗ
ΝΥΜΦΩΝΓΑΓΑ
ΟΥΤΡΟΙCΜΟΙΡΑ
ΕΠΛΗCΑΝ
ΕΤΩΝΓ

No. 327.

ΕΥΑΓ . . .
CΩΤΗΡΙ
†ΟCΕΡΥΗ
ΟΙΩCΥΝ
ΤΡΟΦΩ
ΠΡΩΤΟΙ
ΩΜΗΤΗ
CΥΝΙΟΙC
ΔΙΟΙC . .
ωΡΕΚΝΟC
CΜΝΗΜΗ
CΧΑΡΙΝ

No. 328.

Pedestal in a garden.

ΘΜΕΧΕΝΗΟΙΝΥΝΔ . . . .
ΠΑCΙΝΙCΟΝ . . . . . .

ΕΤΟΥCΤΚΕ

No. 329.—*Bogaditza.*

. . . . . ΚΑΙΣΑΡΙΚΑΙ
ΓΑΡΙΤΡΑΙΑΝΩ
ΑΝΤΩΝΕΙΝΩ
. . . . ΚΑΙ . . . .
ΔΙΙ . ΘΥΙ . . ΝΝΙΟΣ
ΟΝ . ΕΥ . ΑΣΤΥΝΩ
ΝΟΣ
Μ Ι

No. 330.—*Simaul.*

ΕΠΙΣΤΕΦ ΝΟΥΕΠΙΣ
ΚΟΠΟΥΣΥΝ ΑΟΥΤΟΕΡ
ΓΟΝΤΟΥΤΟΕ ΤΕΙΣΤΟ

No. 331.

ΗΒ . ΥΛΗΚΑΙΟΔΗΜΟΣ
ΛΙΚΙΝΝΙΟΝΑΡΤΕΜΙ
Δ . Ρ . ΥΤΗΛΕΦΙΛΙΑΝΟΝ
ΗΡΩΑΑΓΟΡΑΝΟΜΗΣΑΝ
ΤΑΚΑΙΑΓΩΝΟΘΕΤΗ
ΣΑΝΤΑΑΞΙΩΣΤΩΝ
ΠΡ . ΓΟΝΩΝ

No. 332.—*Kalisseh Kieui.*

ΑΝΕΚΕΝΗΘΙΟΙ
ΕΤΟΥΘΕΟΔΟΡ .
ΑΡΜ . . ΑΚΛΙΡΙ
ΙΜΓΕ . . ΟΥ . Ρ .
ΚΠΡΕΣΒΥΤΕΡΟΥ
Θ ΙΣΤΟΥΥΚΟΥ

No. 333.

Ο . . ΡΤΩ
ΕΚΑΣΚΑΓ
Ο ΙΕ

No. 334.—*Ghieuldé.*

On a marble column in front of Greek Church.

ΟΔΗΜΟΣ
ΕΤΙΜΗΣΕΝΣΤΡΑ
ΤΟΝΙΚΟΝΜΕΝΕ
ΚΡΑΤΟΥΧΡΥΣΩ
ΣΤΕΦΑΝΩΚΑΙ
ΕΙΚΟΝΙΧΑΛΚΗ
ΚΑΙΑΛΛΗΓΡΑΠΤΗ
ΤΕΛΕΙ . . . ΑΙΑΓΑΛ
ΜΑΤ . . . . . ΑΡΙΝΩΙ

No. 335.

On a tablet.

ΘΕΑΤΑΣΗΝΗΜΕΛΤΗΝΗΥ . . . .
ΤΗΣΚΑΙΤΗΣΘΥΓΑΤΡΟΣ . . . .

No. 336.

On a square pedestal.

ΕΤΟΥΣ $\overline{\text{Η}}$ ΙΚΑΙΠ $\overset{\text{Η}}{\text{Μ}}$
ΠΑΝΗΜΟΥ $\overline{\text{Ε}}$

No. 336.—*Continued.*

ΔΙΙΚΕΡΑΥΝΙΩΑΘΛ.
ΒΟΔΗΘΕΝΤΩΝΣΩ
ΜΑΤΩΝΔΥΟΑΠΟΛ
ΛΩΝΙΟΣΑΠΟΛΛΩΝ
ΟΥΚΑΙΑΠΦΙΑΣΥΠΕΡ
ΤΗΣΕΑΥΤΩΝΣΩΤΗ
ΡΙΑΣΚΑΙΤΩΝΤΕΚΝΩ.

No. 337.

On a large slab.

. . . . . ΜΙΙ ΙΜ ΟΣ
. . ΗΣΚΑΙΗΓΥΝΗΑΥΤΟΥΚΑΙΠΟΠΛΙΟΣΓΑΙΟΣΠΟΠ
ΓΛΙΟΥΥΙ . .
. . . . ΤΟΥΓΥΝΑΙΚΑΚΑΙΓΑΙΟΣΚΑΙΠΟΠΛΙΟΣ . . . . . .
. . . . . ΗΕΤΙΜΗΣΑ . . . .

No. 338. *Injicler.*

At a fountain.

ΔΗΜΟΦΙΛΟΝΑΡΤΕΜ.
ΔΩΡΟΥΚΑΙΣΤΡΑΤΟΝ.
ΚΗΝΜΗΝΟΓΕΝΟΥΣ⁂
ΤΟΥΣΓΟΝΕΙΣΑΡΤΕ
ΜΙΔΩΡΟΝΔΗΜΟΦΙ
ΛΟΥΤΟΝΑΔΕΛΦΟΝ
ΔΗΜΟΦΙΛΟΣΕΤΕΙ
ΜΗΣΕΝΤΟΝΠΑΤΕΡΑ
ΤΕΛΕΥΤΗΣΑΝΤΑΕ
ΤΟΥΣ $\overline{\text{ΡΞΒ}}$ ΖΗΣΑΝ
.ΑΔΕΕΤΗ $\overline{\text{ΠΗ}}$ ΤΗΝ
ΜΗΤΕΡΑΤΕΛΕΥΤΗ
ΣΑΣΑΝΕΤΟΥΣ $\overline{\text{ΡΞΒ}}$
ΖΗΣΑΣΑΝΔΕΕΤΗ
$\overline{\text{ΠΔ}}$ ΤΟΝΑΔΕΛΦΟΝΤΕ
ΛΕΥΤΗΣΑΝΤΑΕΤΟΥ.
$\overline{\text{ΡΝΗ}}$ ΖΗΣΑΝΤΑΕΤΗ
$\overline{\text{ΜΓ}}$.

No. 339.

On a small pedestal.

$\overset{\text{Τ}}{\text{Ε}}\text{Γ}\overset{\text{Η}}{\Xi}\text{Μ}$ ΓΟΡΠΙΑΙΟΥ $\overset{\text{Τ}}{\text{Β}}$

ΜΗΤΡΑΝΕΞΛΗΟΥΕ
ΧΙΤΑΦΟΕΟΥΤΟΕΑΛΥ
ΠΟΝΑΕΒΥΕΤΟΝΛΥ
ΠΗΝΠΑΕΙΛΙΠΟΝΤΑΦΙ
ΛΟΙΕ

No. 340.—*Koula.*

Found near Tefen Kieui *.

. . . ΙΝΙΑΣΙΟΤΤ . ΝΩΕ . .
ΕΡΜΟΓΕΝΗΣΓΛΥΚΩΝΟΣ

* See Keppel, vol. ii. p. 346.

No. 340.—*Continued.*

ΚΑΙΝΙΤΩΝΙΣΦΙΛΟΓΕΝΟΥ
ΕΛΟΙΔΟΡΗΣΑΝΑΡΤΕΜΙ
ΔΩΡΟΝΠΕΡΙΟΙΝΟΥΑΡΤΕ
ΜΙΔΩΡΟΣΠΙΤΤΑΚΙΟΝΕ
ΔΩΚΕΝΟΘΕΟΣΕΚΟΛΑ
ΣΕΤΟΤΟΝΕΡΜΟΓΕΝΗΝ
ΚΑΙΕΙΛΑΣΕΤΟΤΟΝΘΕ
ΟΝΚΑΙΑΠΟΝΥΝΕΥΔΟ
ΞΕΙ

No. 341.

On a tablet.

. ΕΩΟΣΙΩ*ΚΑΙΔΙΚΑΙΩ
. . . ΥΧΙΣΑΝΝΙΑΝΟΥΙ . .
. ΝΕΝΝΙ . . . . . ΟΥΘΥ .
. . ΧΑΡΙΣΤΩ . . ΑΑΝΕ .
. . ΤΗΝΕΥΧΗΝ

No. 342.

In Greek Church, brought from Megne.

ΕΤΟΥΣ $\overline{\text{ΣΤ}}$ ΛΒ $\overset{\text{Η}}{\text{Μ}}$ ΑΥΔΝΑΙΟΥ
ΤΑΤΙΑΝΟΣΚΑΙΙΟΡΤΗΤΗΝ
ΘΥΓΑΤΕΡΑΙΟΥΛΙΑΝΗΝΚΑΙ
ΤΑΤΙΑΝΟΣΚΑΙΙΟΡΤΙΚΟΣ
ΤΗΝΑΔΕΛΦΗΝΕΤΕΙΜΗΣ .

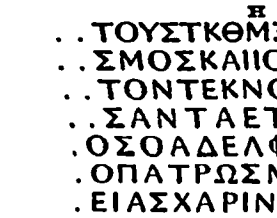
No. 343.

In Greek Church.

ΕΤΟΥΣ $\overline{\Sigma}$ ΛΒ $\overset{\text{Η}}{\text{Μ}}$ ΑΥΓΑΝΑΙΟΥ
Τ ΕΤΕΙΜΗΣΑΝΙΟΥ
ΛΙΑΝΟΣΚΑΙΜΑΞΙΜΟΣΕΛ
ΠΙΔΗΦΟΡΟΝΤΟΝΙΔΙΟΝΜΗ
ΤΡΩΝΑΕΥΦΙΛΙΑΣΟΝΤΑΠΡΟ
ΣΑΥΤΟΥΣΜΝΕΙΑΣΧΑΡΙΝ

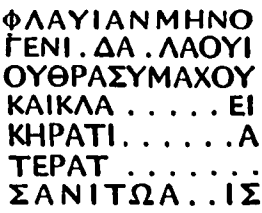
* ΕΝΔΟΞΙΩ ?

No. 344.




No. 345.

No. 346.

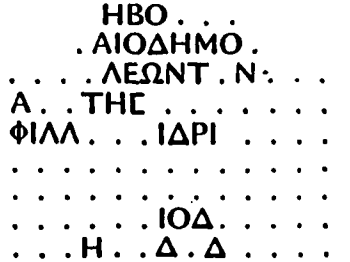



No. 347.—*Halvanar.*

In the wall of a cottage.

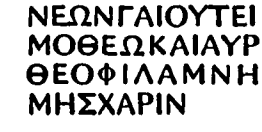
No. 348.—*Baklan Ova.*

In a Burial-ground.



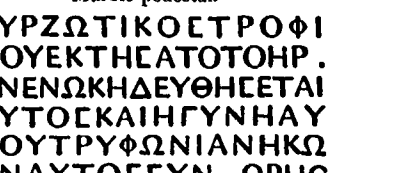

No. 349.—*Omer Kieui.*

Burial-ground.




No. 350.

Marble pedestal.



No. 351.

Burial-ground near Ishekli.

ΟΔΗΜΟΣΕΤΕΙΜ . . . . .
ΜΟΝΙΜΟΝΑΡΙΣΤΩΝ . .
ΤΟΝΛΑΜΠΑΔΑΡΧΗΝΙ . .
ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣΚΑΙΑΠΟΛΛ .
ΜΗΝΟΣΑΣΚΑΗΝΟΝ . .
ΘΕΩΝΑΝΓΔΙΣΤΕΩΝ . .
ΔΑΙΜΟΝΟΣΚΑΙΕΥΣΕΒ . .
ΒΑΣΤΗΣΕΙΡΗΝΗΣ . . .
ΤΗΣΠΟΛΕΩΣΤΟΕΡΓΟ
ΗΣΑΝΤΑΚΑΙΕΓΛΟΓΙΣ
ΚΑΙΑΓΟΡΑΝΟΜΗΣΑΝΤΑ
ΧΗΣΑΝΤΑΚΑΙΠΑΡΑΦ . .

No. 352.—*Ishekli.*

In the Agha's Konak.

ΜCΗΙΟCΔΗΜΑ
ΓΟΡΑCΟΥΕΤΡΑ
ΝΟCΤΟCΥΝΚΡΟΥ .
ΤΟΝΚΑΙΤΟΝΓΡΑ
ΔΟΝCΥΝΤΩΒΩ
ΜΩCΑ . . .ΩΑΙ

No. 353.

In the Agha's Konak.

ΕΡΡΩCΘΕ
ΑΥΡΓΕΜΕΛΛΟCΜΗΝΑΒΟΥΛΕΥΤΗ .
ΤΟΙCΓΛΥΚΥΤΑΤΟΙCΓΟΝΕΥCΙΝ .
ΑΥΡΗΛΙΟΙCΜΗΝΑΒΤΟΥΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ
ΒΟΥΛΕΥΤΗΓΕΡΑΙΩ
ΚΑΙΑΠΦΙΩΑΡΤΑΤΑΙΔΙΑΕΚΤ .
ΙΔΙΩΝΕΙCΟΠΡΟΕΚΗΛΕΥCΕΝ . .
ΑΔΕΛΦΟΝΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΝΚΑΙ . .
ΤΗΝΠΑΤΡΑΝΚΥΡΙΛΛΑΝ
ΚΑΙΤΗΝΕΞΑΔΕΛΦΗΝ
ΙΟΥΠΑΥΛΑΝΚΗΔΕΥΘΗ
CΕΤΑΙΔΕΕΙCΑΥΤΟ
ΗΤΕCΥΝΤΡΟΦΟC
ΑΥΤΟCΦΙΛΗΤΗ
ΚΑΙΕΙΤΙΝΙΕΤΕΡΩ
ΖΩΝCΥΝΧΩΡΗCΕΙ
ΟCΔΑΝΕΠΙΧΕΙΡΗ
CΕΙΕΤΕΡΟΝΕΠΕΙ
CΕΝΕΝΚΕΙΝΑΗΨΕ
ΤΑΙΠΑΡΑΤΟΥΑΘΑ
ΝΑΤΟΥΘΕΟΥΜΑC
ΤΕΙΓΑΑΙΩΝΙΟΝ

No. 354.

Agha's Konak.

Η
ΕΤΟΥCΤΙΑΜ.Ε.Λ
ΑΥΡΜΑΡΚΙΑΚΑΙΑΥΡΖΩΤΙΚΗ

No. 354.—*Continued.*

ΚΑΤΕΣΚΕΥΑΣΑΝΤΟΗΡΩΟΝ
ΕΑΥΤΑΙΣΚΑΙΚΡΑΤΩΝΙ
. . . CYNBIΩ
. . MAPKIAC
ΚΑΙΕΙΤΙΝΙΖΩ
. . . CYNXΩ
. . . E I M E
. . . . . TIM
. . . Y I Ω N
. . . EAYTHN

No. 355.

Agha's Konak.

ΑΥΡΜΕΝΕΚΡΑΤΗΣΑΣ
ΚΛΗΠΙΑΔΟΥΚΑΤΕΣ
ΚΕΥΑΣΕΝΤΟΗΡΩΟΝ
ΕΑΥΤΩΚΕΤΗΓΥΝΕ
ΚΙΜΟΥΤΑΤΙΑΚΕΤΩΨ
ΩΜΟΥΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΩ
ΕΙΤΙΣΔΕΕΠΙΧΕΙΡΗ
ΣΕΙΘΕΙΝΕΤΙΝΑΜΕΤΑ
ΜΕΤΑΤΗΝΕΜΗΝΤΕΛΕΥ
ΤΗΝΕΣΤΕΑΥΤΩΠΡΟΣ
ΤΟΝΘΕΟΝ

No. 356.

Castle Hill.

ΟΠΑΙΛΑΚΤΙΑΚΟΣ
ΣΗΜΕΙΟΓΡΑΦΟΣ
ΦΥΛΗΣΑΘΗΝΑΙΔΟΣ
ΖΩΝΦΡΟΝΩΝΤΟ
ΜΝΗΜΕΙΟΝΣΥΝ
ΤΩΒΩΜΩΚΑΤΕΣ
ΚΕΥΑΣΕΝΕΑΥΤΩ
ΚΑΙΠΑΡΘΕΝΟΠΗ
ΤΗΓΥΝΑΙΚΙΑΥΤΟΥ
ΚΑΙΤΟΙΣΤΕΚΝΟΙΣ
ΑΝΤΩΝΙΑΚΑΙΤΗΓΛΥ
ΚΥΤΑΤΗΑΜΜΙΑΜΝΗ
ΜΗΣΧΑΡΙΝ

No. 357.

Burial-ground of Ishekli.

ΠΩΛΛΑΑΝΤΩΝΕΙ
ΝΩΣΤΡΑΤΙΩΤΩΤΗ
ΣΠΕΙΡΗΣΠΡΩΤΗΣ
ΚΑΙΤΩΝΙΔΙΩΑΝΔΡΙ
ΜΝΗΜΗΣΧΑΡΙΝΙΣΟ
ΗΡΩΟΝΟΥΔΕΝΙΕΤΕ
ΡΩΕΞΕΣΤΑΙΤΕΘΗΝΑ .
ΕΙΤΙΣΔΕΕΠΙΧΕΙΡΗ
ΣΕΙΘΗΣΕΙΙΣΤΟΝΦΙΣ
ΚΟΝΨΒΦ

No. 358.

ΤΕΡΤΙΑΑΥΤΗ
ΖΩΣΚΕΦΡΟΝΟΥ
ΣΑΚΑΤΑΣΚΕΥΑΣ
ΕΝΤΟΗΡΩΟΝΣΥΝΤ
ΩΣΝΚΡΟΥΤΩΚ
ΑΙΤΩΓΡΑΔΩΚΕ
ΤΩΒΩΜΩΚΕΑ.
ΜΙΑΤΗΑΝΕΨΙΑ
ΕΞΟΝΕΤΕΘΗΝΙ
ΤΟΝΑΝΔΡΑΑΥΤΗ
ΣΚΕΑΜΙΑΝΟΝΤΟ
ΝΨΟΝΑΤΗΣΚΑΙ
ΤΗΓΥΝΑΙΚΙΑΥΤΟΥ
ΕΤΙΣΕΠΙΧΙΡΗΣΙΘΗΣΙΕΙΣΙΤΟ
ΝΦΙΣΚΟΝΨΡ

No. 359.—*Ibid.*

ΑΥΡΜΗΝΟΦΙΛΟΣΒΤΟΥΑΣ
ΚΛΗΠΙΑΔΟΥΒΟΥΛΕΥΤΗΣ
ΚΑΤΕΣΚΕΥΑΣΑΤΟΕΜΠΡΟΣ
ΘΕΝΣΥΝΚΡΟΥΣΤΟΝΚΑΠΟΛ
ΑΩΝΙΩ⸗ΙΩΚΓΥΝΑΙΚΙ
ΑΥΤΟΥΜΕΛΤΙΝΗΚΜΗΝΟ
ΦΙΛΩΚΑΣΚΛΗΠΙΑΔΗ
ΕΙΓΟΝΟΙΣΚΟΙΣΑΥΤΟΣ
ΠΕΡΙΩΝΒΟΥΛΗΘΗΣΙ
ΕΤΕΡΟΝΕΣΤΑΙΑΥΤΩ
ΠΡΟΣΤΟΝ⸗

No. 360.

ΑΥΡΑΤΤΑΛΙΣΓΛΥ
ΚΩΝΟΣΚΑΤΕΣΚΕΥ
ΑΣΑΤΟΗΡΩΟΝΕΑΥ
ΤΗΚΑΙΤΟΙΣΠΡΟΚΕ
ΚΗΔΕΥΜΕΝΟΙΣΚΑ.
ΑΥΞΙΤΥΧΗΘΡΕΠΤ.
ΗΣΕΙΖΩΝΟΥΙΟΣΜΟ.
ΑΥΡΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΣΕΙ
.ΙΣΔΑΝΕΤΕΡΟΣΕΠΙΣ
.ΝΕΝΚΗΤΙΝΑΕΣΤΕ
ΑΥΤΩΠΡΟΣΤΟΝΘΕΟΝ

No. 361.

ΑΜΙΑΝΤΩΚΑΙ
ΤΩΕΚΓΟΝΩ
ΤΑΤΙΑΝΩΜΝΕ
ΑΣΧΑΡΙΝΕΤΕ
ΡΩΔΕΟΥΔΕ
ΝΙΕΞΕΣΤΑΙ
ΘΕΙΝΑΙΤΙΝΑ
ΕΙΔΕΜΗΟΠΙΧΕ
ΡΗΣΑΣΘΗΣΙΕΙΣΤΟΝ
ΦΙΣΚΟΝ⸗ΒΦ

No. 362.

ΜΥΡΙΣΜΟΣΚΑΤΕΣΚΕΥΑ
ΣΕΝΤΟΝΒΩΜΟΝΕΑΥΤΩ
ΚΑΙΤΑΤΙΑΤΗΓΥΝΑΙΚΙΕΙ
ΔΕΤΙΣΕΤΕΡΟΣΕΠΙΧΕΙ
ΡΗΣΕΙΧΩΡΙΣΤΟΥΥΙΟΥ
ΜΟΥΜΥΡΙΣΜΟΥΘΗΣΕΙ
ΕΙΣΤΟΝΦΙΣΚΟΝ⸗ΒΦ

No. 363.

. . . . . .
. . . . . ΚΑΙΤΗΜΗΤΕΡΙ
ΜΕΛΤΙΝΗΚΑΙΤΩΥΙΩΓΑΙ
ΩΚΑΙΤΩΑΔΕΛΦΩΜΟΥ
ΚΛΑΕΤΕΡΩΔΕΟΥΔΕΝΙΕ
ΞΕΣΤΑΙΤΕΘΝΗΝΑΙΧΩΡΙΣ
ΤΩΝΠΡΟΓ ΑΜΕΝΩΝ
ΟΣΔΕΑΝΕΠΙΤΗΔΕΥ
ΣΕΙΕΣΤΑΙΑΥΤΩΠΡΟΣ
ΤΟΝΖΩΝΤΑΘΕΟΝ
ΚΑΙΝΥΝΚΑΙΕΝΤΗΚΡΙ
ΣΙΜΩΗΜΕΡΑΚΑΛΟΝ
ΤΟΓΗΡΑΝΚΑΙΤΟΜΗΓΗ
ΙΑΝΤΡΙΣΧΕΙΡΩΚΑΚΟΝΚΑ
ΛΟΝΤΟΘΝΗΣΚΕΙΝΟΙΙΣΤΟ
ΖΗΝΥΒΡΙΝΦΕΡΕΙΠΑΡΗΝΤΟ
ΓΗΡΟΣΚΑΙΦΕΡΕΙΠΡΟΣΟ
ΠΕΙΟΝ

No. 364.

Burial-ground of Ishekli.

ΑΥΡΖΩΤΙΚΟCΕ . .
ΤΩΚΑΙΓΥΝΑΙΚΙ
ΤΑΤΙΑΤΟΗΡΩΟΝ
ΚΑΤΑCΚΕΥΑCΕΝ
ΠΡΟCΤΟΜΕΤΕΡ .
ΟΝΚΗΔΕΥΘΗΝΑ .
ΩCΕΑΝΤΙCΚΗΔΕΥ
CΕΙΕΙCΘΗCΕΙΤΩΙΕΡ
ΩΤΑΤΩΦΙCΚΩ⁂Φ

No. 365.

ΙΟΥΛΙΑΕΑΥΤΗ
ΚΑΙΤΩΑΝΔΡΙΔΑ
ΜΑΚΑΙΙΟΥΛΙΑ
ΝΗΤΗΘΥΓΑΤΕΡ .
ΚΑΙΓΑΙΩΤΩΓΑ
. ΡΩΚΑΙ . ΕΒΗΡΕ
. ΗΠ . . ΝΘΥΓΑΤ
ΡΙΜΝΗΜΗΣΧΑ
ΡΙΝ ΕΙΔΕΤΙΣΕ
ΤΕΡΟΝΕΠΙΧΕΙ
ΡΗΣΕΙΘΗΝΑΙΤ .
ΝΑΘΗΣΕΙΙΣΤΟ
ΝΦΙΣΚΟΝ⁂Φ

No. 366.

Mosque in Ishekli.

ΚΑΣΙΟΣΤΕΙΜΟΘΕΟΥ
ΖΩΝΕΑΥΤΩΤΟΗΡΩΟΝ
ΚΑΤΕΣΚΕΥΑΣΕΝΚΑΙ
ΤΗΓΥΝΑΙΚΙΑΥΤΟΥΑΙ .
ΦΙΑΟΥΔΕΝΙΔΕΕΤΕΡΩ
ΕΞΕΣΤΑΙΤΕΘΝΗΝΑΙΧΩ
ΡΙΣΕΙΜΗΤΙΠΑΘΗΗΘΥΓΑ
ΤΗΡΜΟΥΑΠΦΙΟΝΠΡΟ
ΤΗΣΗΛΥΚΙΑΣΟΔΕΕΠΙ
ΧΕΙΡΗΣΑΣΠΑΡΑΤΑΥΤΑ
ΘΗΣΑΙΙΣΤΟΝΚΑΙΣΑ
ΡΟΣΦΙΣΚΟΝ⁂ΒΦ

## No. 367.

In the Burial-ground.

. . . . . AP . . . . . APXO . . . . .
. . . . . ΤΩΝΟΚΤΩΒΡΙΩΝΓΕΝΕΘΛΙΟΥ . . ΗΜΕΡΑCΚΑΙCΑΡΟ . . . . . ΔΕC
[ΨΗΦΙCΜΕΙΤΟΝCΤΟ
. . . . . ΕΙΙCΤΑCΕΥΡΟΝΤΙΤΕΙΜΑCΥΠΕΡΚΑΙCΑΡΟCΔΕΔΟCΘΑΙΜΑΞΙΜΩΙΤΩΑΝ
[ΘΥΠΑΤΩΙΟΝ
. . . . ΕΙΑΝΑΓΟΡΕΥΕCΘΑΙΕΝΤΩΓΥΜΝΙΚΩΑΓΩΝΙΤΩΕΝΠΕΡΓΑΜΩΙΤΩΝΡΩΜΑΙΩΝCΕΒ
[ΑCΤΩΝΟΤΙ
CΤΕΦΑΝΟΙΙΙΑCΙΑΠΑΥΛΟΝΦΑΒΙΟΝΜΑΞΙΜΟΝΕΥCΕΒΕCΤΑΤΑΠΑΡΕΥΡΟΝΤΑΤΑCΕΙCΚΑΙ
[CΑΡΑΤΕΙΜΑCΩCΑΥ
ΤΩCΔΕΑΝΑΓΟΡΕΥΕCΘΑΙΚΑΙΕΝΤΟΙCΑΓΟΜΕΝΟΙCΚΑΤΑΠΟΛΙΝΑΓΩCΙΝΤΩΝΚΑΙCΑΡΗΩ
[Ν ΑΝΑΓΡΑΦΗ
ΝΑΙΔΕΤΟΔΕΛΤΟΓΡΑΦΗΜΑΤΟΥΑΝΘΥΠΑΤΟΥΚΑΙΤΟΨΗΦΙCΜΑΤΗCΑCΙΑCΕΝCΤΗΛΛΗΛ
[ΕΥΚΟΛΙΘΩ
. . . ΗΝ . ΚΑΙΤΕΘΗΝΑΙΕΝΤΩΤΗCΡΩΜΗCΚΑΙΤΟΥCΕΒΑCΤΟΥΤΕΜΕΝΕΙΠΡΟΝΟΗCΑΙΔΕ
[ΚΑΙΤΟΥCΚΑΘΕΤΟC
ΕΚΑCΤΟΥCΟΠΩCΕΝΤΑΙCΑΦΗΓΟΥΜΕΝΑΙCΤΩΝΔΙΟΙΚΗCΕΩΝΠΟΛΕCΙΝΕΝCΤΗΛΛ
[ΑΙCΛΕΥΚΟΛΙΘΟΙC
ΕΝΧΑΡΑΘΗΙΤΟΤΕΔΕΛΤΟΓΡΑΦΗΜΑΤΟΜΑΞΙΜΟΥΚΑΙΤΟΤΗCΑCΙΑCΨΗΦΙCΜΑΑΥΤ
[ΑΙΤΕΑΙCΤΗΛ
ΛΑΙΤΕΘΩCΙΝΕΝΤΟΙCΚΑΙCΑΡΗΟΙC *

* This inscription is interesting from alluding to the city of Pergamus, and the temple of Rome and Augustus. See Chishall, Antiq. Asiat. p. 167.

No. 368.

ΓΛΥΚΩΝΕΠ.Η
ϹΕΤΟΗΡΩΟΝ§
ΕΑΥΤΩΚΑΙΤΗΓΥ
ΝΑΙΚΙΑΥΤΟΥΑΜΙΑ
ΚΑΙΤΟΙϹΤΕΧΝΟΙϹ
ΕΤΕΡΩΔΕΟΥΔΕΝΙ
ΕΞΕϹΤΑΙΤΕΘΗΝΑΙ

No. 369.

ILVSGEMELVS
EQARMORVM
CVSTOSEV
TAXIAECONIV
CMERENTIFECIT
ΙΛΟΣΓΕΜΕΛΟΣΙΠ
ΠΕΥΣΟΠΛΟΦΥΛΑΞ
ΕΥΤΑΞΙΑΣΥΜΒΙΩ
ΜΝΗΜΗΣΧΑΡΙΝ
ΕΠΟΙΗΣΕΝ

No. 370.

ΘΕΟΦΙΛΟϹ
ΝΕΙΚΗϹΥΜ
ΒΙΩΜΝΗΜΗϹ
ΧΑΡΙΝΚΑΙΕ
.ΥΤΩΖΩΝ
ΕΠΟΙΗϹΕΝ

No. 371.

.ΝΕΙΚ.ΤΟϹΙΟΥΛΙΑΝΟΥ
ΕΠΟΙΗϹΕΝΤΟΜΝΗΜΕΙ
ΟΝΤΕΡΤΙΑΛΟΥΚΟΥ
ΤΟΥΓΑΙΟΥΗΡΩΙΔΙΚΑΙ
ΕΑΥΤΩΖΩΝ

No. 372.

On a large slab of marble.

ΜΗΔΑΝ
ΑΙΟΝΦΑ
ΝΟΝΧΕ
ΧΟΝΧΩ
ΕΚΤΗΣΙΣ
ΚΑΙΧΕΙΛΙ/
.ΩΡΤΗΣ
ΤΗΣΚΑΙΤΩ
ΕΑΥΤΩΝΕΥΕ

No. 373.—*Emir Hassan Kieui.*

On the rocks.

ΑΠΟΥΛΑΙΕΙΟ
ΥΚΑΙΛΟΥΚΙΑCΑΙΑΥΤ
ΟΙCΑΙΠΟΙΗCΑΝΖΩ
ΝΤϵC

No. 374.—*Sandukli.*

On a pedestal in the street.

ϵΙΡΗΝΗΤΟΙCΠΑΡΑΓΟ
ΥCΙΝΠΑCΙΝΑΠΟΤΟΥ
ΘϵΟΥ
ΑΥΡΑΛϵΞΑΝΔΡΟC
ΜΑΡΚΟΥΟΤΩΝΞΑ

No. 374.—*Continued.*

ΝΕΟΥΑΝΕCΤΗCΑ
ΕΙΝΙΚΑΤΗCΕΙCΤΟ
ΡΓΗCΥΜΙΤΟΝΚΑ
ΛΛΟΥCΓΛΥΚΥΤΑΤΑ
ΜΟΥΤΕΚΝΑΘΕC. .
ΤΕΙΜΗΤΑΕΝΙΡΗΝΗ
ΤΟΥΘΕΟΥΕΝΚΕΝΤΟΥ
ΤΟΥCΕΤΗCΑΤΗΝΕΙΤΙ
ΜΗΝΧΑΡΙΝΜΝΗΜΗC
ΕΥΓΕΝΙΗΚΑΙΜΑΡΚΕΛ
ΛΗΚΑΙΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΩ
ΚΕΜΑΚΕΔΟΝΙΚΕΝΟΝ
ΝΗΤΟΙCΓΛΥΚΥΤΑΤΟΙC
ΤΕΚΝΟΙC . ΤΟ . CΥΠΟΕΝΑ
ΚΕΡΟΝΘΝΗCΕΙCΙΝΤΟ
ΤΗC Ζ Ω Η C Μ Ε Ρ Ο C
ΟCΑΝΔΕΠ . . ΟCΚΟΨΙΞΕ
ΝΟCΤΩΤΥΝΒΩΤΟΥΤΩ
ΑΜ . ΑΤΕΚΝΑΧΩCΙ

On another side of the same stone.

ΕΙCΤΗΝΔΕ
ΤΟΗ ΩΤΟ
ΝΚΟΙΝΟ
ΝΤΩΝΑ
ΔΕΛ | Ω
Ν

No. 375.—*Surmenéh.*

On two sides of a column.

Α . . . . . | . . . . . ΠΑΝ
Α . . . ΟCΙ . . . | . . . . Ο Ι Ε Τ Ο Λ
ΤΟΙCΚΥ . . . . . | . . . . . NION
ΦΛΟΥΑΜ . . . . | . . . . . Κ . . .
. . . . ΑΝ . . . . | . . . . . ΛΟΥΑΟΥ
ΚΑΙΦΛΟΥΑΛ | . . ΧΑΛΚΩΝCΤΑΝΤΙΝ
ΚΑΙΦΛΑ . . ΚΟΝ | . . ΝΙΩΚΑΙΦΑΚΑ . . ΩΝ
ΚΑΙΟΥΑΛΚ . . . | . ΤΕΙΝΩΙΔΟΚΙΜΕΩΝ

ΑΠ . . . | ο Γ
Π ΜΕ

No. 376.—*Near Surmenéh.*

ΛΑΙΙΕΝΟCΑΜΜΓΛΥΚΥΤΑΤΩΖΩΤΙΝΩΜ
ΜΝΗΜΗCΧΑΡΙΝΙCΚΕCΕΜΟΥΝΚΟΥΜΙΝΟC
ΑΛΑΚΕΝΜΕΔΙΩ . . ΟΜΟΛΩΕΤΙΤΕΤΙΚΜΕΝΟC

ΟCΑΝΔΕΚΑΚΩCΗΥΗCΕΤΕΚΝΑΑΩ
ΡΑΕΝΤΥ . . ΗΤΟΝ

No. 377.—*Ak Sheher.*

On a column.

ΟΥΑΝΑΞΟCΔΑΜΑC
ΤЄΚΝѠΑѠ . .
ΔΑΜΑΔΙΜΝΗ
ΜΗCΧΑΡΙΝ
ΚΑΙЄΑΥΤѠΖѠΝ .
ΑΦΦΙΑCΚΑΙ
ΑΜΜΙΑC
ΠΑΤΡΙΟΥΑ
ΑΝΑΞѠΜΝΗ
ΜΗCΧΑΡΙΝ

No. 378.

In a wall.

ΓΥΝΑΙΚΙΦΛѠΡΑΤΗCΑΥ
ΤѠΝΘΡЄΠΤΗΜΝΗΜΗC
ΧΑΡΙΝ

No. 379.

In the wall of a mosque.

ΑΙΘΑΛΟΣΕΛΑΤΗΠΗΙ
ΕΑΥΤΟΥΓΥΝΑΙΚΙΦΙΛΟΣ
ΤΟΡΓΙΑΣΚΑΙΜΝΗΜΗΣ
ⲋ. ΑΙΩΝΙΟΥΧΑΡΙΝ
ΦΡΑΣ ΝΝΠΝΙΗΝΟΝΟΣΑΧΘΟΝ · ΙΙΩΣΔΕΘΑΝΟΥΣΑ
ΗΛΘΕΣΑΠΛΛΙ . ΑΣΤΑ . . . . . ΕΙΣΑΙΔΑΝ
. . . . . ΩΣΙΝΟΔΕΙΤΑΙ
. . . . . ΗΝ
. . . . . ΕΣΤΙΘΥΑΤΕΙΡΑ
. . . . . ΘΕΝΤΟΤΡΟΦ
. . . . . ΟΣΠΟΣΙΣΟΠΡΙΝΑΘΙΚΙΑ
. . . . . ΜΑΤΑΠΑΡΘΕΝΙΗΣ
. . . . . ΟΣΜΟΙΡΑΙΔΕΡΟΠΙΜΟΙ
. . . . . ΟΥΞΕΙΝΕΛΕΛΟΠΑΓΑΡΕΝΝΕΟΤΗΤ . . . .
. . . . . ΕΝΕΙΣΠΑΙΔΑΣΟΡΦΑΝΗ
. . . . . ΙΙΣΤΗΙΠΟΛΙΕΙΙΤΡΙΧΙ . ΚΑΙΣΟΝΟΔΗΤΑ
. . . . . ΝΕΥΘΕΥΝΟΙΠΑΝΤΑΤΥΧΗΒΙΟΤΟΝ

. . ΖΕΜΕΥΣΤΗΛΛΑΝ . . . . . ΛΙΘΟΝΟΥΚΑΔΙΚΗΘΕ
. . ΟΥΤΟΣΤΑΝΑΥΤΑΝΜΟΙΡΑΝΕΜΟΙΛΑΧΕΤΑΙ

No. 380.

On the same wall.

ΑΥΡΜΑΡΚΕΙΝΑΛΟΥΙ
ΣΕΛΛΙΩΣΣΩΣ .
ΜΩΒΗΡΥΛΛΙΑ
ΝΩΙΔΙΩΑΝΔΡΙ
ΜΝΗΜΗΣΧΑ
. ΡΙΝ

ΟΣΑΝΤΟΥΤΩΤΩ
ΜΝΗΜΑΤΙΚΑΚΩΣ
ΠΟΙΗΣΕΙΟΙΚΩ
ΒΙΩΤΩΣΣΩΜΑΤΙ
ΑΥΤΟΥ

No. 381.

In a burial-ground.

ΟΝ . . . . . .
ΤΤΟ . . . . . .
ΑΜΟΙ. . . . . .
ΛΩΣΔΑΙ . . . . .
. ΝΠΑΡΟΔ . . . .
. . . ΜΟΥΠ . . .
. . . ΕΙΝΑΡΙ . . .
. . . . ΙΝΑΝΩ . .

No. 382.

At a fountain.

D . L . MENOPHOIT
CALLICCEA . SALVETE
LES

No. 383.—*Ilghun.*

At the hot baths.

ΕΥΔΑΜ . . . . . .
ΚΑΙΕΑΥΤΩΖΩΝ
ΜΝΗΜΗCΧΑΡΙΝ

ΕΙ . CNICCΛΟΥΝΚΝΟΥΜ . ΝΙΚΑΚΟΝ
ΑΛΔΑΚΕΤΖΕΙΡΑΚΕΟΙΠΕΙΕCΚΕΤΙΤ
ΤΕΤΙΚΜΕΝΑΑΠΙCΑΔΕΙΠΝΟΥ

No. 384.—*Kadun Khana.*

In the burial-ground.

ΑΥΡΗΛΙΑΔΟΜΝΑΑΝΕC
ΤΗCΑΤΩΓΛΥΚΥΤΑ
ΤΩΓΛΥΚΥΤΑΤΩΜΟΥ
ΑΝΔΡΙΤΙΝΟΥΤΩ
ΕΥΑΛΚΕCΤΑΤΩΔΙ
ΑΚΟΝΟΥΤΗCΤΟΥΘΕΟΥ
ΑΓΙΑCΕΚΛΗCΙΑCΤΩΝ
ΤΩΝΝΑΥΛΤΩΝΑΝΕC
ΤΗCΑΜΝΗΜΗCΧΑ
ΡΙΝ

No. 385.

In the wall of the Khan.

ΑΥΡΙΛΛΙΟC
ΖΩΤΙΚΟC
ΤΗΙΔΙΑΜ . . ΡΙ
ΑΓΟΥCΤΗ
ΚΕΕΑΥΤΩΖΩΝ
. ΡΟΝΩΝΑΝΕC
ΤΗCΑΤΗΝC
ΤΗΛΑΝΤΑΥΤΗΝ
ΜΝΗΜΗC
ΧΑΡΙΝ

No. 386.

ΑΥΡΑΑΓΟΥC
ΤΑΑΝΕCΤΗCΑ
ΜΕΝΕΥΝΤΟΙC
ΥΕΙΟΙCΜΟΥ
ΔΕΙΟΥΚΑΙΧΡ.
CΑΝΘΟΥΚΑΙ
ΦΙΡΜΟΥΚΑΙ
ΝΟΝΝΗCΤ. .
ΘΟΙΓΑΤΡΟC
ΤΩΓΓΥΚΥΤΑ
ΤΩΜΟΥΑΝ
ΔΡΙΜΙΙΩ
ΜΝΗΜΗC

No. 387.

ΑΥΡΠΩΛΛΑ
ΓΛΥΚΩΑΝ
ΔΡΙΓΛΥΚΥΚΑ
ΤΩΜΝΗΜ
ΗCΧΑΡΙΝΧΑΙ
ΑΤΗΖΩCΑ

No. 388.

ΑΥΡΜΑΜΑC
ΕΙΜΕΝΟC
ΑΥΡΔΟΜΝΗ
ΓΥΝΕΚΙΓΛΥ
ΚΟΙΤΑΤΗΚΑΙ
ΑΙΑΤΩΖΩΝ
ΜΝΗΜΗCΧΑ
ΡΙΝ

No. 389.

ΛΟΗΛΙΟCΑCΘCΟCC
. ΕΦΡΟΝΑΕΙΛΑΤΟΔΟΥ
ΛΟΝΙΑΙΘΡΙΤΟΥΝΟΜΑΔΕ
ΤΑΟΝΟΥΠΡΟΠΑΤΟΙC
CΓΕΚΑΛΟΥΤΟCΑΡΜΡΝCΙ
ΘΙCCΥΝΤΗΑΔΕΛΦΗΑΡ
ΝΟΝΝΑΥCΙΥΚΑΛΠΟΥΡ
ΝΙΟΥ$\overline{\text{BC}}$ΡΑΝΕCΤΗCΑ
ΜΕΝΤΩΓΛΥΚΥΤΑΤΩ
ΗΜΩΝΑΔΕΛΦΩΜΝΗ
ΜΗC ΧΑΡΙΝ

No. 390.

ΓΑΙΟCΙΟΥΛΙΟC
ΠΑΥΛΟCΠΑΥΛΗ
ΘΥΓΑΤΡΙΚΑΙΤΗ
CΥΝΒΙΩΜΝΗ
ΜΗCΧΑΡΙΝ

No. 391.

AINANTΩNIO
KAIΦPOYΓIOC
ZΩNTECANEC
THCAMENAIΛO
KΛΛΠΩAΦΘONI
ANTΩNIOYBOY
TIICMΠOΛE
OTAΠANTAΠC
ΠOΛEITOYCA
MENOCΔICAP
ΞACEZAKΠIOOP
. YCACΠAΓAPXH
ΠANTAANEN
ΔEΩCEKTEΛECAC
KAITHMH
TPIHMΩN
KAΛ . ONΠΩNIA
ΠΛY
ETIΔEEYΩCANTΩ
THΓΛYKYTATH
CYMBIΩ . BACIH
ΔAMIANO . . . . .
ΛAOΛT . . . . . .
CANH . . . . . .
TAMI . . . . . .
ECTIO . . . . . .
MNHM . . . . . .

No. 392.

EΠEIΔHOI . . . .
KAIBECTHC . . . .
ΔΩKENEN . . . .
NHXPYCIOY . . . .
KAIIEPAAΓ . . . .
KΩBΛATA . . . .
AΠOΓPAΦHN . . . .
TOICIEPOIC . . . .
ΔEKAITOTP . . . .
ΘRONK : ΘC . . . .
ΘHKAKAIΦA . . . .
ICBKAIΘK . N . . . .
EINΔEK . . ΓP . . . .
YΠERAYTOY/
TEΛEINΔ
AYTOYEK/
ITOYMAI
IIΛKAPITO
KAIKTHT

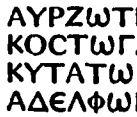
No. 393.

AYPΔOMNACYNTΩYΩ
MOYKONΩNIKECYNTΩ
ΓAMBPΩMOYΠETPOYAN . .
CΘHCAMENTΩΓΛYKY
TATΩMΩYANΔPI
IΩANOYΠPECBYTEPO
YMNHMHCXAPIN.

No. 394.

AYPΔAΔHECKEΔO
MNAHΓYNHAYTOY
ΠAYΛEINHKEOYENOYC
THKECABEINHTEKNOIC
ΓΛYKYTATOICMNHMHC
XAPIN§KEAI
AYTOICZΩNTEC

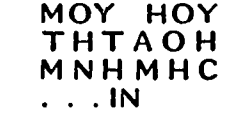
No. 395.




No. 396.

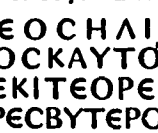
No. 397. —*Bedel Kaléh.*

No. 398.



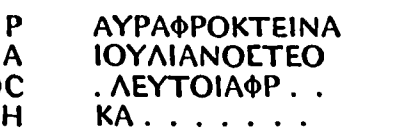

No. 399.—*Ladik* (*Laodicea Combusta*).

Old burial-ground.



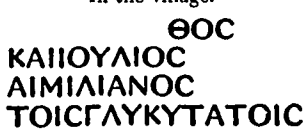

No. 400.

In a burial-ground.



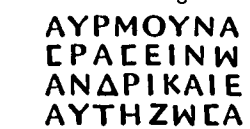

No. 401.

In the village.




No. 402.

In the village.



No. 403.

In the burial-ground.

ΦΑ ΔΟΞ . . Θ . .
ΚΑCΤΟΡΟC . .
ΥΡΑΡΙΟΥΑΝЄC . . .
ΤΟΝΤΙΤΑΟΝ . .
ΛΥΚΥΤΑΤωΜΟΥ . .
ΙΙΤΟΛΥΧΡΟΝΤΟ . .
ΤΛΑΡΟΥΑΥΡΑΝ . .
ΑΤΟΙCΦΟΘΙΝΟ . .
ΜΟΥΤЄΚΝΟΙC . .
ΜΗCΧΑΡΙΝ

No. 404.

Π . Α Ι Λ Ι Ο C
C ω C Θ Є Ν Η C
Ι Ο Υ Λ Ι Α Κ Λ Α Υ
Δ Ι Α Γ Υ Ν Α Ι Κ Ι
Μ Ν Η Μ Η C Χ Α
Ρ Ι Ν Κ Α Ι Є Α Υ Τ ω
Ζ ω Ν

No. 405.

In large characters.

ΘΕΟΙΣ
ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΙΣ
ΕΥΕΡΓΕΤΑΙΣ
ΘΗΣΕΥΣ

No. 406.

D M
V A L E R I A E C L E O
P A T P A E F E C I T
T A E L A M I A N T V S A V G
L I B P R O C C O N I V
G I S V E B E N E
M E R E N T I C V M
Q V A V I X I T A N N I S
X E X P E C V L I O I P
S E I V S S C R I P S I T
V A L E R I V S A N
D P O N I C V S

No. 407.

On edge of a large slab.

. . . . . Ι Ο Ν
. . . . . Υ Γ Ε Ι Δ Ε Κ Α
. . . . Π Ρ Α Γ Μ Α Σ Ι
. . . . . Ν Ο Ι Σ Χ Ε Τ
. . . . Α Υ Σ Η Μ Ο Ν
. . . . . Σ Τ Α Μ Ι Α Ν
. . . . Ο Ν Ε Π Α Ρ Χ Ε
. . . . Ε Σ Β Κ Α Ι Α Ν
. . . . . Χ Ε Ι Μ Α Κ Ε
. . . Ο Ν Δ Η Μ Ο Υ
. . . . Σ Β Κ Α Ι Α Ν Τ Ι
. . . Ε Ι ω Ν Π Ο Ν Ο
. . Α Τ Τ Δ Η Μ Ο Υ Ρ Ο
. . . Π Α Τ Ο Ν Μ Α Κ Ε
. . Λ Ι Ο Σ Κ Α Λ Π Ο Υ Ρ
. . Α Ρ Χ Ι Ε Ρ Α Σ Α Μ
. . . . . Ε Ι Κ Ο Ν Ι ω Ε
. . . . Ε Α Υ Τ Ο Υ Ο Ι
. . . . Ν

No. 408.

Fountain near the tent.

. Ι Λ Ι Ο Ν . Ι Λ Ι Ο Υ Ι .
. Ν Ε Π . . . Α Θ Ο Ν Α
Γ Ο Ρ Α . . Μ Η Σ Α Ν

No. 408.—*Continued.*

ΤΑΕΝΔ . . ΩΣΥΙΟΝ
ΑΥΡΤΡ . . . ΝΟΥΟΙ
ΠΡΟΣΤ . . ΑΙΦΥ
ΛΩΝΣ ΤΟΝΕ
ΑΥΤΩΝ . . ΤΡΩΝΑ
ΚΑΙΕΥΕ . . ΕΤΗΝ

No. 409.—*Koniyeh.*

In the old wall.

ΑΥΞΑΝΩΝΚΑΙΖΩΤΙΚΟCΔ
ΟΚΙΜΕΙCΤΕΧΝΕΙΤΑΙ
ΕΥΧΑΡΙCΤΟΥΜΕΝΤΟΙC
ΤΕCCΑΡCΙΝCΤΕΜΜΑCΙΝΤΗΟΙΚΟC
ΝΙΑCΚΑΙΗCΥΧΙΩΘΕΟΔΟCΙΟΥΤΩ
ΠΡΟCΤΑΤΗΚΑΙΜΕΤΑΠΛΕΗCΕΥΝΟ
ΕΠΙΜΕΛΗCΑΜΕΝΩ

No. 410.—*Ibid.*

ΑΥΡΑΝΤΙΠΑΤΡΟCΚΕΔΕΟΥ
CΥΝΤΗΓΥΝΕΚΙΜΟΥΑΥ . ΠΑΥ
ΛΗΑΝΑCΤΗCΑΜΕΝΤΟΙCΤΕ
ΚΝΟΙCΗΜΩΝΟΥΑΛΕΝΤΙΚΕ
ΓΑΙΩΚΕΕΑΥΤΟΙCΖΩΝΤΕC
ΜΝΗΜΗCΧΑΡΙΝ

No. 411.—*Ibid.*

ΙΩΑΝΝΗCΚΑΙΑΦΘΟΝΙΟC
ΚΑΙΛΙΚΙΝΝΙΟCCΥΝΤΗΓΛΥΚΥ
ΤΑΤΗΗΜΩΝΜΗΤΡΙΑΥΡΜΑ
ΓΝΗΚΑΙΤΗΑΔΕΛΦΗΗΜΩΝ
ΑΥΡΒΑCΙΛΙCCΗΖΩΝΤΕC
ΤΩΠΟΘΕΙΝΟΤΑΤΩΗΜΩΝΠ
ΑΤΡΙΑΥΡΛΙΚΙΝΝΙΩΑΝΕCΤΗ
ΜΕΝΤΗΝCΤΗΛΗΝΜΝΗΜΗC
ΧΑΡΙΝ

No. 412.—*Koniyeh.*

In the wall of a house.

ΟΥΑΝΓΑΛΛΑΟ . ΗΕΜΕ
ΝΕΔΗΜΟΥΕΥΝΤΟΙΕ
ΑΔΕΛΦΟΙΕΜΕΝΕΔΗ
ΜΩΤΩΠΑΤΡΙΚΑΙΝΙΝΕΙ
ΤΗΕΑΥΤΩΝΜΗΤΡΙΚΑΙΑΝ
. ΑΤΗΕΑΥΤΩΝΑΔΕΛΦΗ
ΜΝΗΜΗΕΧΑΡΙΝ

No. 413.—*Adjem Kieui.*

Burial-ground.

ΝΟΥΜΗΝΙΟC
ΜΟΥCΑΙΟΥ
ΚΟ . . ΤΑΤΗΙ
ΜΗΤΡΙΜΝΗ
ΜΗCΕΝΕΚΑ

No. 414.—*Kodj Hissar.*

Much damaged.

ΝΔΡΙΜΕΙΑΙ
ΕCΚΥΡΙ
ΜΝΗΜΗCΧ . . . Ν

No. 415.—*Kodj Hissar.*

On a slab of marble.

ΤΙC . . . . . ΟC ΙΟΥΛΙΑΝΟC ΤΙΙΝΙΤΟCΕΑΥΤΩ
ΙΟΥΗΙΝΑCΙΑΙC CΕΚΟΥΝΔΗ ΚΑΙCΑΒΕΙΝΗ ΚΑΙΑΡΡΟΥΝΤΙΟΙC
ΑΤΤ . ΩΚΑΙΟΥΕΝΟΥCΤ . . . . ΙΑΔΕΛΦΟΙC ΚΑΙΑΡΡΟΥΝΤΙ . . . . . .
ΠΟΡΦΥΡΙΩ . . . . . ΙΚΑΙΑΡΡΟΥΝΤΙΑ ΠΡΟΚΑΙ . ΙΟ . . . . . .
ΑΡΡΟΥΝ . . . . . ΘΥΓΑΤΡΙ ΤΟΝ

No. 416.—*Soanli Dere.*

On the rocks.

ΑΤΙΚΗΕΟΙ | | Α Ο Γ
ΑΙC ___| |___ Ε

No. 417.—*Edrye Kieui.*

On a marble block.

ΙΟΥΛΙΟCΑΒΑCΚΛ
ΝΤΟCΚΑΙΙΟΥΛΙΑ
ΙΟΥΛΙΩΚΑΠΙΤΩ
ΝΙΤΩΠΑΤΡΙΑΝΕ
.

No. 418.—*Bor.*

On a marble slab.

† Μ Ν Η Μ Η Τ Ω Φ Ι
ΛΟΧΡΙCΤΩCΤΡΑΤ
ΙΩΤΩΘΕΟΔΩΡΟΥ
ΟΥΟΚCΤΟΠΝΑCΙΙΑ
ΝΕCΙΠΟΙΗCΙ

No. 419.—*Tyana.*

On a circular cornice.

ΚΕΝΝ ΑΡΡΙΟΥ ΑΝΤΩ

No. 420.—*Ibid.*

On a block of marble.

ΜΟΕΓΝΑΤΙΟΣ
ΜΑΡΕΙΝΟΣΕΓΝΑ
ΤΙΑΑΦΡΟΔΕΙΣΙ
ΑΤΗΕΑΥΤΟΥ
ΣΥΜΒΙΩΑΜΕΜ
ΠΤΩΣΣΥΜΒΙΩΣ
ΕΝΜΝΗΜΗΣΧΑ
ΡΙΝ

No. 421.—*Near Ak Ghieul.*

On a tomb in the rocks.

. . . . . Π . . . . .
ΤΟΝ Η ΡΩΟΝ . . .
ΤΑ . ΤΩΝΤΕΚΝΩΝ

No. 422.—*Near Chorla.*

On a broken slab.

ΦΛΑΩΝΙ. . . . . .
ΤΗΡΚΑΙΜΗ . . . .
ΑΙΘΑΛΟΝ . . . . .

No. 423.—*Bin Bir Kilisseh.*

Wall of church.

ΕΥΧΗΝ Η CΙ
ΟΥΤΙΒΕΡΙΟΥ

No. 424.—*Cassaba.*

In a burial-ground.

ΤΑΤΑCΒΑΒΟΘΝΝΑΝΑΟΥΑΞΑΙΘΥΓΑΤ
ΙΕΡΙCCΑΕΠΑΥΤΗΝΑΝΕCΤΗCΕΝΚΑΙΙΜ
ΜΑΘΙΝΤΗΝΕΑΥΤΗCΑΝΕΨΙΑΝ
ΜΝΗΜΗCΧΑΡΙΝΟΜΟΙΩC
ΑΝΕCΤΗCΕΝ

ΚΑΙΝΕΡCΙΩΝΚΑΙΒΑΝΒΑ
ΘΥΓΑΤΕΡΑ

No. 425.—*Bossola.*

On a marble fragment.

. . . . C ΟΥΑΒΒΑCΙΟC
. . . . CΕΝΕΑΥΤΟΝ
. . . . ΑΤΗΝΜΑΡΙΟΥ
. . . . ΝΑΙΚΑ ΑΥΤΟΝ
. . . . ΜΗC ΧΑΡΙΝ

No. 426.—*Isaura.*

On a column below the ruins.

ΗΚΟΙΙ . . . . . .
ΕΥΤΥΧΙΙ . . . . . .
. . . . . ΑΓΟΡΙΚΟΝ
. . . . . ΝΩ ΕΥΩ
. . . ΕΙCΘΒ

No. 427.

On pediment of triumphal arch.

ΑΥΤΟΚΡΑΤΟΡΙΚΑΙΣΑΡΙΘΕΩΙΑΔΡΙΑΝΩΙCΕΒΑCΤΩΙ
ΥΙΩΙΤΡΑΙΑΝΟΥΥΙΩΙΘΕΟΥΝΕΡΟΥΑΥΙΩΝΩΙ . .
ΙCΑΥΡΕΩΝΗΒΟΥΛΗΚΑΙΟΔΗΜΟC

No. 428.

On a large column outside the walls.

ΑΥΤΟΚΡΑΤΟΡΑ
ΚΑΙΣΑΡΑΙΟΥ . . .
. ΙΟΝΔΙΟΚΛ . . . .
. . ΑΝΟΝΕΥCΕΒC
ΤΥΧΗCΕΒΑCΤΟ .
ΚΑΙΑΥΤΟΚΡΑΤΟΡ
. . . . . CΑΡ . . . .

No. 429.

On a slab outside the ruins.

Τ . Ο . . . ΝΠΑΠΙΟΥΑΥΡΖΘΙ

No. 430.

On a large marble slab.

ΥΠΕΡΤΗΣΑΥΤΟΚΡΑΤΟΡΟΣΤΡΑΙΑΝ . .
ΑΔΡΙΑΝΟΥΚΑΙΣΑΡΟΣΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΥΣ .
ΤΗΡΙΑ . ΚΑΙΑΙΩΝΙΟΥΔΙΑΜΟΝΗΣΜΕ
ΤΑΤΟΥΣ . ΝΠΑΝΤΟΣΑΥΤΟΥΟΙΚΟΥ

No. 431.

On a broken architrave.

. . ΤΟΚΡΑΤΟΡΟΣΚΑΙΣΑΡΟΣΤΑΙΛΙΟΥΑ
ΟΥΣΔΙΑΜΟΝΗΣΚΑΙΤΟΥΣ

No. 432.

On a marble slab.

ΑΓΑΘΗΤΥΧΗ
ΥΠΕΡΤΗΣ . . . ΝΙΟΥΑΥΤΟΚΡΑΤΟΡΟΣΚΑΙΣ . . .
ΜΑΥΡΗΛΙΟΥΑΝΤΩΝΕΙΝΟΥΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΥΑΡΜΕΝΙ . .
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. . ΑΣΑΘΗΝΑΙΔΟΣΤΗΣΓΥΝΑΙΚΟΣ

No. 433.

West of the ruins, near a sarcophagus.

ΜΑΡΙΣΑΡΧΙ
ΔΙΑΚΩΝΚΑ
ΛΩΣΕΞΥΠΗ
ΡΕΤΗΣΑΣΤΩ
ΛΑΩΕΝΘΑ
ΔΕΚΕΙΤΕ

No. 434.—*Olou Bounar.*

On a sepulchral monument.

. . . . . ΑΥΡΚΑΣΤΩΡΗΚΟΣ
. . . . ΘΗΣΕΝΤΟΝΠΑΝΘΕΡ
. ΝΑΥΤΟΥΖΕΥΔΑΝΙΣΑΥΡΙΚΟΥΤΟΙ
ΕΥΣΩΦΟ ΝΚΑΙΠΑΝ ΑΡΙΣΤΟ
ΚΑΙ ΕΥ ΕΡΤΕ

No. 435.

On a broken pedestal.

. . . . . ΦΗΜΗΘΗΝΑΙΤΗΝΠΟΛΙΝΤΑΣ
. . . . . ΛΟΙΠΑΣΠΡΕΣΒΕΙΑΣΚΑΙΑΡΕΤΑΣΕΝΠΑΝ
ΤΙΚΑΙΡΩΕΝΑΡΕΤΩΣΑΝΤΕΙΟΧΟΥΑΥ . . . .
. ΑΙΣΑΜΕΝΟΝΚΟΠΩΝΗΑΝΑΛΩΜΑΤΑ
ΠΡΟΓΟΝΩΝΤΕΤΩΝΚΤΙΣΑΝΤΩΝΤ . . . . . .
ΠΟΛΙΝΚΑΙΔΟΓΜΑΤΙΤΗΣΙΕΡΑΣΣΥΝΚΛΗ . . .
ΤΕΤΕΙΜΗΜΕΝΩΝ

No. 436.

On a pedestal.

ЄΥΚΑΡΠΙΑC
M X

No. 437.

On a pedestal.

ΑΥΡΑΡΔΩ
ΚΥΡΙΛΛΑC
N Δ
M X

No. 438.—*Tris Maden.*

Pedestal near the bridge.

.ΟΥΚΙΟCΟΡЄCΤΟΥ
.ΑΥΡΟΠΑΛΑΙЄΙΤΗC
ΑΤΥΠΟCΑΡЄΙΑЄΥΧ
ΗΝ

No. 439.

At a fountain.

. . . ΛΟΝΙ . . . ΟΙΝΟC Ν
. . . . . ΟCΚΑΙЄΙΜΜΑΝ
. . . . . ΓΥΝΑΙΚΑΑΥΤΟΥ

No. 440.—*Ali Sharshéh.*

On a broken pedestal.

ΝΑΝΝΑCΤΟΥ
ΑΝЄCΤΗCЄΝЄΑΥΤΩ
ΚΑΙΒΑΘΘΙΝΤΗΝЄΑ
ΥΤΟΥΓΥΝΑΙΚΑ

No. 441.

At a fountain.

ΙΡΔΙΘΒΟΥΛ
ΙΠΑΤΕΡΑΑΥ
. ΑΙΤΗΝΜΗΤ
. . ΝΒΑΝΚΑΙ
. . . ΤΗΝΓΥΝ
. . . . ΕΚΝΑΙΡ
. . . Μ

No. 442.—*Near Yaleyeuk.*

On a pedestal of yellow marble.

TICLAVDIOCAESARI
AVGGERMANICO
SACRVM
MANNIVSAFRICANVS
LEGEIVSDEDICAVIT

No. 443.—*Kara Euran.*

In the burial-ground.

ΑΙΜΜΑΝΟΥΗΡΑΝΙΑΝΓΥΝΑΙΚΑΑΥΤΟΥΜΝΗΜ . .
ΧΑΡΙΝ

No. 444.

At a fountain.

ΙΖΑΝЄCΙ
CЄNЄCΤΟΡΑ
ΤΟΝΑΔЄΛΦΟΝΑΥΤΩ
ΝΑΝЄCΤΗCЄΝ
ΜΝΗΜΗCΧΑΡΙΝ

No. 445.—*Kara Euran.*

On a sepulchral monument.

ΡΑΚ . . . . ΛΗΡΟΝΟΜΟCΑΝЄCΤΗ
ΙΜΜΑΤΙΝΟΥΑΡΟCΘΥΓΑΤЄΡΑ
ΜΝΗ ΜΗC ΧΑ ΡΙΝ

No. 446.

On a marble block.

ΓΑΙΟCΤΥΛΛΙ . CΛΟΥ
ΚΙΟΥΥΙΟCΖΗ

No. 447.—*Seidi Sheher.*

On a block of marble.

ωΝCȣΘC>-ΘΦΥΛΑΚΤ̄ΝΠ

No. 448.

On a column in the burial-ground.

RAIANVSHAD . .
NVS . . . . . .
XXX . . . . . .
XXIX

On the other side.

APOLLONIA

No. 449.—*Borlou.*

In the wall of a house.

ΙΟΣΝΙΣΙΜΟΥΝ
ΚΝΟΥΜΑΝΙΙΙΑΚΟΥΝΑΒ
ΒΙΡΕΤΟΑΙΝΙΜΜΥΡΑΤΟΣ
ΝΙΑ. . . ΙΜΓΛΩΣΤΙΜΕΚΑ
Τ. . ΤΙΤΤΕΤΙΚΜΕΝΟΣΕΙΤΟΥ

No. 450.—*Olou Borlou* anc. *Apollonia.*

In a garden.

ΤΟΝΑΓΝΟΝ
ΚΑΙΔΙΚΑΙΟΝ
ΕΠΙΤΡΟΠΟΝ

ΤΟΥΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΥ
ΑΥΡΗΛΙΟΝΑΠΟΛ
ΛΩΝΙΟΝΗΒΟΥΛΗ
ΚΑΙΟΔΗΜΟΣΑΠ . .
ΛΩΝΙΑΤΩΝΛΥΚ
ΩΝΘΡΑΚΩΝΚ .
ΛΩΝΩΝΤΟΝ . . .
ΟΝΕΥΕΡΓΕ . . . . .

No. 451.

In the church wall.

ΑΥΡΓΑΕΙCΒ . CΥΜΑΧΟΥΕΙCΤΟΥCΠΡΟΓΟΝ . C

No. 452.

Wall of Acropolis.

ΟΙΜΥΣΤΑΙ
ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΝΥΙΟΝ
ΠΑΤΡΟCΙΝΙΟΥΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ

No. 453.

In the wall of the citadel.

ΑΠΟΛΛΩΝΙΟΣ ΑΠΟΛΛΩΝΙΟΣ
ΟΥ ΟΛΥΜΠΙΚΟΥ ΑΠΟΛΛΩΝΙΟΥ
ΝΟΣ ΤΟΥΑΡΤΕΜΩΝΟΣ ΤΟΥΟΛΥΜΠΙΚΟΥ
ΤΕΜΩΝΟΣΖΩΝΤΟΜΝΗΜΕΙΟΝΕΝΕΑΥΤΩΚΑΙ
ΤΟΣΚΑΙΤΑΠΕΡΙΤΟΜΝΗΜΕΙΟΝΚΑΤΕΣΚΕΥΑΣΕΝΠΡΟΣ
ΕΙΩΙΙΤΟΥΣΤΕΚ . ΙΙΟΥΣΚΑΙΤΑΟΙΚ
ΕΡΑΠΕΙΑΝΚΑΙΕΠΙΜΕΛΕΙΑΝΔΙΗΚΟΝΤ . . . ΦΑΡΕΤΩΣ

No. 454.

A fragment.

ΛΩΝΙΟΝΥΙΟΝΚΡΑ
ΤΙCΤΟΥΕΠΙΤΡΟ
ΠΟΥΤΟΥCΕΒΑCΤΟΥ
ΗΒΟΥΛΗΚΑΙΟΔΗΜΟC
ΑΠΟΛΛΩΝΙΑΤΩΝ

ΑΝΔΡΙΑΝΤΑ

No. 455.—*Apollonia.*

In the pavement of the street.

ΚΑΙΙΔΙΟΥΣΘΕΟΥΣΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΥΣΚΑΙΤΟΥΣ

ΤΙΒΕΡΙΩΙΚΑΙΣΑΡΙ ΘΕΩΙΣΕΒ

These were on three pieces of cornice, and below them were four or five columns of smaller writing.

Second column.

ο ΘΕΝΙΣΤΟΡΗΣΕΝΕΠΙΡΩΜΗΣΓΕΓΟΝΕΝ . ΠΟΠΛΙΩΣ
[ΟΥΛΠΙΚΙΩΚΑΙ
ΓΑΙΩ
ΟΥΑΛΓΑΙΩΙΥΠΑΤΟΙΣ
ΒΩΜΟΝΤΥΧΗΣΣΩΤΗΡ . . . ΥΠΕΡΤΗΣΕΜΗΣΕΠΑ
[ΝΟΔΟΥΠΡΟΣ
ΝΑΙΤΗΝΗΠΥΛΗΗΣΥΝΚ . . . . . ΙΕΡΩΣ

Third column.

ΣΕΙΤΟΜΕΤΡΟΥΜΕΝΕΔΗΜΩΕΔΩΚ .
ΕΙΚΟΣΙΜΥΡΙΑΔΩΝΥΠΗΡΧΕΝ
ΗΜΑΤΑΑΕΝΥΠΑΤΕΙΑΤΕΤΑΡΤΗΕΜΗΚΑ
ΙΩΚΡΑΣΣΩΚΑΙ . ΑΙΩΛΕΝΤΑΩΑΥΤΟΥ

Typis R. et J. E. Taylor.

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